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The comprehensive history of the Kansas Extension Service from 1868 is presented in three volumes and includes administration, information dissemination, club work, special area reports, personnel training, and continuing education. Administration involves such aspects as personnel, finances, organizational changes, cooperation with other agencies and organizations, and emergency programs. Personnel, program development, projects, and activities are discussed for extension home economics and 4-H activities. Special project areas reported include plant pathology; horticulture; animal, dairy, and poultry husbandry; entomology; rodent control and wildlife management; marketing; radio and television; land use planning; and emergency farm labor. Continuing education involves activities such as home study, evening college and extension classes, conferences and short courses, and technical and special services. (pt)

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HISTORY

# of the

KANSAS EXTENSION SERVICE

from

1868 to 1964

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Compiled by
Earl H. Teagarden

VOLUME I

OF THREE VOLUMES

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FOREWORD

There is no doubt that the philosophy and experience of the originators of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service and those of the people they served had a tremendous influence upon both the manner in which this educational effort was organized and upon the programs which were conducted. It is my sincere belief that future successes of the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service will be just as closely keyed to the needs and philosophies of people as have those of the past. Any major changes in organization, programs and clientele, then should be made only after careful determination that needs and philosophies have indeed undergone definite and recognizable changes.

This history of the Kansas Extension Service was compiled with the hope that a knowledge of the past would prove helpful to those persons in the future charged with decision making regarding the role of Extension.

Most of the persons who had a part in the establishment of the Kansas Extension Service prior to 1914, the time of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, or even prior to 1920, have retired from the Extension Service and in most cases not available for consultation. It seemed advisable to compile this history while individuals were still available who, through their own experiences and knowledge of earlier workers and programs could bridge the gap between the originators of the Kansas Extension Service and its present workers. Mr. Earl H. Teagarden is one of these individuals.

Due recognition should be given those county agents, specialists, supervisors, and administrators whose carefully kept records and reports made this history possible. Special recognition is extended to the late Dr. J. T. Willard, College Historian, whose "History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science" published in 1939 served as the basis for information prior to 1914; to the late Miss Ellen M. Batchelor, first Home Economics Agent in Kansas, and later Extension specialist, whose notes and files furnished valuable information on early Extension Home Economics programs; to the late Edward C. Johnson, Dean and Director of Extension from 1915 to 1918, whose presentations on the first twenty-five years of Extension in Kansas furnished many useful leads; and to E. D. Warner, Extension Editor, for use of his History of Extension compiled in 1939.

Harold E. Jones

Director

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mr. Earl H. Teagarden, the compiler of this history, was born and reared on a farm near Odell, Nebraska. With his parents, a move was made to a farm near Wayne, Republic County, Kansas, in March of 1904. There he completed the common school grades and a two-year high school course provided by the local school district. The interest of Earl Teagarden in education for rural people was a natural one since his father, Thomas P. Teagarden, during the years from 1906 to 1917, served as president of the local and county Farmers' Institutes, organized a rural telephone company, was a breeder of Duroc hogs, promoted the two-year high school for the district, and otherwise contributed to the progress of his community.

During the years 1908 through 1912, Earl Teagarden was a corn club member and a member of the Capper Pig Clubs of Kansas as sponsored by Arthur Capper, publisher of the Farmers' Mail and Breeze, a state-wide farm publication, and later Governor of Kansas and a United States Senator. As faculty members of the College assisted with the local and county institutes in Republic County, Earl had opportunity to become personally acquainted with many of them including John H. Miller, George Wheeler, A. S. Neale, George Hine, P. E. Crabtree, Frances L. Brown, Ula Dow, George O. Greene, P. E. McNall, W. S. Gearhart, Otis E. Hall and others.

Earl Teagarden first enrolled as a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College in January of 1913 and completed college entrance requirements in what was then known as the "Sub-Freshman" courses. He participated in the Fiftieth Anniversary of the College February 16, 1913. After serving two years in the United States Army during World War I, 1917 to 1919, Earl Teagarden was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in 1920. He taught vocational agriculture in the Reno County High School at Nickerson, Kansas; was the first county agricultural agent in Stafford County, Kansas; served as district agricultural agent in the Southwest District from 1934 to 1956; was Coordinator of Extension Studies from 1956 to 1962, at which time he retired. From 1962 to 1964, he served as Extension Historian, part-time, during which time this compilation of historical information was made.

Because of his close association with people and programs in Extension for more than 55 years and his intimate knowledge of Extension at all levels, past and present, Mr. "Tea", as he is affectionately known by all, is ideally suited to the task of compiling this history. Not the least of his many attributes in this regard is his ready good humor, his infinite patience, his persistent attention to detail and his sincere interest in all things historical. He lived most of this history, and he made much of it. Our sincere thanks go to him for preserving this History of Extension in Kansas, 1868 to 1964, for the generations yet to come.

Harold E. Jones

Director

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PERSONNEL IN EXTENSION ADMINISTRATION

John H. Miller:	Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes; October 10, 1905 to July 15, 1906 Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes; July 16, 1906 to August 31, 1911 Director of College Extension; September 1, 1911 to October 29, 1912 Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; October 30, 1912 to August 31, 1915 Resigned to be Director of Extension, Arkansas
G. W. Conn:	Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes; September 1, 1911 to August 31, 1912
Edward C. Johnson:	Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Demonstration; September 1, 1912 to August 31, 1915 Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; September 1, 1915 to December 31, 1918 Resigned to be Dean of Agriculture, Washington State
Harry J. C. Umberger:	Supervisor of Demonstrations and Asst. County Agent Leader; February 1, 1915 to June 30, 1917 County Agent Leader; July 1, 1917 to December 31, 1918 Acting Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; January 1, 1919 to June 30, 1919 Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1947 Dean and Director, Emeritus and Professor of Extension Methods, Half-Time; July 1, 1947 to October 1, 1951; Deceased
Louis C. Williams:	Assistant Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools; July 1, 1915 to August 31, 1917 Transferred to Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Later to Specialist in Horticulture In Charge of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools; July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1927 Head, Department of Agricultural Specialists; July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1935 Assistant Director, Division of College Extension, and In Charge of Agricultural Specialists; July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1937 Assistant Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; July 1, 1937 to September 28, 1947 Dean and Director, Division of College Extension; September 29, 1947 to August 25, 1955; Deceased
Janette Long:	Assistant to the Dean; March 15, 1917 to April 30, 1919

A. C. Hartenbower: Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes;
July 1, 1917 to November 30, 1919
Resigned to operate his farm in Oklahoma

Selma M. Foberg: Assistant to the Dean;
April 1, 1919 to April 15, 1920

Thos. J. Talbert: Superintendent of Institutes and Extension Schools;
(1914) #
December 1, 1919 to February 15, 1921
Transferred to: In Charge of Agricultural Specialists

Delpha M. Hazeltine: Assistant to the Dean;
May 1, 1920 to December 31, 1934

Emma Shelbar: Assistant to the Dean; (1934)
January 1, 1935 to September 3 , 1936

Vesta Richmond: Assistant to the Dean;
October 1, 1935 to October 15, 1939

Lola Mae Bradshaw: Assistant to the Dean; (1935)
February 1, 1941 to November 30, 1941

Clara M. Siem: Assistant to the Dean; (1920)
July 1, 1942 to September 22, 1947

Lisle L. Longsdorf: Acting Dean and Director, Division of College Extension;
(1927) (During illness of L.C. Williams)
June 2, 1947 to September 28, 1947

Arthur L. Hjort: Administrative Assistant, Division of College Extension;
November 1, 1947 to June 30, 1962; Retired

Paul W. Griffith: Associate Director, Division of College Extension; (1935)
July 1, 1950 to August 24, 1955
Acting Dean and Director, Division of College Extension;
August 25, 1955 to May 31, 1956
Associate Director, Division of College Extension;
June 1, 1956 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave for Doctoral Study, University of Wisconsin;
November 6, 1959 to July 1, 1960 and
February 1, 1961 to May 11, 1961

Harold E. Jones: Director of Extension, Division of College Extension;
June 1, 1956 to Present*

Wilber E. Ringler: Assistant Director, Division of College Extension;
October 1, 1957 to Present*

Robert A. Bohannon: Assistant to the Director, Half-Time; (1951)
October 1, 1961 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave for Post-Doctoral Study, University of Michigan;
February 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

Maurice E. Stark: Administrative Assistant, Division of College Extension; June 18, 1962 to Present*

Year of first Extension Appointment

* Present is June 30, 1964

INTRODUCTION

The first "off-campus" activities of the College were the farmers' institutes which were first held in 1868. The farmers' institute movement developed gradually under the supervision of a faculty committee and with funds from the College budget. The amount of time faculty members could devote to institute programs was limited but the people appreciated greatly the service given to the communitites in which the institutes were held.

The first significant advance was made when John H. Miller was employed as Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes, in 1905. Interest continued to grow under Mr. Miller's supervision. In 1909, an appropriation of $25,000 was made by the Kansas legislature to more adequately support the institute program. Seven specialists were employed as the first extension specialsts.

The second important era began with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act by Congress in 1914. The Smith-Lever Act provided a federal appropriation to be allocated to the states to aid in the further development of extension programs. In 1915, the Kansas legislature passed the county farm bureau law which authorized county appropriations to help support extension work in the counties.

At the end of his report for 1915, Dean and Director Edward C. Johnson included this paragraph:

> "This report would not be complete without a tribute to Dean J. H. Miller, who was in charge of the extension work from 1905 to July 1915. His love for his state, sincerity of purpose, indomitable energy and organizing ability, coupled with the guiding hand of a president of wide vision and with a liberal administration made possible an organization capable and willing to render service to the last family on the Kansas farm."

Because of the interest of the people and the legal provisions for financial support, the program of the Kansas Extension Service gradually expanded to an active program in every county of the State under the professional direction of more than four hundred highly trained extension workers and with the cooperation of several thousand voluntary leaders. The development of the extension program is related in the various sections of this History of Extension In Kansas.

REVISED LIST

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
1914-15
H. J. Waters, President

Board of Administration
E. T. Hackney
E. H. Hoch
Mrs. Cora G. Lewis

Division of College Extension
J. H. Miller, Dean and Director

Institute and Demonstration Department

Edw. C. Johnson, Superintendent
A. S. Neale, Ass't. Superintendent
P. E. Crabtree, Farm Management
Geo. O. Greene, Horticulturist
Chas. H. Taylor, Animal Husbandry
H. J. Bower, Soils
Thos. J. Talbert, Entomology
Ross M. Sherwood, Poultry Husbandry
*P. E. McNall, Farm Management Studies
* C. A. McCall, Veterinary Education

-----

*H. T. Nielson, Norton, Agricultural Agent, Northwest Kansas
*W. A. Boys, Hays, Agricultural Agent, West Central Kansas
*Lee H. Gould, Dodge City, Agricultural Agent, Southwest Kansas
*Carl G. Elling, Parsons, Agricultural Agent, Southeast Kansas

-----

*P. H. Ross, Leavenworth, County Agricultural Agent
*O. C. Hagans, Paola, County Agricultural Agent
*C. K. Peck, Mound City, County Agricultural Agent
*E. J. Macy, Independence, County Agricultural Agent
*O. P. Drake, Winfield, County Agricultural Agent
*F. P. Lane, Newton, County Agricultural Agent
*H. L. Popenoe, Emporia, County Agricultural Agent
*W. E. Watkins, Iola, County Agricultural Agent
*Ambrose Folker, Mankato, County Agricultural Agent

Highway Engineering and Irrigation and Drainage Department

W. S. Gearhart, Chief Engineer
H. B. Walker, Irrigation and Drainage Engineer
A. R. Losh, Road Engineer
C. I. Felps, Bridge Engineer
W. S. King, Irrigation and Drainage

Home Economics Department

*Miss Frances L. Brown, Director
*Miss Marion P. Broughten, Movable Schools
Miss Florence Snell, Assistant in Institutes
Miss Stella Mather, Assistant in Institutes
Miss Louise Caldwell, Assistant in Institutes
Miss Addie Root, Assistant in Institutes

Correspondence Study Department

John C. Werner, Director and Academic and Educational Subjects
Geo. E. Bray, Industrial Subjects
E. M. Tiffany, Agricultural Subjects

Rural Service Department

Walter Burr, Rural Service
*Otis E. Hall, Boys' and Girls' Clubs

*U.S. Government Cooperating

Personnel Selection and Faculty Status

In the Director's annual report for 1914, he stated:

> "In selecting men and women for extension work it has been the policy of the Institution to employ only those that are well trained, mature in judgement and with considerable experience after their college training. All specialists employed are nominated by the Dean of the Division, must be approved by the Department in the College which they represent and are appointed by the President and the Board of Administration. The average age of the men in the Division is well above thirty, and average age of the women is, in the neighborhood of thirty. With the exception of two representatives of the Division, one a district agricultural agent and one a county agent, everyone in the Division is a graduate of a College of recognized standing. Practically without exception, the men and women in the Division are well trained, with sound experience and judgement and are sincere and earnest workers, worthy of the highest commendation for their loyalty to the work, to the state, and to the institution they represent.
>
> "The Dean of the Division of Extension and Head of the Highway Engineering Department have full rank on the College faculty. The Irrigation and Drainage Engineer is Associate Engineer of Irrigation and Drainage in the Division of Engineering. The other members of the Division do not have official rank on the faculty at the present time. It is the personal opinion of the writer that the establishment of definite faculty rank for everyone in the Division of Extension is a question which deserves serious consideration. It would mean that such rank would add to the esprit de corps, and possibly somewhat to the standing of the men and women in the work throughout the state."

THE EXPANSION OF THE EXTENSION STAFF

The first employee was John H. Miller, Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes, appointed October 10, 1905. In 1909, seven specialists were employed. The first county agent was appointed in 1912. Four additional county agents and four district agents were employed in 1913. By June 30, 1920, 59 counties had been organized for extension programs, and by June 30, 1936, 103 of the 105 counties had been organized; Gove and Trego Counties choosing not to organize. However, on December 19, 1950, Trego County did organize a county farm bureau to sponsor the extension program and was the last county to be organized under the law providing for the organization of county farm bureaus to sponsor extension programs. Gove County organized a County Agricultural Extension Council in 1951.

During World War I, 32 emergency agricultural agents and 18 county and seven city emergency home agents were employed.

By June 30, 1919, ten years after the first specialists were employed, 20 specialists positions had been established in the Department of Farmers' Institutes and Demonstration; five leaders for the emergency home agents; three specialists in Drainage and Irrigation Engineering; eight specialists in Home Economics Extension; nine workers in Boys' and Girls' Club Work; two in Rural Organization; and seven in Home Study Service. The war also brought interest and funds for the employment of county club leaders in 17 counties.

By June 30, 1964, the staff consisted of the following:

7 in Extension Administration
25 in Extension Information
81 in Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Use
13 in Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products
19 in Home Economics Extension
8 in 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs
8 in Community and Public Affairs
12 in Department of County Extension Operation
20 in Department of Continuing Education
105 County Agricultural Agents
5 Assistant County Agricultural Agents
105 County Home Economics Agents
12 Assistant County Home Economics Agents
33 County Club Agents
1 Assistant County Club Agent
17 Assistant County Agricultural Agents in Training

County Club Agents: In his report for 1923, the Director of Extension made this statement:

> "There has been no notable tendency to increase the number of county club leaders (as employed in past years). It is more logical, since the agricultural agent is employed in a county before any other agent, that the second agent in a county be a home agent who will function to strengthen the program in home economics. So far not one county in Kansas has undertaken to finance an agricultural agent, a home agent and a club agent. In Leavenworth County where a club leader is employed in addition to the agricultural agent, there is a strong

insistance that assistance be given to adults in home economics as well as to girls' clubs, leaving the agricultural agent to assume the duties in connection with boys' club work, that is, the club leader at present (a woman) really does home demonstration agent work.

"Increased demand for county club workers is not anticipated in this state. The interest in club work has not abated, it has increased and the demand for additional assistance in the organization of clubs must be met by increasing the corps of state club leaders."

County Home Demonstration Agents: The Director's report for 1924 stated:

"When it was made known that an organized county (county farm bureau) desired the services of a county home demonstration agent, a survey was made of the county by the Assistant Home Demonstration Leader to select the organization committee of five women. That committee was assigned the work of organizing the communities, developing a program of work, and obtaining the required membership which is their responsibility as to the financial part of the work. The membership fee varied from one dollar to two dollars per member. The organization committee could serve in a county without a home demonstration agent by arranging for all organized groups to carry project work. The committee was responsible for local project leaders for each group, who attend the training classes and carry the work back to their local group.

"Seven counties were organized for home demonstration agent work during 1924 -- Franklin, Douglas, Reno, Allen, Labette, Bourbon and Greenwood."

In 1925, home demonstration agents were added in Allen, Bourbon, Butler, Douglas, Labette, and Rawlins Counties.

Assistant County Agricultural Agents: In 1924, the Director stated:

"Assistant county agricultural agents have been employed in Kansas since July 1, 1924. A salary of $125 per month and necessary traveling expenses are paid those workers by the Extension Service. The assistant agent is assigned to the Central Office for a short time in order that he may become familiar with the general plan of the work and with reports required. He was then sent to a county to work with a successful county agricultural agent. His training period may be spent in two or three counties. That variation provides an opportunity to gain information as to the ability of the candidate to succeed in a regular county agent position. One county, Johnson, has employed one assistant county agricultrual agent permanently on county farm bureau funds."

Fourteen assistant agricultural agents were employed during 1924.

In 1926, Director Umberger reported an increasing interest in the employment of home demonstration agents. Johnson and Ford Counties added home agents in 1926. At least seven more counties were organized for the employment of a home demonstration agent but were required to wait for the availability of funds from the College.

A demand, in 1926, from the counties was made for more help in Boys' and Girls' Club work and it seemed that the requests could never be filled. The specialists were incorporating club work in their regular project program. The supervisory staff reported that the entire State of Kansas had never been in a more receptive mood for promoting Boys' and Girls' Club work. By 1926, Leavenworth County was the only county employing a club agent and that position was discontinued at the end of the calendar year in favor of the employment of a home demonstration agent.

The Federal Inspector's Report for 1920 indicated the progress made in the Extension Service program under the directorship of Dean H. Umberger. The report stated:

> "Director Umberger has the faculty of selecting people in his organization who can carry responsibility, and thus accomplish much more than he could otherwise. He has shown himself to be a sound administrator during his first year as Extension Director. There are neither frills nor misunderstandings. If such appear, he characteristically goes to the bottom of the situation and decides everything on a practical, business basis. He is fair, and every member of the extension force seems to know that his decisions will not be made until he has all the facts and that his ruling will be absolutely logical. While such administration has made two or three extension workers shiver temporarily, this policy has built up, in the brief time Director Umberger has been Dean and Director, a very strong esprit de corps."
>
> Finances: "As it was Mr. Umberger's first year as Director, he requested that the accounts be gone over as carefully as possible, and his attention called to everything that would help in keeping the accounts during the coming year. Miss Steele, who had kept the books last year, resigned in February, and the Director took a great deal of care in selecting her successor. Miss Clara A. Siem was chosen. She has had considerable experience, and has handled the work very effectively, even though she had to work out methods for herself. She worked with the inspector most of the time, and so was able to readjust practically all questionable vouchers."

The salaries paid the administrative and supervisory staff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, were:

$4,000	H. Umberger, Director
1,260	Selma Foberg, Assistant to the Dean (to April 15)
1,260	Delpha Hazeltine, Assistant to the Dean (after May 1)
2,700	Karl Knaus, Assistant County Agent Leader
2,700	A. F. Turner, Assistant County Agent Leader
2,200	F. A. Dawley, Assistant County Agent Leader
2,600	Geo. C. Piper, Assistant County Agent Leader (to 8-31-19)

> Outlook: "The Extension Work in Kansas had not been well coordinated before Mr. Umberger became Director, and apparently he little realized, upon taking his duties, that a good deal of instructive organization work was awaiting a director possessed of administrative forcefulness. Meeting the problems as they were presented, he has come to realize the State's needs, and now seems to have the outlook for developing a good organization. He has successfully met several difficult situations, seems competent to handle others, and under his direction, I feel good progress will be made, unless loss of funds prevents."

In his report for 1928, Director Umberger stated that progress in every line of Extension Work was seriously handicapped by lack of funds. The budget maintained the projects represented by the following workers:

- 1 Director of Extension Service
- 1 Extension Editor
- 3 District Agricultural Agents
  - 67 county agricultural agents
  - 1 assistant county agricultural agent
- 1 Home Demonstration Agent Leader
  - 1 assistant home demonstration agent leader
  - 1 assistant in charge of home economics specialists
  - 23 home demonstration agents
  - 2 foods and nutrition specialists
  - 1 clothing specialist
  - 1 millinery specialist
  - 1 home health and sanitation specialist
  - 1 household management specialist
- 1 State Club Leader
  - 2 assistant state club leaders
  - 1 county club agent
- 1 Leader in Charge of Agricultural Specialists
  - 2 specialists in crops production
  - 1 specialist in soils management
  - 1 specialist in plant pathology
  - 1 specialist in horticulture
  - 2 specialists in animal husbandry
  - 2 specialists in dairying
  - 1 specialist in veterinary extension
  - 2 specialists in poultry husbandry
  - 1 specialist in entomology
  - 2 specialists in rodent control
  - 1 farm management demonstrator
  - 1 specialist in marketing
- 1 Extension Architect
- 1 Rural Engineer
- 1 Head of Home Study Department
  - 1 instructor in animal husbandry
  - 1 instructor in education
  - 1 instructor in engineering
  - 1 instructor in English
  - 1 instructor in History and Civics
  - 1 instructor in horticulture

Director further stated:

> "Permanent results come from programs of work fitted to counties and localities on a long-time basis. The present limitations in personnel defeat this purpose. Demand has necessitated specialists being withdrawn from well-established programs of work in order to temporarily satisfy a demand in organized counties and in counties not provided with regular projects. In non-Smith-Lever projects the funds appropriated by the agricultural college to the Extension Division have decreased, not only in general maintenance of appropriation but in actual amount."

Monthly meetings of the administrative officers were inaugurated in 1927 and were continued through 1928. The purpose of the meetings was to develop plans for improvement of administrative methods and for closer coordination of county agent and specialist work. The supervisory officers were brought in closer contact with the real problems of the entire organization and made it possible to locate and correct weaknesses in the Service which must be jointly handled by the administrative officers. The monthly administrative conference started in 1927 and has been continued through the years to the present.

Another activity inaugurated in 1928 was a luncheon for the central office staff. Those luncheons were held the first Saturday noon of each month except July and August for the purpose of discussing methods, policies, projects, reports, etc. About 1940, the luncheon meetings were discontinued and in their place was instituted a staff conference on a Monday morning each month.

An assistant county agent, Henry L. Lobenstein, was employed in Atchison county as a horticulture specialist effective January 1, 1928.

In 1932, due to restricted finances in the counties, two counties discontinued the employment of a club agent. They were: Ray L. Remsburg, appointed in Kingman County July 15, 1929, resigned December 31, 1931; J. B. Taylor appointed in Saline County January 18, 1930, resigned December 31, 1931. Two other club agents were continued: R. N. Lindburg in Butler County and J. Harold Johnson in Sedgwick County. In many other counties the salaries of the agents were reduced in an effort to keep expenditures balanced with available resources.

The retrenchment of federal and state funds necessitated the discontinuance of the following positions in the central office; July 1, 1932:

Specialist, Livestock Marketing
Instructor, Horticulture - Home Study Department
Instructor, Animal Husbandry - Home Study Department
Instructor, Home Economics (half-time) - Home Study Department
Office Clerk - Bulletin room
One stenographer - Rural Engineering Department
One stenographer - Home Study Department

And reduced one stenographic position to half-time in Director's office, and one clerk to half-time in bulletin room.

The decreased support from county funds discontinued county position between December 1, 1931 and November 30, 1932 as follows:

County	Position	Date
Clay	Home Demonstration Agent	December 15, 1931
Dickinson	Home Demonstration Agent	November 30, 1932
Marion	Home Demonstration Agent	December 31, 1931
Riley	Home Demonstration Agent	September 26, 1932
Saline	Home Demonstration Agent	December 31, 1931
Kingman	County Club Agent	December 31, 1931
Saline	County Club Agent	December 31, 1931
Atchison	Assistant County Agent	December 31, 1931
Doniphan	Assistant County Agent	December 31, 1931
Leavenworth	Assistant County Agent	December 31, 1931

During 1933, an assistant extension editor was added full-time, and one clerk in the bulletin room was changed from half-time to full-time. At the end of 1932, the club agent position in Butler County was discontinued, and the home demonstration agent position discontinued in Cherokee, Douglas, Kingman and Morris Counties. An agricultural agent position was added in Kiowa County, November 13, 1933.

Three new agricultural specialists were employed during 1935: an agricultural economist in farm management, November 11, 1935; an extension horticulturist, December 1, 1935; and an extension landscape gardener December 1, 1935. A specialist in marketing poultry and dairy products was employed June 5, 1936; and a specialist in rodent control on a temporary basis, December 20, 1935 to May 31, 1936.

The Central Office staff on June 30, 1944 consisted of 78 individuals whose names are listed below. The dates given indicate the first appointment to an Extension Service position.

First Appointment	Name and Position
Administration:	
2-1-15	H. Umberger, Dean and Director
7-1-15	L. C. Williams, Assistant Dean and Director
4-1-20	Clara M. Siem, Assistant to Director
Extension Publicity and Information:	
7-1-27	L. L. Longsdorf, Extension Editor and Radio Program Director
7-10-34	Jean Scheel, Extension Editor
8-31-42	W. Lowell Treaster, Assistant Extension Editor
3-7-43	V. Bernard P. Holbert, Radio Operator
11-9-42	Mrs. Eula Mae Kelly, Assistant Extension Editor
4-1-44	Miriam Dexter, Assistant Extension Editor
2-15-35	Eugene D. Warner, Assistant Extension Editor
1-1-43	Harold Shankland, Assistant Extension Editor
11-1-43	Mrs. Carol Borrego, Assistant Extension Editor
County Agent Work:	
8-1-16	A. F. Turner, Field Agent
2-1-19	Frank O. Blecha, District Agent
1-10-29	Earl H. Teagarden, District Agent
2-1-20	Harry C. Baird, District Agent
8-1-23	M. L. Robinson, District Supervisor
4-15-29	Otis B. Glover, District Supervisor
10-15-24	Leonard F. Neff, District Supervisor
Boys' and Girls' Club Work:	
5-20-22	M. H. Coe, State Club Leader
7-1-27	J Harold Johnson, Acting State Club Leader
9-16-29	Mary Elsie Border, Assistant State Club Leader
3-1-34	Roger Regnier, Assistant State Club Leader
8-17-33	J. D. Smerchek, Assistant State Club Leader

Home Demonstration Work:

12-1-24	Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, State Home Demonstration Leader
9-1-19	Ellen M. Batchelor, District Home Demonstration Agent
6-10-43	Margaret Burtis, District Home Demonstration Agent
5-11-32	Ella M. Meyer, District Home Demonstration Agent
5-20-29	Gertrude Allen, Foods and Nutrition Specialist
6-15-36	Mary G. Fletcher, Foods and Nutrition Specialist
6-15-19	W. Pearl Martin, Home Health and Sanitation Specialist
11-1-39	District Home Demonstration Agent, Laura I. Winter
1-25-39	Mae Farris, Home Furnishings Specialist
2-17-30	Christine Wiggins, Clothing and Textiles Specialist
7-1-30	Home Management Specialist, Gladys Myers
9-1-39	Vera Mae Ellithorpe, Home Management Specialist
8-11-41	Doris Compton, Recreation Specialist
3-1-44	Naomi M. Johnson, Clothing and Textiles Specialist
9-1-43	Elizabeth Randle, Foods and Nutrition Specialist
9-1-43	Mrs. Carol Theim, Foods and Nutrition Specialist
2-13-43	Mrs. Dora Aubel, Foods and Nutrition Specialist

Agricultural Specialists:

7-1-15	L. C. Williams, In Charge (Also Assistant Dean & Director)
10-1-14	C. G. Elling, Animal Husbandry Specialist
8-16-17	L. E. Willoughby, Crops Specialist
4-15-18	E. G. Kelly, Entomology Specialist
11-17-35	John O. Miller, Plant Pathology Specialist
5-1-24	James W. Linn, Dairy Husbandry Specialist
6-14-27	Ray L. Stover, Dairy Husbandry Specialist
7-1-24	J. W. Lumb, Veterinary Specialist
12-11-24	J. J. Moxley, Animal Husbandry Specialist
9-1-26	E. A. Cleavenger, Crops Specialist
3-12-30	L. L. Compton, Crops Specialist
8-1-33	R. C. Lind, Agronomy Specialist
12-19-34	E. R. Halbrook, Poultry Husbandry Specialist
12-1-35	W. G. Amstein, Horticultural Specialist
8-1-28	M. A. Seaton, Poultry Husbandry Specialist
8-16-41	Lloyd M. Copenhafer, Landscape Gardening Specialist
5-15-35	A. G. Pickett, Marketing Specialist (Livestock)
3-1-44	Dwight S. Tolle, Marketing Specialist (Grain)
8-28-35	Paul W. Griffith, Farm Management Specialist
6-1-36	Karl Shoemaker, Marketing Specialist (Dairy
12-1-32	J. H. Coolidge, Farm Management Specialist
1-1-22	C. R. Jaccard, Agricultural Economics Specialist
7-21-34	Lot F. Taylor, Fieldman, Farm Management Association No.1
6-1-36	Gerald J. Brown, Fieldman, Farm Management Association No.2
2-11-35	Ray M. Hoss, Fieldman, Farm Management Association No.4
3-9-31	R. L. Rawlins, Fieldman, Farm Management Association No.4

Engineering Extension:

10-18-37	John M. Ferguson, In Charge
2-15-35	Eugene D. Warner, Extension Architect
1-1-36	Harold D. Stover, Extension Engineer
7-10-42	Robert G. White, Extension Engineer
10-29-44	Walter E. Selby, Extension Engineer
8-21-44	A. K. Bader, Extension Architect

Home Study Service:

8-1-18	George Gemmell, In Charge
12-15-19	Floyd Pattison, Engineering
9-1-21	Ada Billings, History and Civics, B. H. Fleenor, Education
9-1-31	Jesse M. Schall, English
11-1-36	Chester B. Billings, Agriculture

The Extension Service staff position on December 31, 1963 were as follows:

Project	Number
Unclassified:	
Administration	4.5
Information	16.1
Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resources Development	62.1
Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products	9.8
Extension Home Economics	19.0
4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs	9.0
Community and Public Affairs	6.0
Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations:	
State Staff	13.0
County Staff	262.0
Assistant Agricultural Agents	10.0
County Sabbatical and LWOP	10.0
Continuing Education	18.7
Total	441.0
Less: County Sabbatical and LWOP positions	(10.0)
Net Total	431.0
Classified: (Excluding county clerical)	89.7
Total Positions	520.7

Annual Extension Conference as a Personnel Training Program

"The 1924 program for the annual extension workers' conference was not built around any particular feature of extension work. It was, however, felt by many to be one of the most successful annual conferences held, probably due to the fact that the time was devoted more to the discussion of everyday problems. A feeling which was quite generally expressed was that some of the time of the Extension Service can be well utilized in a study of extension methods. As a consequence, committees were appointed to handle the following projects:

Fundamental value of a Paid-up Membership in the Farm Bureau.
What methods now used obtain best results with the organization we now have?
Effectiveness of the Extension Organization.

"At a general assembly announcement was made with regard to the committees appointed and that questions handed in would be classified and assigned to the committees in charge. The question and committees follow. The committees will report at the 1925 conference.

I. Fundamental value of a Paid-up Membership in the Farm Bureau:

1. What is the best method of collecting membership dues? Brunson, Paul Gwin, Inskeep, Myers, Baird.
2. Membership as Farm Bureau work - For Extension work is followup work. - Howard.
3. The inactivity of County Farm Bureau officials in keeping up the county organization.
4. To get a Farm Bureau and a county agent in Brown County.
5. What is the real effect of dues paid up members to the organization? - Paul Gwin.
6. How can we overcome the yearly variation in the county commissioners' allowances? The changes, especially the reductions, give the work an unstable basis. - J. W. Farmer.
7. What percent of time can reasonably be devoted to membership and organization?
8. Getting local people to work for nothing, on membership work. - Tayloe.
9. Should Farm Bureau members be given more service than non-Farm Bureau members? This is our hardest thing we have to meet in securing members. - Leker.
10. What is the proper relationship between men's and women's membership dues?
11. Acquainting the people, especially Farm Bureau members themselves, with the function of the Farm Bureau and the County Agent. - McCall.
12. The present field condition that has held my work back this year more than any other has been the farm bureau membership which has required so much time of the agents that they have not given the necessary time to extension activities. - Morrish.
13. Handling of membership by chairmen who have solicited their townships several years in the past.
14. The greatest handicap I have had has been to teach local individual and group leaders what Extension work is. - Caldwell.

The committee to act on the above problems is :

A. F. Turner, Chairman	S. D. Capper	Ellen Batchelor
Geo. Salisbury	J. H. McAdams	Nina Hurlbert
C. R. Jaccard	Carl Howard	H. F. Tagge

II. What Methods Now Used Obtain Best Results With the Organization We Now Have?

1. The biggest and most permanent point is probably points of contact with individuals and groups of individuals. - Colglazier.
2. Our big problem is to find cooperators who are willing to or do stick to one line and refrain from jumping from one line to another. - C. D. Thompson.
3. How can we turn off a larger volume of business with our present organization: (a) need of reaching more people, (b) need of disseminating accurate information, (c) need of constructive educational program. - Amy Kelly.
4. To so plan and develop the projects of the program that the results obtained will furnish the people some definite means of improving the conditions of the rural home.
5. How to conduct good, effective club work on the project basis with a heavy program of adult demonstration work, that is, how much should be carried and how much time given to same? - Metzger.
6. Granting that real success in any county depends upon the development and execution of definite comprehensive county program - Who is responsible for the development and execution of this program - or what should be expected from the specialist and central office members. - How can we build this program? - Roy Gwin.
7. The inability to put on projects in different lines with success. One or two main projects must be adopted and stuck to until completed. - McIntosh.
8. How to develop community organization in disinterested communities or luke warm communities. - W. H. Robinson.
9. Selecting a Board entirely in sympathy with Farm Bureau as an organization for the Extension work to work through. - Julia Kiene, Inskeep.
10. How can you keep in close touch with your committees when you have 31 organized committees? - Nina Hurlbert.
11. Lack of definite and timely mimeographed material on the different projects. Could the membership dues be made more nearly uniform in the several counties?
12. Use of local leaders in all projects. Organization within a county.
13. Responsibility of local workers in reporting individual results.
14. My biggest problem is to develop a program with continuity and get organization effective and permanent. - Sam Smith.
15. We soon will be holding our community organization meetings. One of our big problems is getting the people to take an interest in these meetings. What can be done to improve this condition? - Coe.
16. Can anything be done to get better cooperation between the Grange, the Union and the Farm Bureau?
17. Indifference of the county agent as to choice of local leaders. - Pearl Martin.
18. My biggest problem (outside of three or four townships) is to organize into community organizations and work as such. - Biskie, Capper.
19. Overcoming indifference on part of too many of the people to program of work.
20. How can we know that the major projects we select for the county really meets their needs? This is now determined by the amount of specialists' time available. - Ellen Batchelor.

21. Obtaining effective leadership.
22. The greatest problem in Extension work is to stay by a plan of work until it is satisfactorily completed. It is too easy to do a little bit of work on a lot of things. - C. E. Graves.
23. Getting rural people to accept the responsibilities which they would, which would be the biggest factor in developing leadership. - Cleland.
24. Which is better, have a large number of meetings when a specialist is in the county or have few meeting and let specialist line agent up on the stuff so as agent can hold meetings himself? - Goodwin.
25. What is the best method of keeping up morale against continued indifference, not opposition, but just lack or interest of worse, an attitude of scorn? - Braum.
26. Program of work carried through to definite results. Accomplish something that you can point out and say: "This is the result of our work." - Hepler.
27. The building of a program that can be finished; it may take one, three or five years. Therefore, the program should be based on definite results obtained by the experiment station. - Kelly.
28. What kind of work, educational or merchandising, builds up an organization with the best interest and morale? What kinds of contacts (farm visits, office calls, demonstration meetings, etc.) are the most valuable to the agent?
29. Organization. - Gibson.
30. Locating and developing local leadership that is competent to carry on the program of work. - Merydith.
31. Organization of committees and county on more definite basis for work. - R. L. Graves.
32. Knowing human nature and the ability to get along with people. - R. E. Williams.
33. How definite should be the duties of a local leader of an agricultural project? That is to what extent can those duties be standardized as to number of meetings called, amount of information to be distributed, etc. - L. C. Williams.

The committee to act on the above problems is:

L. C. Williams, Chairman
L. Maude Finley
E. A. Stokdyk
R. W. Morrish
John Hepler
Cecil McFadden
Ethel McDonald
Edith Holmberg
John Inskeep

III. Effectiveness of the Extension Organization.

1. Extension specialists, a majority of them, do make an attempt to correlate their lines and phases of work with the county agents' chosen projects. It is almost impossible for all agents to get the specialists as timely as they would like to have them.
2. My biggest problem is securing help on subjects of which I am profoundly ignorant. - Kimball
3. Complete organization between specialists, the county agent and the Farm Bureau in project work. - O'Connell.
4. Schedule arranged so as to accomodate all concerned.

The committee to act on the above problems is:

Dean Umberger, Chairman
Amy Kelly
Frank Blecha
W. H. Metzger
Joe Robbins
R. W. McCall
Maude Coe
Pearl Martin

In 1933, the county farm bureau presidents were invited to attend the annual conference for the purpose of contributing to the discussions on county program planning. Since the farm bureau presidents were not involved in the annual conference program for the entire week, in 1934 the Kansas Farm Bureau and Extension planned their programs together and provided for one joint session. The county presidents, after contributing to the extension program planning work attended the sessions of the state organization. This plan continued for a few years.

Another new feature in program planning used in 1934, was the division of the state into 21 subdistricts for major program planning. The agents and presidents from each of the five counties within a subdistrict sat around tables in conference with specialists who were scheduled to work in those counties during the following year. This plan for county program development was followed for a few years or until program planning with committees in the counties was started.

Further discussion of Extension Program Planning is included in the portion of this record under the heading of County Agent Work.

Program Correlation

Monthly conferences of the entire state or central office staff were inaugurated in the early 1930's. Weekly conferences were held by the supervisors in each district at which time they prepared a report of their activities in writing for the director.

An agreement was reached with the Experiment Station whereby the staff members could do extension work if and when needed. Extension paid the travel expenses of the experiment station workers.

In 1933, the county farm bureau presidents were invited to attend the annual extension conference in October.

An Extension Service Handbook was prepared by the Clearing-House Committee (said committee being first designated in 1933 to prepare instructional materials for the agricultural adjustment program) for use of all extension personnel as a method of being informed on policies. The plan for the handbook included provisions for replacement of materials and for inspection by supervisors when visiting county workers. The Extension Handbook has been continued to the present time (1964).

During 1940, certain conferences for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of administration were continued. They included:

1. Extension Executive Council - composed of department heads and all district agents and supervisors, met the third Monday of each month.
2. Agricultural and Engineering specialists met at frequent intervals for the purpose of correlating project activities including radio and publicity.
3. Luncheons for Extension Workers were held each month and provided the director and other administrative officers opportunity to discuss policies and procedures. Members of the State Agricultural Adjustment Program staff also attended the luncheons.
4. County Farm Bureau presidents were used on Land-Use Planning committees in their counties and type-of- farming areas.
5. Extension-Agricultural Adjustment Administration conferences for field workers or supervisors were held once each month for the purpose of keeping up-to-date on the progress of each program and for other general educational purposes.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

An account of the first Farmers' Institutes was carried in The Industrialist, the official newspaper of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in the issue for November 20, 1905. Mr. John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was making a study of the history of the Farmers' Institute movement in Kansas and other states. Dr. J. T. Willard, a graduate of the College in 1883 and a member of the faculty from that time until his death in 1950, prepared a detailed statement from the facts available from Manhattan newspapers, minutes of the Board of Regents, and with conversation with Washington Marlatt, one of the founders of the Bluemont College, and by correspondence with Mr. Elbridge Gale, an early member of the Board of Regents and later professor of horticulture.

In reply to a letter to Mr. Gale asking for a statement concerning the origin of the Farmers' Institute movement in Kansas, he wrote:

> "I am glad that you have been called upon to prepare a history of the Farmers' Institute work in Kansas. For special reasons I have watched the development of this institute work with constant and ever-increasing interest. You asked for my recollections of the beginning of this work. I have no access to dates; perhaps Mr. Marlatt or Mr. T. C. Wells can help you to these, or possibly you can turn back to the records of the Regents' meeting at that early date as kept by the Secretary of the Board, Dr. Denison, for a record of the beginning of Farmers' Institute work. How fully those records were kept I have no means of knowing, but I think them to have been carefully kept. As far as I know I am the only living member of the Board present at that meeting. The facts in the matter are simply these:
>
> "The Board of Regents were holding a meeting one afternoon in the President's room at the old College on the hill. The Governor, ex officio chairman of the Board, was unable to be present. After some routine work the question of 'ways and means' came up (and there was a great deal of that question in those days when it was frequently quite uncertain whether we had a College at Manhattan or not) and the matter of interesting the farmers in the College came up in a general way. After a somewhat scattering talk, I remarked that I had just been reading an account of a ministerial institute, and had been much interested in the report. 'And now,' I remarked, 'I see no reason why that institute idea may not be adopted in the interest of farmers.' The idea seemed to have caught the attention of the members present, but it was so entirely new that no one seemed ready to take the initiative. Acting that day as chairman of the Board, I did not wish to press the matter, and so it was dropped for that session. Before the evening session I talked the matter over privately with Dr. Reynolds, and it was partially agreed that he was to present the matter; and he finally did, in the form of a resolution authorizing the faculty of the College to commence institute work, first at the College and then at any other points where the cooperation of the farmers could be secured. The first meeting under the authority of this action was held at the College, and second very soon after at Wabaunsee. It was found at the very first that it was easy to secure the earnest and intelligent

cooperation of the farmers, the work being limited only by the strength of the faculty to initiate it. This is the record of the first Farmers' Institute. In a few days our action was headlined by the daily press of the east something like this: 'They are holding Farmers' Institutes out in Kansas. Why not?' The whole thing was new to us; it was new to everybody. And if there is anything that the Kansas Agricultural College can claim as legitimately her own it is the creation of the Farmers' Institute."

Acting upon Professor Gale's suggestion, Dr. Willard searched the early records of the Board of Regents and found that a meeting was held June 23, 1868, which, in the absence of the Governor, was called to order by the vice-president, E. Gale. After transacting certain items of business, an adjournment was taken until two o'clock, p.m. On reassembling Reverend C. Reynolds presented the following resolution, which was adopted upon motion:

> "WHEREAS it is incumbent on the regents not only to provide for the well-being of the College by selecting learned and practical teachers for the several chairs, but also to extend the benefits of the institution to the people of the state at large, therefore:
>
> Resolved, That the President and professors be requested, as far as practicable, having in consideration their own health and usefulness in their respective chairs, to visit the more populous settlements of the state, and by free converse as well as by formal lectures, make known the character and aims of the State Agricultural College.
>
> Resolved, That the President of the College be requested to superintend this outside work and so to divide it among the whole faculty that it may be burdensome to none but profitable and healthgiving to all.
>
> Hon. G. W. Glick was requested to meet with the board, who appeared and offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:
>
> Resolved, That a system of lecturing on agricultural subjects at this College and in populous settlements of the several counties of the state should be continued, so that the benefits of farming according to correct agricultural principles may be disseminated throughout the state."

Hon. G. W. Glick was a member of the Board of Visitors. In 1882, he was elected governor of the state, serving for two years in that capacity. It was pleasant to note that the warm interest Governor Glick had always shown in the progress of agriculture in Kansas was thus early manifested in the initial steps for the inauguration of Farmers' Institutes.

Dr. Willard searched the early issues of the Manhattan newspapers on file with the State Historical Society in Topeka. Those accounts revealed that the first institutes might be credited to the Union Agricultural Society. As recorded in the Manhattan Independent for June 13, 1868, this society was organized June 6, 1868, its officers being: President, Professor J. S. Hougham; vice president, Elbridge Gale; secretary, R. D. Parker; and treasurer, Welcome Wells. The directors were: C. B. Lines, Wabaunsee County; Samuel Cutter, Riley County; and Orville Huntress, Clay County. The society planned to meet on the second Saturday of each month. Its object was stated as follows: "The object of this society shall be to promote by exhibitions and by exchange of opinions and experiences the pursuit of horticulture, agriculture, and arboriculture." In the Manhattan Standard for September 19, 1868, a report was made of a meeting held September 12, and in the issue for October 31, 1868, the following items appeared:

> "Agricultural Institute -- It is proposed to hold an Agricultural Institute in connection with the Horticultural Society on Saturday, the 14th of November. Further particulars next week."
>
> "Horticultural Society -- The regular meeting of this society will occur on the second Saturday (14th day) of November, in the usual place. The subject for discussion will be 'Borers'."

The Manhattan Standard, in its issue for November 21, 1868, gave this paragraph about the institute:

> "PERSONAL -- Hon. George T. Anthony, editor of the Kansas Farmer, looked in upon us last Saturday. He was here on a visit to his son, Master George Anthony, a student of the Agricultural College, but he also made it convenient to be present at the institute and say some good things there. Captain Anthony is a live man, and makes a good farmer."

A full account of the institute program appeared in the Manhattan Standard for December 5, 1868, and was as follows:

FARMERS' INSTITUTE

> "The Union Agricultural Society met in the County Hall, Manhattan, November 14, 1868, at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the President, Professor Hougham, and opened with prayer by Reverend R. D. Parker.
>
> "The first business was an address by President Denison of the Agricultural College. His theme, 'The Relation of the College to the Agricultural Interests of the State,' was carefully and skillfully developed. Much valuable history of the origin and endowment of industrial schools was given, and their relation to the welfare of the state clearly shown. The address was replete with scientific facts and practical hints, and we hope it may appear in print.
>
> "It was followed by an interesting discussion upon the topics suggested by the address, Messrs. Platt, Denison, Gove, Gale, Pierce, Marlatt, and Parish participating.
>
> "The discussion was followed by a lecture by Professor Mudge on 'Tree Borers', showing there are over one hundred varities now known in this country, and tracing the most destructive through their varied forms of existence, and making known the time and manner of waging war upon them if we would save our fruit. In this an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This lecture illustrated by specimens of the insects and sections of trees destroyed by them. The Professor acknowledges his indebtedness for two beautiful cases of insects that he exhibited, to Mrs. Thomas C. Wells who has a splendid collection of over three hundred varieties well worthy of the attention of all lovers of nature.

"This lecture was followed by a brief but spirited discussion by Messrs. Gove, Pierce, Platt, Denison, and Marlett taking part. The society then took a recess until 2 p.m.

"In the afternoon the first exercise was a carefully prepared and thoroughly practical address by Reverend Gale, on 'Forest Tree Culture', illustrated by sections of various kinds of trees grown here, showing that a great variety of forest trees may be successfully grown, and which varieties are most valuable, both for windbreak and timber. He also discussed the treatment and planting of seed and the manner of cultivating, and stated some startling facts of the profits of tree planting. Messrs. Mudge, Marlatt, and Little followed in brief speeches stating many important and interesting facts.

"Geo. T. Anthony, editor of Kansas Farmer, being present, was called up and made one of those finished and magnetic speeches which so few men know how to make. It was packed so full of humor, fact, and argument that the reporter forgot his pencil. I wish that all the farmers of Western Kansas could have heard it.

"Professor Hougham followed with a pointed and pithy lecture on the 'Economy of the Farm'. If its lessons could be heard and heeded many thousands of dollars could be saved by our farmers.

"And thus closed a meeting of great interest and value, the only regret being that more were not profited by its teachings.

"The next meeting of the society will be held on Saturday, December 12, subject, 'Small Fruits'.

R. D. Parker, Secretary"

The following account appeared in the Kansas Farmer for December, 1868, then edited by Geo. T. Anthony, afterwards governor of the State (1877-79):

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

"All understand the object and workings of teachers' institutes, which have been and are still being held over the country. They are simply the assembling of many teachers for the purpose of inter-changing views and comparing experiences in their profession.

"The practical and good results of these institutes are to be seen in every school house in the land, and felt in a grand impulse given by them to popular education. It is not strange, then, that other professions should adopt the same idea of making common property of the individual experience of each one engaged in them.

"The idea of agricultural institutes is, we believe, original with the President and professors of our State Agricultural College. The initial step in this enterprise was taken Saturday, November 14 ult., by the holding of an institute in the court-house at Manhattan, under the auspices of the Riley County Agricultural Society, of which Prof. J. S. Hougham, of the College, is president.

> "The occasion being one of both novelty and interest -- we were glad to be present and make note of the proceedings. The program as given in the Standard, in advance, was carried out to the letter. It consisted of short addresses by persons selected, interspersed with discussion upon the subject of agriculture, in any of its branches that might be called upon.
>
> "President Denison, of the Agricultural College, delivered the first address. He said, in view of the small beginning of this enterprise, that we must take courage from the fact that 'great oaks from little acorns grow'. He believed there existed a demand for such concert of action among the tillers of the soil as could be afforded by the system of agricultural institutes there and then inaugurated. It was one of the means to be used in making available the scientific and practical results of our agricultural College. He proposed to show the relation of this College to the public, and the beneficent results of its successful conduct."

Then followed one and one-half columns summarizing the President's further remarks. Continuing, the Farmer said:

> "We have not space, nor could we from our crude notes do justice to the clear, practical, and hopeful words of President Denison.
>
> "After the address of Mr. Denison a pleasant discussion was indulged in. The secretary read a letter from the editor of the Journal of Agriculture, commending the enterprise of agricultural institutes. He had seen the announcement in the Manhattan Standard and was delighted with the idea."

The editor then continued his account of the institute, devoting all eight columns to it, and concluded thus:

> "We have yielded the unusual space to the proceedings and addresses of this institute for the very good reason that they are worthy of it, and for a consideration still more important that it may be taken as an example to be followed by every agricultural society and neighborhood in the state."

The Manhattan Standard carried the following notice in its issue for November 14, 1868:

INSTITUTE AT WABAUNSEE

> "There will be an agricultural institute at Wabaunsee on Friday evening and Saturday morning, 20th and 21st instant. Lectures may be expected from Pres. J. Denison, Professors Mudge and Hougham, Hon. C. B. Lines, and others. All persons interested are invited to attend."

The Manhattan Standard, in its issue for November 28, 1868, carried this report of the institute at Wabaunsee, twelve miles east of Manhattan:

WABAUNSEE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

> "The report of the Agricultural Institute held at Wabaunsee last week, prepared for our columns, has not come to hand. We can only say

that we hear the institute spoken of as a very successful gathering. There was a large attendance, and the interest of the farmers was manifest. Several topics of practical value were discussed, and altogether this second of the series of institutes inaugurated by the faculty of the Agricultural College was a decided success."

During the next few years an institute was held each year at the College. The Manhattan Standard for January 16, 1869, contained the following notice:

THE AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

"Remember the agricultural institute. Attend if possible. An agricultural institute will be held at the Agricultural College, beginning on Monday evening, the 18th, and continuing through Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. A part of the regular exercises will be suspended during the continuance of the institute. A number of persons in this vicinity will unite with the faculty in giving lectures and in the discussion of the subjects. Messrs. G. W. Murtfeldt, one of the editors of Colman's Rural World; C. V. Riley, of the Entomologist, St. Louis; Hon. L. D. Bailey of Douglas County; C. B. Lines of Wabaunsee; Professors Kelsey and Norton of the Normal School; and Geo. T. Anthony, editor of the Kansas Farmer, are expected to lecture and otherwise participate in the exercises. The public is cordially invited to attend."

A two-column account of the institute was carried in the Manhattan Standard for January 23, 1869. The following speakers contributed addresses:

Monday Evening

Short Address by President Denison
Professor Kelsey, of Ottawa . . . Cultivation of Land
H.P. Stebbins discussed the same subject

Tuesday

Prof. J. E. Platt	Fences
Prof. E. Gale	Cooperation in Farming
Prof. B. F. Mudge	Gypsum as a Fertilizer
W. Marlatt	Potato Growing
G. W. Murtfeldt	Progress in the World
Prof. Kelsey	Weeds

Wednesday

R. D. Parker	Small Fruits
E. L. Foster	Raising Fruit Trees
N. B. White	Indian Corn
Prof. Kelsey	Raising Hedges and Forest Trees
Welcome Wells	Cultivating Trees
T. C. Wells	Insects Injurious to Vegetation
G. T. Anthony	Address
Music and Announcements	

Thursday

Prof. Lee	Birds: Their Habits and the Benefits We Receive as Well as the Injury They do to Crops
G. W. Murtfeldt	The Dairy
Further discussions on Borers, Tree Culture, etc.	
Prof. Norton, of State Normal	Tree Culture

The Kansas Farmer for February, 1869, under the heading, "Agricultural College Lectures", gave a ten-column account of the institute which concluded:

> "Thus terminated in the most successful manner an experimental effort to inaugurate and popularize a system of agricultural institutes, under the auspices of the State Agricultural College. It is safe to say that everyone present went away delighted, and that the recurrence of this annual lecture and discussion season will be looked forward to with lively interest and secure attendance from all portions of this, as well as a goodly number of leading agriculturists and horticulturists from other states."

In 1870, a three-day institute was held beginning January 17. A full account of the program was given in ten and one-half columns of the Manhattan Standard for January 22 and 29, 1870. The topics included:

Monday Evening

Pres. J. Denison	Some Lessons of Experience and Observation from the Agricultural College
B. F. Mudge	Deep and Subsoil Plowing

Tuesday

Prof. Platt	Rearing Horses
Jos. Savage	The Apple
E. Gale	A Year's Experience with Evergreens and Other Trees
W. Marlatt	Propagation by Layers
W. Muir	Vegetable Physiology: Propagation and Pruning Under Its Teachings

Wednesday

W. Muir	Grape Pruning
J. H. Lee	Woman's Place in Agriculture
N. B. White	Wheat Growing
Emma Haines	The Past, Present, and Future of Agriculture in Our Country
John Ross, of Lawrence	Fruit Growing
E. L. Foster	Fruit Growing
J. S. Hougham	A Year on the College Farm
R. W. Jenkins	Wheat

Thursday

D. B. Long, of Ft. Harker	Cheese Making
B. F. Mudge	The Republican and Solomon Valleys as Farming Regions
F. H. Snow	Botany
W. Wells	Orcharding
G. T. Anthony	The Kansas Gold Medal
W. Muir	Address

One of the speakers, William Muir, was from St. Louis and appeared on the program in 1871 also, and possibly in later years. Jos. Savage was from Lawrence, and others of the speakers were from other parts of the state.

It will be noted that Miss Emma Haines, a graduate in 1867, later Mrs. Bowen, presented a paper, possibly the first one ever presented by a woman at a Farmers' Institute. Professor Lee's paper was printed in full in the Kansas Farmer for February, 1870. His address strongly advocated instruction for young women in the science and practice of domestic economy.

In 1871, a similar institute was held at the College. The institute was announced in the Manhattan Nationalist for January 13 and a full report was published in the same paper for January 27, 1871. Among the speakers who were not College officers were: Rev. Wm. Bishop of Salina; D. B. Long of Fort Harker; Dr. Howsley of Leavenworth, editor of the Western Garden; R. S. Elliott, industrial agent of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company; Prof. C. V. Riley, state entomologist from Missouri; Professor Bushman who lectured on Veterinary Science; Wm. Muir of Colman's Rural World; Mr. Chase, editor of the Kansas Farmer; Mr. Hull of the Western Rural; and Rev. Chas. Reynolds of Fort Riley. The Kansas Farmer for February 1871, gave three and one-half columns of "Proceedings of the Farmers' Institute", which closed with this interesting paragraph:

> "In conclusion we must say that we never attended a similar meeting in which so much interest was displayed by so large and intelligent an audience. During the entire four days the chapel was crowded from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. with farmers and farmers' wives; and those who were not there can hardly understand what they have missed. It is determined to continue these institutes, which are simply farmers' clubs upon a large scale, and we hope they may be held every six months at least instead of annually. Resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Denison and the faculty for their untiring labors previous to and during the session."

A similar institute was held in 1872, and was advertised by other papers in the state in addition to those of Manhattan. The Manhattan Nationalist gave ten columns to a full report of the proceedings, from which the following extract is taken.

> "The enrolling committee reported four hundred twenty-eight in attendance at the institute. No one can fail to regard this institute as in the highest degree a success. The papers presented have been of the highest order. They were clear, practical, and so concise that no such meager report as we are able to give can furnish our readers a conception of their power. It seems to us that no one can have quietly sat through the exercises of this institute without the conviction that this form of instruction, with its possible improvements, may, in the hands of judicious directors, become a great power in behalf of agricultural education."

The Kansas Farmer for February 1, 1862, gave a brief account of the "Agricultural Institute", from which the following extracts are taken:

> "It was originally intended, we believe, to hold these institutes under the auspices of the College Faculty, in different parts of the state, but this plan seems to have been abandoned for the one of holding these gatherings annually at the College during the winter term.
>
> "The suggestion of the idea, in Kansas, was quickly taken up by other states, and in two of them, at least, agricultural institutes have become a prosperous and permanent collateral to the great vine of

> industrial education, the slow growth of which has been watched with so much anxiety, but which is sure to bear fruit better and more abundantly that the most sanguine hoped for in the planting and rearing."

The fifth annual institute was held as usual in 1873. The attendance was referred to as "surprisingly large" by the Kansas Farmer, which also mentioned that "mothers and daughter were there with their knitting and crochet needles and work." The Manhattan Nationalist referred to that institute as "the most profitable and interesting one yet held." Among the features that attracted attention was a paper on the chemistry of soils by Miss Jennie Detmers, who was the teacher of chemistry and German in the College at that time.

The institute held in 1874 was the last one of this series under the special patronage of the College. Classes were dismissed and students were expected to attend. The Board of Regents attended some of the sessions. Dr. J. T. Willard, in his History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, gave this account of the situation at that time:

> "In the fall of 1873, under the Anderson administration, arrangements were made for an institute which was held the first week in February, 1874. Several distinguished speakers were present. Occasion was taken by some of the local men to attack the new administration, but serious disturbance was avoided. (The new administration was that of President John A. Anderson from September 1, 1873 to September 1, 1879.) In December, 1874, the Board of Regents discussed the feasibility of holding an institute, but the matter was referred to the executive committee, where it received no favorable attention.
>
> "The Bluemont Farmers Club was organized January 31, 1873, and held weekly meeting for some time, and with intervals of more or less inactivity, survived for several years. Its leading spirit was Washington Marlatt, a prominent farmer in the college neighborhood. The annual farmers' institute under the auspices of the College having been abandoned, this club fostered local institutes beginning with the winter of 1876. At the institute held February 8, 9, and 10, 1876, several members of the faculty and of the Board of Regents were on the program as reported by the Manhattan Nationalist.
>
> "In January, 1877, the Farmers' Institute was organized on a basis independent of the Bluemont Farmers' Club, and subsequent local institutes were held for some years under that organization."

The officers of the Bluemont Farmers' Club were: Major Fred E. Miller, president; O. W. Bill, vice-president; Chas. Kimball, recording secretary; W. Marlatt, corresponding secretary; and G. C. Campbell, treasurer. Major Miller was professor of practical agriculture and superintendent of the farm at the College.

The Board of Regents experienced difficulty in selecting a man to replace President Anderson whose term of office expired September 1, 1879. After a long session on September 4, 1879, the Board of Regents selected George T. Fairchild, vice-president and professor of English literature in Michigan State Agricultural College. Mr. Fairchild come to Manhattan and devoted four days to look over the situation and decided to accept the position. His service began December 1, 1879 and ended June 30, 1897. President Fairchild was born and reared on a farm, was graduated from Oberlin College in classical and theological curricula, and ordained minister, though never in charge of a church. He was elected an instructor in Michigan State Agricultural College in 1863. He served as acting president in Michigan for one year when the president was on leave. President Fairchild had been intimately associated with the Farmers' Institute work in Michigan and thoroughly appreciated its value to the farming population. He rejuvenated the Farmers' Institute program in Kansas as related in the Industrialist, November 26, 1881:

> "The proposition to organize a series of annual institutes, through which the State Agricultural College and the farmers of the State may work together for the promotion of agriculture, has been received with favor upon all sides. To bring the matter into more definite shape, the following statement is made by the authorities of the College:
>
> "The professors will, under the direction of the board of trustees, take part in six farmers' institutes, in as many portions of the state, provide sufficient encouragement is given by application from local organization.
>
> "Any farmers' club, grange, or similar organization making application should undertake to provide a suitable place of meeting, make all necessary arrangements for gathering those interested, meet all local expenses, and furnish at least one-half the papers and addresses. The progress may be arranged after consultation with the faculty.
>
> "The institute should be organized on the evening of one day, and closed on the evening of the next day, giving four sessions for from two to four hours each. Pains should be taken to call out full discussions of the various topics presented. Every question has its many sides, and is better understood when carefully considered on all of its bearings. All are but learners in this wide field of research, and may profit by each other's experience.
>
> "The local press should be interested in the institute so far as to aid in circulating notice of the time, place and exercises, and to give a careful report of proceedings and papers.
>
> "The subjects selected should be of the most practical importance to farm work and general profit. The long-disputed question of the origin of chess, and similar topics, are better left to the doctors to settle among themselves, while as progressive farmers, we seek to find the shortest and surest ways to profitable farming. The discussions which make farmers richer in experience by comparison of every-day facts in their life will surely bring profit to the business they follow.
>
> "The best time of year for these institutes seems to be between the middle of January and the middle of February. At this time the farmers are most likely to find leisure to attend such a gathering; the results of the past year's work are settled; and the plans for a new season give added interest to any new facts or methods which may be presented. It is the time when all minds are most awake from the reading and thinking which fill the long winter evenings.
>
> "Now let all the live clubs, and other organizations of farmers, stir this question to the bottom; and, if possible, bring the system into full operation the present winter.

"The board will endeavor to choose among the applications in such a way as to accommodate the greatest number this winter, with a view to reaching all parts of the state during a series of years.

"Applications should be sent to President Fairchild at as early a date as possible. Who will be the first to take up the propostion?"

The institute programs organized and conducted under the new policy were well received apparently. In the Industrialist for March 28, 1882, an article by President Fairchild appeared, from which the following was extracted;

"The successful inauguration of a system of Farmers' Institutes, to be continued in different parts of the state from year to year, is worthy of passing notice.

"Since the middle of January, members of the faculty have taken part in six such gatherings, besides those held annually, as heretofore, in Manhattan. In this, we have met the prominent farmers of Clay, Cloud, Osage, Barton, Jackson and Coffey Counties in frank and free discussion of the facts and conclusions from every-day experience in farming. The professors entered upon this work from a desire to come into more intimate relations with the men engaged in farming all over the state, especially to learn, from the varied experiences of so many, quite as much as they could teach from their own experience and research. In this they have not been disappointed; and all are grateful to those whose energetic efforts in the various localities have brought such gratifying results. Although the work has been added to burdens already too heavy from many and large classes, the professors have been cheered in it by the hearty reception given to these first efforts to organize a means of common culture and progress in methods of farming. All feel ready to undertake a similar course another winter with the expectation of still better results in better organization and methods and a wider reach of influence.

"This winter finds six counties aroused somewhat to the thought that farmers can learn from each other's experience, and, in most of these, organization for promoting such gatherings at intervals varying from a month to a year. The questions discussed are such as any farmer of good sense is able to make more interesting by some fact of his own experience, or some conclusion from many facts. Now and then an address from someone whose opportunity for study or observation has been greater than ordinary may enliven the gathering and stir up new and more profitable thoughts in the same class of subjects. In those directly connected with the College, the subject of education must naturally have some prominence; and, in every such gathering, the object of which is a clearer understanding of our business, this must be an interesting topic. But all debate upon questions of state or national policy, not directly bearing upon farming, have been ruled out. This is proper, as uniting those of the same profession without regard to any outside interests. From these gatherings so auspiciously started, all may expect good results, and that almost immediately.

"Now, for the next winter, it is proposed to select six more counties from those which apply first and can be readily reached, and to hold in them better institutes than the good ones of the first winter -- better because experience will help to better the methods. In these we hope to find our former friends ready to furnish their full share of topics and discussions; and to use, with our help, the fullest means of advertising their entertainments. The College will furnish, as in the past winter, three or more speakers and pay their expenses, but will insist that each institute make provision for at least half the speakers from among those interested in the immediate locality. The professors will try to select topics of most interest in the several counties; and hope to make their treatment of these subjects strictly applicable to the practice of farmers. At the same time, they will ask the fullest possible illustration and inquiry that experience of others can suggest. We want not so much to shine ourselves as to bring out the light from all who hide it under their own bushels."

The ideas presented in the foregoing paragraphs continued to be the policy of the College toward the Farmers' Institute work. The idea was to help those who are helping themselves, rather than merely to address meetings of farmers assembled to listen, valuable as the latter class of meeting was.

Up to 1900, the expense of Farmers' Institutes was met by appropriations made by the Board of Regents from the income fund. The cost varied from $123 to $490 per annum. In 1899, the legislature made an appropriation of $2,000 for each of the next two fiscal years, and an appropriation in the same amount was made for each fiscal year to June 30, 1905. Those appropriations greatly increased the number of institutes assisted. The largest numbers were held at the turn of the century; 135 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, 156 in 1901 and 102 in 1902. Those large numbers were made possible by arranging class work so that the members of the farm department were entirely free from teaching during the fall months, and speaking tours were arranged for them largely under the patronage of creamery companies. In this way more meetings were held, but they were to a greater extent of the character in which local persons did not contribute to the program excepting by participation in discussions. At the same time the increase in the number of students, and, consequently, in the number of classes to be handled, became a greater and greater burden upon the teachers. The situation reached a point where the Farmers' Institute work could not be extended or even maintained without additions to the teaching force. While no requests for institutes were declined where the people themselves were preparing a program, efforts to extend the work and encourage organization of institutes were not made.

The Kansas legislature in the 1903 session passed the following law:

An Act Relating to Farmers' Institute

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. Whenever any county farmers' institute association in this state shall have elected president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to appropriate annually the sum of fifty dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the legitimate expenses of a two-days' institute at such place in the county as may be designated by the executive committee of the institute association; provided, that this act shall not apply to institute associations that have not been in successful operation at least one year.

Section 2. This act shall be in force from and after its publication in the statute-book."

The Farmers' Institute Law was amended in 1909, 1911 and 1923. The present Statute follows:

County Aid for Farmers' Institutes

The GENERAL STATUTES OF KANSAS, 1949, contain the following provisions:

Chapter 2. AGRICULTURE

Section 2-116. County farmers' institutes; county aid for associations. Whenever any county farmers' institute association in this state shall have elected a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government and fulfilled such other requirements as the superintendent of farmers' institutes of the Kansas State Agricultural College shall require it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to appropriate annually the sum of fifty dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the legitimate expenses of a two days' institute at such place in the county as may be designated by the county institute association: Provided, that there shall be but one such institute in any county and that such institute which first avails itself of the provisions of this act shall be known as a county farmers' institute association. Whenever any county institute association fails to fulfill all the requirements of this act for more than one year then the state superintendent of farmers' institutes shall designate a local institute within such county which on fulfillment of all the requirements of a county farmers' institute association shall receive the same appropriation and be subject to the same provisions as if it were a regular county farmers' institute association.
(L. 1909, ch. 103, par. 1; L. 1911, ch.1, par.1; May 22; R. S. 1923, par 2-116)

Section 2-117. Local farmers' institute; county aid.
Whenever in the judgement of the superintendent of the farmers' institute a county farmers' institute association does not sufficiently promote the interest over the entire county for which such association was formed, a local institute may be organized with the approval of the superintendent of farmers' institutes. And when such local farmers' institue has been properly organized and elected a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer and adopted a constitution and by-laws for its government and fulfilled such other requirements as the superintendent of farmers' institutes require, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of such county to appropriate annually the sum of fifteen dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the legitimate expense of a one days' institute: Provided, that no appropriation shall be made for any local institute association that has not been in successful operation at least one year and that not more than six local institute associations in any county shall receive such aid.

Section 2-118. Application for and maximum of county aid.
Each institute association to receive county aid provided in sections 2-116 and 2-117 of this act shall present to the board of county commissioners with each request for such aid a certificate from the superintendent of farmers' institutes at the Kansas State Agricultural College certifying that said institute is legally organized and is entitled to receive an appropriation

as a county institute or as a local institute as the case may be. And no institute shall be granted any sum in excess of one dollar for each farmer who is a bona fide member of said institute at the time the request is made. (L. 1909, ch. 103, par. 3; L. 1911, ch. 1, par. 3; May 22; R. S. 1923. par. 2-118)

Further progress in the Farmers' Institute program is related by Dr. Willard in his History of Kansas State College. He wrote:

> "The work in farmers' institutes continued to be handled by a committee of the faculty until October 10, 1905, when Mr. John H. Miller began service as field secretary and organizer of farmers' institutes. (Mr. Miller was educated for the ministry, had been President of Campbell University, and a newspaper editor). His work in this capacity was highly efficient, and July 17, 1906, he was given the title, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes. The work continued under his general direction with the cooperation of the faculty and its committee into the next administration (H. J. Waters July 1, 1909 to December 31, 1917). This was the beginning of the Division of College Extension. An extended history of farmers' institutes as originated and conducted by the College from 1868 up to the time of the appointment of Mr. Miller was written by J. T. Willard and printed in the Industrialist, Volume 32, 1905-06, pages 131-136, 147-151,and 179-183. The Industrialist also contains many historical articles concerning farmers' institutes written by Professor Walters and others covering various periods.......
>
> "President Nichols persuaded the officers of the Rock Island railway system to operate a farmers' institute train in November, 1905. This covered the entire Kansas mileage of the system, a length of 1,030 miles. It made thirty-minute stops at 135 stations. The train consisted of an engine, two ordinary coaches used as audience cars, a business car for the use of the College party, and another for the railroad officials accompanying the train. In the business car a stateroom and berths provided accommodations for a party of seven so that physical needs were perfectly provided for. The trip required two weeks. At each stop a program on corn was usually given in one of the audience cars and one on wheat in the other. Evening sessions were held in halls in the towns where the night stops were made. Messrs. TenEyck, Willard, and Shoesmith made the entire trip. President Nichols and Regents McDowell and Berry, representatives of several agricultural papers and newspapers, and a number of officials of the Rock Island were present for a part or all of the time.
>
> "The entire expense of this carefully organized trip was borne by the Rock Island company, including boarding the College speakers. Many of the meals were prepared and served in the business car.
>
> "In December (1905) an agricultural train was operated over the central branch of the Missouri Pacific. Stops of one or two days were made at the towns where programs were given. Other series of farmers' institutes were held during the season of 1905-06, in which the railroads cooperated significantly along the lines of the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe, the main line of the Missouri Pacific, and St. Louis and San Franciso. Trains of this character became more frequent in succeeding years."

Women's Auxiliaries:

The 1915 report of the Director of Extension contained the first mention of Women's Auxiliaries which were associations of the wives and daughters of the men belonging to the institutes. The auxiliaries held meetings in connection with the farmers' institutes. In 1914, there were 92 auxiliaries in the state with a membership of 1,853. Many of the auxiliaries met once each month and conducted programs furnished by the Home Economics Department of the Extension Division - by written materials or personal appearances. The Home Economics Department in Extension also supervised 40 girls' clubs in cooking and sewing with an enrollment of 527 in 1914. Extension home economics personnel also addressed 14 teachers' institutes, 14 teachers' normal classes, and 12 picnics and miscellaneous meetings.

In 1915, the farmers' institutes were in charge of the Superintendent of Institutes and Extension Schools who helped to plan the programs for the 440 institute organizations then existing in the state. Each organization had a constitution and by-laws and was responsible for holding at least three meeting during a year in addition to the annual meeting. The annual institute meetings were held from October to March. During the winter of 1914-15, 397 institutes were visited by one or more specialists from the Agricultural College, the total attendance being 93,712. The agricultural specialists also made farm visits as they attended the annual meeting.

During the winter of 1918-19, Kansas experienced a series of epidemics of influenza which resulted in making extension schools, farmers' institutes, and other demonstration work of the specialists very uncertain from early winter to late spring. Many of the annual institute meetings were scheduled as many as four times and then cancelled because of influenza and weather conditions. That situation, coupled with the increased number of county farm bureau organizations and employment of county agents, was the start in the decline in the number of farmers' institutes. The institute officers, in some cases during 1919-20, requested that they discontinue their farmers' institute organization in which cases the Superintendent of Institutes always complied with their request. In other cases, the county farm bureau and the institute organization were working together and thus permitted the county agent to do his most effective work in community program. In those cases where institutes were discontinued, extension schools were organized to replace them. During the year 1919-20, however, 30 new institutes were organized. The total number remained above 300. The programs presented at the institutes were being modified to be more like those in demonstration work and extension schools.

The enactment of the farmers' institute law recognized the value of continued activity and required a demonstration of earnest intent as shown by the maintenance of an organization for at least one year before becoming eligible for drawing public funds for its support.

The number of institutes held since 1881, to and including 1905, as given by Dr. Willard in his History is as follows:

1881-82	6	1893-94	17
1882-82	5	1894-95	22
1883-84	7	1895-96	22
1884-85	6	1896-97	19
1885-86	6	1897-98	29
1886-87	8	1898-99	62

1887-88	8	1899-00	134
1888-89	10	1900-01	156
1889-90	8	1901-02	102
1890-91	11	1902-03	88
1891-92	11	1903-04	58
1892-93	10	1904-05	55

The number of institutes in succeeding years was not always recorded. The following, however, were recorded:

1910-12	642	1925-26	11, 4,632 att.
1914-15	397	1926-27	16, 2,370 att.
1918-19	304, 7,356 att.	1927-28	10*, 5,381 att.
1920-21	57	1928-29	9, 11,280 att.
1921-22	18	1929-30	8
1922-23	17	1930-31	7
1923-24	19	1932-33	2#
1924-25	18, 12,668 att.	1934-35	4@

*In 1927-28, local institutes were held in Bourbon, Doniphan, McPherson and Shawnee Counties; and county institutes held in Clay, Cowley, Dickinson, Sherman and Washington Counties.

#In 1932-33, only Wakefield in Clay County and Watson in Shawnee County held institutes.

@In 1935, the four institutes were at Wakefield, Watson, and Hackney in Cowley County and Altamont in Labette County.

Additional note:

In 1919-20, 55 institutes were held with 261 sessions and 8,060 attendance. The State appropriations used for farmers' institutes were $6,696.55; and other funds used amounted to $9,263.65.

In his annual report for 1923, the Director's report stated:

> "In a number of instances fair organizations have taken the place of farmers' institutes, and a number of farmers' institute organizations hold fairs in connection with their annual institute meetings. Where the institute and fair are combined, the attendance and interest is much better than where the institute holds its annual meeting alone."

The number of farmers' institutes decreased rapidly in the early 1920's. In 1923, only 17 institutes in 13 counties were reported. The programs were from one to three days in length. During the following years the numbers were: 19 in 1924, 18 in 1925, 11 in 1926, 16 in 1927, 10 in 1928, 9 in 1929, and 8 in 1930. In 1935, only four institutes were held. They were:

Wakefield in Clay County	October 10-11	1,303 attendance, 3 sessions
Hackney in Cowley County	November 15-16	970 attendance, 2 sessions
Altamont in Labette County	October 11-12	493 attendance, 3 sessions
Watson in Shawnee County	February 15-16	557 attendance, 3 sessions

By 1964, only Hackney and Wakefield have continued their farmers' institute programs. These have probably been continued only because of the historical interest manifest by a few local leaders. County extension programs have made farmers' institute programs, as such, outmoded although many community and county-wide extension programs, as organized and conducted in the 1960's, are similar in nature to the original institute programs.

State Farmers' Institute

Mention has been made of the first series of State Farmers' Institutes held at the College in January of the years 1869 to 1874 inclusive. Those state-wide institutes were terminated at that time because of some opposition by local farmers. The institute committee composed of members of the College faculty directed their attention to the limited number of local and county institutes possible with the resources available.

The second series of State Farmers' Institutes were authorized by the Board of Regents in 1907. The institute was held at the College from December 26, 1907 to January 4, 1908. Among the conferences held during the week were: Boys' Corn Contest Association, Kansas Butter-making Conference, Kansas State Dairy Association, Kansas Good Roads Association, Kansas Corn Breeders Association, Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association, Cattle Breeders' Conference, and Swine Breeders Conference. Four hundred boys and men were enrolled for the institute. No programs were planned for home economics.

The attendance registered during the State Farmers' Institute of 1908-09 was 484 boys, 100 men, and 47 girls. It was during this year, apparently, that recognition was first given to home economics.

The programs prepared for the State Farmers' Institutes held during the holiday seasons of 1910-11, 1911-12 and 1912-13 did not differ greatly from those described except that additional conferences were arranged for specialized groups as interest increased. The broad purpose of the state institute programs was illustrated in the preface to the program for the State Farmers' Institute held at the College December 29, 1913 to January 2, 1914. It read:

> "The development of leaders for country life is one of the most important functions of the state. To be strong, they must be trained; trained for efficiency, trained for service, trained for life with their fellows. They must have vision, not only to see things as they are, but as they should be.
>
> "The State Farmers' Institute, conducted each year by the Kansas State Agricultural College, helps to develop leaders by giving practical instruction in the various branches of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Engineering, and by furnishing inspirational addresses on the questions vital to country life. It is a school to increase the efficiency of men and women, boys and girls, to stimulate their thought and to broaden their outlook; vitalized, they return to their homes more capable in their own affairs, better able to lead in the community life, and with a greater desire for service than before they came. Every Farmers' Institute, every Women's Auxiliary, every Boys' and Girls' Club, every Grange, every farmers' organization, and every community should send one or more delegates for the entire week."

The Annual State Farmers' Institute, or "Farmers' Week" as it was known in many other state institutions, was again conducted at the College from December 28, 1914 to January 1, 1915, inclusive. Definite courses were offered in agriculture, engineering, and home economics. The state associations of crop growers, swine breeders and growers, dairymen, poultrymen, horticulturists and horse breeders also met during the week. The boys and girls who had won awards in contests throughout the State also met for a week's instruction and entertainment. Exhibits by the boys and girls were on display, as well as exhibits by members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association.

The feature of the week, State Farmers' Institute, was the general assemblies held each day. Men and women of wide reputation in agriculture and home economics were invited to address the meeting held in the College auditorium at eleven o'clock in the morning and 7:30 in the evening. There were 1,221 registered for the 1914-15 institute and approximately 200 not registered.

The name of the State Farmers' Institute was changed to "Farm and Home Week" in 1915. Further discussion of that event for farmers and farm homemakers is continued under the heading, FARM AND HOME WEEK.

DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION PROGRAMS

Programs Before 1920

The development of extension work beyond the farmers' institute program started in 1909. The Kansas legislature had appropriated $25,000 for the fiscal year 1909-10 and $27,500 for 1910-11. The state appropriations had been $4,500 for 1907-08 and $6,000 for 1908-09. At that time (1909) the extension staff consisted of Mr. John H. Miller, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, an assistant part of the time and one or two stenographers. With $25,000 available July 1, 1909, the Board of Regents authorized the employment of seven assistants for the following lines of work: farm management, two; dairying, one; horticulture, one; highway engineering, one; home economics, one; and rural education, one. The persons employed were:

P. E. Crabtree, Farm Management, July 1, 1909
George C. Wheeler, Farm Management, July 1, 1909
C. H. Hinman, Dairying, July 1, 1909
C. V. Holsinger, Horticulture, July 1(?), 1909
W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineering, September 1, 1909
Frances L. Brown, Home Economics, July 1, 1909
Edwin L. Holton, Rural Education, April, 1910

Reference to the work of those persons was made in the History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science by Dr. J. T. Willard. He stated: (page 480)

> "Professor Holton was placed in charge of agriculture, shop work, and home economics in rural, graded, and high schools of the state. He also had charge of the corn contests, the boys' and girls' corn clubs, and the recently introduced correspondence courses. Professor Holton was gradually transferred to work in resident instruction."
>
> "Lines of work carried on in 1909-10 included farmers' institutes, agricultural railway trains, publications for institute member, publications for teachers, school house campaigns, moveable schools, correspondence courses, boys' corn growing contests, girls' cooking and sewing contests, homeeconomics clubs, demonstration farming, highway construction, special campaigns, and rural education."
>
> "In 1910-11, G. C. Wheeler was designated as a specialist in animal husbandry as distinguished from farm management. The engineering work was enlarged, W. S. Gearhart being in charge of highway engineering; H. B. Walker, drainage engineering; and A. R. Losh, assistant in bridge engineering. M. Josephine Ewards was added to the personnel in home economics, and George S. Hine succeeded Mr. Hinman in charge of dairying."
>
> September 1, 1911, Mr. Miller's title was changed to 'Director of College Extension.' In 1911-12, Harry L. Kent was given complete charge of correspondence courses and the lecture bureau, and Mr. Gearhart's title was changed to 'State Highway Engineer.' Mr. G. W. Conn was employed as superintendent of farmers; institutes. In home economics, Miss Edwards retired, and Miss Ella M. Nash, Mrs. Mary E. Simmons, and Miss Nellie L. Thompson were added to the staff."
>
> "October 29, 1912, the department of college extension was by order of the Board of Regents elevated to become the 'Division of College Extension.' The Division consisted of the following departments: Farmers' Institutes and demonstrations, highway engineering and irrigation, home economics, and correspondence study."

Dr. Willard stated further: (page 221)

> "In June, 1912, the Board of Regents adopted resolutions which favored placing a competent adviser in each county of the State, and tendering the assistance of the College, and providing 'that the administration of county adviser work be placed in the extension department'."

Following the authorization by the Board of Regents, a number of men were employed as "county demonstration agents" although later, when the Smith-Lever Act became effective, the title was changed to "county agent". The first men employed were:

P. H. Ross, Leavenworth County, August 1, 1912
E. J. Macy, Montgomery County, March 1, 1913
O. P. Drake, Cowley County, March 1, 1913
W. E. Watkins, Allen County, May 6, 1913
F. P. Lane, Harvey County, June 1, 1913

Four district demonstration agents were employed, three in the western part of the State and one in the southeast. The records of the conditions of employment of the district demonstration agents are not complete but the following is substantiated by the reports made by those men in 1913:

Clyde McKee,	Northwest district composed of Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan (part), Thomas and Sherman Counties with headquarters at Norton. The Rock Island Railway paid $100 per month on the salary of the agent. Bankers and other businessmen paid livery, meals and lodging when the agent worked in their county. Began work February 1, 1913.
W. A. Boys,	West-Central district composed of Ellis, Rooks, Trego, Graham, Sheridan, Gove, Logan and Wallace Counties with headquarters at Hays. Businessmen cooperated. Mr. Boys began work February 1, 1913.
G. E. Thompson,	Southwest district composed of Edwards, Pawnee, Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Stevens and Morton Counties with headquarters at Dodge City. Mr. Thompson began his work February 1, 1913. The Santa Fe Railway paid $100 per month on the salary.

The above three men owned mototcycles for transportation within a reasonable distance from their headquarters.

Harley J. Bower,	Southeast district composed of Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho and Wilson Counties with headquarters at Parsons. Mr. Bower began work March 1, 1913.

The district demonstration agents were employed cooperatively by the Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations Program of the States Relations Service and Kansas State Agricultural College. Those agents and their successors were continued until the emergency activities of World War I replaced them.

Extracts from the first reports made by the early county agents and the district agents June 30, 1913, and a semi-annual report made by Edward C. Johnson, State Leader of Demonstration Work, January 1, 1914 to June 30, 1914, follow:

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Report of Work in Leavenworth County, Kansas from August 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913

by
P. H. Ross

INTRODUCTION

The county work was begun here August 1, 1912. Since the preceding February a local organization known as the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club had been doing splendid work for the advancement of agriculture in the county and the county agent idea was an outgrowth of that work. The funds for starting the work were locally subscribed with the exception of one thousand dollars procured through the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago, and the county agent took up the work under contract that the work should continue for at least two years.

EQUIPMENT

The office was provided with a chair, desk and typewriter, and the necessary supply of stationery. We have a two-bottle Babcock milk tester, and a horse, buggy and harness for the use of the agent in making his trips over the county. Since February 1 the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been cooperating in the work and has supplied franked envelopes, letter heads and all the material necessary in making farm surveys and collecting data on the various phases of Farm Management.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK

The general plan of the work was to study all the factors that affect the agriculture of the county and with a knowledge of the local conditions thus gained to endeavor to have the farmers of the county adopt the best methods known that would apply to their conditions. In addition to attempting to increase the yields of crops, I am studying how under local conditions the farmer may so organize his work as to obtain the largest yearly income and also am studying the means of marketing products once they are produced.

The local organization already mentioned has been a great help in studying conditions. Fifty-eight farmers had signed the membership roll at the time I arrived and forty-nine have since sent in their names and not a man to date has given up his membership. No organized effort has been made to obtain new members as the plan was to limit the membership to one hundred. In almost every case the new members have voluntarily sent in their names to the secretary. A larger membership is not desired as one hundred is all that one man can give his personal attention to with profit to the farmer concerned. Other farms than those of members have been visited but only on special invitation or when information not obtainable elsewhere was desired. In beginning the work the farms of the members were visited in turn by townships. These were pretty well distributed over the county and by the time the rounds were made the big problems were apparent.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

Loss of Soil Fertility - The greatest problem in this county is how to prevent the loss of fertility that is rapidly taking place in the soil. The greatest factor in the decreasing fertility is soil erosion.....

Second, loss of fertility is due to the shortage of livestock. In 1912 there were 10,000 fewer individuals of all classes of stock than the preceding year..... The low mark was in 1910 when a total of 39,471 animals was reported to the census enumerators..... Soil erosion is a factor in this matter, too, as the cultivation of corn on rolling ground allows the soil to wash more freely than when the same ground is planted to small grains, and so corn culture is in many cases avoided. Large acreages of wheat are grown. Wheat in almost every case is entirely removed from the farm without any return of fertility and wheat raising does not promote the keeping of livestock.

Soil Erosion - ..... I have found that the fields most subject to erosion are those that have been sown to some grain crop year after year and all the crop removed and nothing returned to the land. Such management leaves the soil devoid of vegetable matter and not in a condition to absorb or retain the rain as it falls, causing it to run away across the surface.....

Legumes - The acreage of legumes in the county is inadequate, being 10,000 acres in 1912 with a total acreage in farm crops of 215,000 acres. The acreage of legumes should be increased to 50,000 acres if the supply of nitrogen in the soil is not to decrease.

Livestock - Leavenworth is essentially a dairy county. The proximity of the great market that Kansas City affords for dairy products, the luxuriant growth of grasses and forage crops and the temperate climate makes this section potentially one of the best dairy sections in the United States. Yet according to the 1912 census, with a total of 8,800 cows the amount of butter and milk marketed amounted to but $21 per cow..... There are but eight registered draft stallions in the county and the type of horses seen tied to the hitching posts in the little towns on Saturdays shows plainly the lack of draft breeding. Swine are perhaps better bred than any other class of livestock and the poultrymen are the most wide awake and progressive of all.

Hog Cholera - That the problem of prevention of hog cholera is one of the most important problems is borne out by the fact that out of a total of 14,824 hogs in the county in 1912 there was a mortality of 4,196 most of which was probably due to cholera.....

Apples - This county is one of the great apple producing counties of the state, but very little has been done in the way of cooperation in selling. Last fall in cooperation with the Agricultural College an effort was made to bring the growers of the county who had fruit to sell into communication with buyers with the result that three carloads of apples were disposed of. Beginning March 3 and lasting until March 8, inclusive, a series of orchard demonstrations were held in the county with the cooperation of Mr. Geo. O. Green of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College...

Farm Drainage - There are no large contiguous areas here that are in need of drainage, but on many of the farms there are small areas that are not only unproductive but are a source of great inconvenience in tending the fields in which they are situated. Last October I obtained a list of farmers whose farms were in need of drainage and arranged with Mr. H. B. Walker, drainage engineer at the State Engineer's office to come to the county and visit these farms with me..... The owners have agreed to lay the drain tile according to instructions.....

Miscellaneous Problems - The use of good seed for all crops, the better preparation of the seed bed for all crops, the improvement of the roads, the sale and exchange of pure bred animals and poultry in the county, the drainage of farm lands, insect control, the eradication of hog cholera by vaccination, are other problems that have come up in their turn for consideration.

Combatting the Inertia of the Farmer - Inertia of the farmer is the great enemy of agricultural progress. That is, many of them are well informed as to the best agricultural practices, but do not follow them because of the energy required to break away from old customs or the established customs of the community. This tendency has been combatted by personal interviews, by talks at meetings and through use of the press and the results though noticeable cannot be tabulated.....

AWAKENING OF INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE

In general there has been a great awakening of interest in agricultural matters. Not a week has passed since the work was started but there has been some reference made to it in both the weekly and daily press of the county. As stated heretofore, this is the first county in the state to take up this work and the inauguration of the work in five other counties of the state was doubtless due in a measure to the reports that came from the work being done in this county. An effort is being made by the principal of the Leavenworth High School to have the work of the county agent associated with that institution, and every high school in the county, with the exception of one, has made an effort to have an agricultural course established. The work of the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club is well known throughout the county and its members are proud of the fact that they are helping in the work.

Definitely, four farmers' organizations have been started with a total membership of 120. Forty -four farmers are carrying out demonstrations of various kinds the results of which will be of great value to the county. The most efficient seed corn testing campaign of any county in the state was carried out last March with 34 schools reporting and a total of 229 children taking part. 580 ears of corn were tested by one school..... Forty-three farmers' meeting have been held with a total attendance of 3,557.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) P. H. Ross
County Demonstration Agent
Leavenworth County

Leavenworth, Kansas
June 30, 1913

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Report of Work in Cowley County, Kansas
from March 1, 1913 to June 30, 1913
by
O. P. Drake

INTRODUCTION

The work was begun March 1, 1913. I have been supplied with a two-horse team and buggy; I have desks and office room both in Winfield and Arkansas City, and have filing cabinet and cases at the Winfield office. I have the services of a stenographer at both places.

GENERAL PLAN OF WORK

The plan of the work is to visit farms in various parts of the county, making suggestions where I think they are needed, and also taking note of good practices that may be adopted on other farms to advantage. I expect to visit the schools and encourage the organization of boys and girls clubs. I am also planning the organization of a pure bred sire association.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

The principal problem is to get the soil over the county in better physical condition. The problems growing out of this are the inducing of men to keep more livestock and furnishing them more information in regard to forage. I have urged a great many men to build silos, and think probably many of them will build silos this summer. I have also answered many questions in regard to sweet clover which I believe will be a very successful and valuable plant in this part of the state both for forage and soil improvement.

Some of the other problems are (1) to persuade men to keep better sires for their stock, (2) to show them the value of retaining moisture in the soil as a general principal of farming and more particularly for the wheat crop, that is to be planted this fall, (3) to select and secure better strains of kafir, other sorghums and corn, and (4) to encourage definite crop rotation.

RESULTS

It is a little too soon after beginning the work to note any general results except an aroused interest in better farming. As for definite results, in Dexter Township I have persuaded three men to plan definitely for the vaccination of their calves, in both spring and fall, for blackleg, having done the work for them this spring. One man at my suggestion has had his cows tested for percentage butterfat in milk and has made definite plans for weighing the milk from each cow, beginning the first of July.

Two men have started an ear to row test for the development of seed corn, at my suggestion and with my assistance.

I have managed to awaken considerable interest in the matter of getting rid of chinch bugs by burning off their winter shelter. There has been much interest aroused about preparing the seed bed properly for wheat judging from the number of questions asked. I have visited about sixty-five farms since coming to this county and about twenty farmers have called at my office. I have addressed four farmers' meeting with a total attendance of 250. I have also addressed three of the high schools in the county, two Granges, the Anti-Horse-Thief Association of Oklahoma City and the Arkansas City Commercial Club. I have also prepared a number of timely articles for the local papers on chinch bug control, sweet clover, and farming conditions in Cowley County.

The officers of the Farm Bureau have given me their hearty support and assistance whenever needed. The spirit among the farmers of the county has hindered the work a great deal, as expressions such as this were very common when I first came here: "I'll throw that young fellow off the farm if he comes on my place." Once in a while a man would refuse to shake hands with me. Even farmers who gave me a cordial welcome were willing to learn what they could, were suspicious of the work in a general way, thinking it was a scheme to get money out of them. The spirit of opposition, however, is rapidly disappearing, especially when I have made it clear that I did not wish to interfere with any man's business, but was simply pushing for better farming. Along with the work appear many hints and helps too numerous to mention.

SUMMARY

In summarizing this work, it should be noted that the work was started under considerable opposition. The opposition to a great extent has been overcome. There has been much interest awakened of late in the matter of preparing ground for wheat, building silos, preventing chinch bug damage by destroying them next winter, in making use of sweet clover, in conserving soil moisture, and in selecting strains of kafir and corn adapted to this county.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) O. P. Drake
County Demonstration Agent
Cowley County

Winfield, Kansas
June 30, 1913

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Report of Work in Montgomery County, Kansas from March 1, 1913 to June 30, 1913

by
E. J. Macy

INTRODUCTION

The work in this county was started March 1, 1913, and at present attention is being given to 101 club members and to 104 farms. Three calls have been made on each of these farms and the work is well under way.

An office is maintained in the Commercial Club Rooms in Independence fully equipped with office desk, chairs, filing cases, maps and a library of 36 books, written by up-to-date authorities on agriculture, also several hundred bulletins from the Department of Agriculture and from the various State Stations. A supply of apparatus including pruning saws, shears, pippettes, bottles, hand lenses, litmus paper, soil auger and extension, etc., were received from the Central Supply Company of Chicago.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK

It is the intention of the management to get each of the farms under our care provided with a small demonstration plot, to work out the best varieties of grains to grow, to find the kinds of commercial fertilizers to use, to encourage the growing of cowpeas and their use along with other legumes in the crop rotation on each farm, to correct the acidity of the soils by the addition of ground limestone and to see that the farmer is keeping the most profitable livestock for his farm and labor.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

The principal problems are, (1) to establish systems of rotation of crops with a legume grown at some time in that rotation, (2) to increase the number of cattle, hogs and other livestock and to foster the use of pure-bred sires of all kinds, and (3) to correct the acid condition of the soil by adequate tile drainage and the addition of ground limestone.

Other problems are the securing of markets for produce and for extra breeding stock, the saving of extra produce by canning for winter supply, the spraying and care of orchards, the regulation of insect pests in the gardens and fields, the use of better farm buildings, the securing of more convenience for the home and housewife, the promotion of better schools, the encouragement of better roads, the use of more manure and green manure crops, the increase in yield of farm crops by proper selection of seed, the engendering of a greater social spirit among neighbors leading toward business cooperation.

Of these various problems the main effort has been to get farmers interested in liming the soil, in growing more cowpeas, alfalfa and sweet clover, in raising a better grade of livestock and in keeping accurate records of the disbursements of money made and how made, in combating orchard insects and especially in preventing the inroads of the chinch bugs in field crops.

The testing of corn was explained in several schools and club work for boys and girls was presented to the teachers attending the Teachers' Normal with hopes that we may receive their hearty cooperation in the selection of seed corn from the field, testing it in the spring and getting the children interested and organized into clubs.

RESULTS

Talks have been given at ten different farmers' institutes, with a total attendance of [illegible]40. Four high schools were reached and the nature of our work explained. Their attendance was 825. Twelve country schools have been visited and talks given on the testing of seed corn and growing of gardens.

At least fifty farmers have called at this office to receive aid other than those that attended the Farmers' Institute. 126 farms have been visited and cooperative experiments or demonstrations started on 70 farms. 10 farmers have selected their best ears and planted a corn plot, two of these being ear-to-the-row plots. This acreage will not exceed 20 acres. Each farmer will detassel every other row.....

Two carloads of ground limestone from Carthage, Missouri, have been delivered and part applied with the use of a spreader that was recommended by us, made as described in Ohio Station Bulletin 159. Eight to ten cars of limestone for the fall delivery beginning July 15th has been arranged for. No silos have been built but some may build later when the chinch bug injury is a known quantity.

At present no registered sires have been secured in the county due to our efforts, but a number for sale have been located. Demands for Shorthorn bulls have come to us and we will be able to partly fill these. Some surplus pigs have been located and dairymen have purchased them in order to use extra milk. Cow testing has not been attempted, but will be given a prominent place in the fall work. Two undesirable dairy bulls have been sold upon our suggestion and one Galloway exchanged for a Shorthorn. No tests have been made for tubercular cows and only one suspect has been found; she was sold to the canners. There is little or no hog cholera in the county partly due to a shortage of hogs. Some herds have been vaccinated, but not by this office. Our opinion has been asked several times as to the need for vaccination. Three orchards totaling 400 trees have been sprayed and are in good, thrifty condition except for some fire blight. Very little pruning has been done. On account of the lateness in getting the work started, the county club work for our boys, women and girls has been left to the Farmers' Institute for this year. Another year this work will be given attention from this office.

We have located seeds, given help in feeding and breeding of livestock, solicited the assistance of the Western State Cement Company in supplying agricultural limestone and received their favorable reply.....

Our time is all given to this work and we derive a great amount of enjoyment from it even if it is exacting. We are always ready to receive suggestions and if applicable, to carry them out in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) E. J. Macy
County Demonstration Agent
Montgomery County

Independence, Kansas
June 30, 1913

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Report of Work in Allen County, Kansas
May 6, 1913 to June 30, 1913
by
W. E. Watkins

INTRODUCTION

I began work in Allen County on May 6, 1913, and have the following equipment and supplies: horse and buggy, chinch bug torch, milk tester and other necessary field supplies. In the office are a half dozen chairs, tables, desk, typewriter, filing case, maps, hook case and a number of text books.

GENERAL PLAN OF WORK

All of my work in the county has been toward the one end of making the land give better returns by means of legumes, manure, livestock and crop rotations - in fact the application of more intensive and diversified methods of farming for the county as a whole.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS (Selected paragraphs)

The principal general problem in Allen County is to get the farmers to adopt and follow a good crop rotaion, using clover or cowpeas, to quickly restore the land to something near the condition before the soil was robbed by grain farming.....

The farmers of the uplands have almost quit raising oats, because of the chinch bugs, and I am discouraging the planting of this crop all over the county.

As practically 75% of the farmers here, have more or less sour land, I have been encouraging the use of lime and tiling (where possible) to remedy this. There is hardly a farmer to whom I have talked on this subject who is not willing to give some of his land a fair test with lime, and some are ready to lime whole fields.

As there is little stock on many farms, I have encouraged the keeping of more cows, hogs or sheep - the breed depending on the man and his farm. Many are interested in dairy cows and as the Jerseys predominate, I have been talking this breed to all, in fact I am trying to make this a Jersey county. As many of the farms are quite weedy and overrun with brush, I have been advocating the keeping of a few sheep (principally Shropshires) to act as farm scavengers.

I have interested a number in cream and milk testing and hope to soon organize a cow testing association.

(Report was signed: W. E. Watkins, Demonstration Agent, Allen County)

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Report of Work in Harvey County, Kansas
from June 1, to June 30, 1913
by
F. P. Lane

INTRODUCTION

I began work in Harvey County, Kansas, as County Demonstation Agent June 1, 1913.

The office equipment consists of roller top desk, chair, three-section book case, filing cabinet containing letter file and card index. The office is well supplied with stationery, book of survey cards, cards for securing crop management data, fertilizer, stock and other data desired by the department.

As a means of conveyance a good driving horse and road wagon with top and extension back have been provided.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK

The general plan for the work is to visit the farms of the members of the Club, in turn, according to an itinerary already planned for each township. Forty farms have been visited thus far.

On the first visit to a farm a general survey is made and notes taken on the size of the farm, whether farmed by tenant or owner, the kind of soil, drainage, the acreage of crops grown, the means of keeping up fertility, the rotations practiced, management, condition and convenience of farm buildings and other data for Survey Card No. 1. This information enables the Agent to see what the actual farm problems of the county are.

As soon as the initial visit is completed a second visit will be made and something definite will be suggested to each farmer for increasing his efficiency or making the farm more productive.

PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS

The general problems of the county are: how to build up and maintain the fertility of the soil; how to develop a profitable system of crop rotation to take the place of the one-crop, wheat; how to build up a system of farm management on each farm so that the owner may receive not only interest on his investment, but wages for management; how to keep more livestock so as to supply the means of keeping up the fertility of the soil; how to make farm life more pleasant so that people may not wish to leave the farm.

Among the minor problems are: how to prevent the land from blowing; how to secure cooperation in draining certain localities, to secure early and deep ploughing for wheat and more thorough preparation of seed bed; how to secure better preparation of seed bed for alfalfa; how to prune, spray, and care for orchards, and how to control hog cholera.....

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Frank P. Lane
County Demonstration Agent
Harvey County

Newton, Kansas
June 30, 1913

An extract from a report made by G. E. Thompson, District Demonstration
Agent for Southwest Kansas - 1913

SUMMARY OF WORK IN SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH

During February and March I have visited the following counties in my territory. Edwards, Ford, Gray, Finney, Grant, Kearney, Hamilton, Stanton, Haskell, Morton and Stevens. Thus we have covered practically the entire territory with the exception of Hodgeman County.

During this time I have visited and spoken at eleven farmers' institutes each one being in a different town. I have visited and made short talks at three school houses and one county lodge hall. By personal request from parties whose farms were visited or who were gotten acquainted with on these trips, pure seed has been sent to thiry-one different farmers. This seed was furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Several of these parties secured good seed where the seed was not sent free of charge. By special request publications on definite subjects have been sent to twenty-six actual farmers. A considerable number of miscellaneous publications have been sent to farmers interested in some one crop.

Eighteen men have been secured who have promised to cultivate a piece of ground under specific direction leaving a small tract under ordinary methods of cultivation in order that the increased yield under the better methods of cultivating can be more readily measured. A number of others are cultivating fields under approved methods without leaving a check plot of any kind.

Five parties have become very much interested in silos and have signified their intention of building this summer.

In cooperation with the Office of Seed Distribution, U. S. Department of Agriculture, contracts have been placed for the growing of the following amounts of pure seed:

Milo	600 bushels
Kafir	534 "
Feterita	500 "
Millet	300 "
Sudan Grass	25 acres

This seed will be purchased by the Office of Seed Distribution in the fall.

Arrangements have been made to speak in the near future at the high school at Offerle and to tell of the crops best adapted to this region before the teachers association that will be held in Dodge City in the early summer. I am also working in cooperation with a boys' farming club at Cimarron.

Advice has been given wherever possible as to the best methods of preparation and cultivation of the ground, as to the best crops to grow, as to the means and reasons for improving the livestock and as to means of improving the sanitary conditions of the farm.

It has been my aim to be generally useful, lending assistance and help at every possible place and on every possible occasion.

(signed) G. E. Thompson

The following was taken from the 1913 report made by G. E. Thompson, District Demonstration Agent for Southwest Kansas, Dodge City

October 13, 1913

Mr. C. L. Seagraves
Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry.
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir: - I am enclosing herewith a brief but general report of the Agricultural Demonstration work accomplished along the A. T. & S. F. lines in Southwest Kansas, from February 1st to September 30, 1913, and trust that you will find it satisfactory.

In addition to this report, I desire to submit for your consideration the following recommendation in connection with the large sand blow-out situated along the right-of-way northeast of Hugoton, Kansas.

This blow-out gives land seekers and prospective settlers a very incorrect estimate of Southwest Kansas. From the train can be seen a good many acres, probably 640, of sand, which is practically without vegetation. This sand drifts with every wind and in some places has even covered the sand fence along the right-of-way. It should be seeded to grass or some other crop. Settlers would then be more readily induced to locate in this locality, and it would increase the price of land as well as improve the appearance of the country. It is a difficult matter to get such a sand blow-out thoroughly seeded, but it can be done, and in my judgement the most practical method is as follows: any time after the first of next May the entire blow-out, or as much of it as seems practicable should be drilled or seeded after the first good rain to Red Amber or Black Amber cane, using one bushel of seed per acre. In case a sand storm destroys the first seeding, it should be reseeded after each good rain until the first of August or until a stand is secured. If the crop of cane is not pastured or removed, it should prevent the drifting of the sand in the fall of 1914 and the following winter and spring. During the summer and fall of 1914 a considerable amount of seed of the native grasses can be secured by cutting the mature grass and stacking it as hay. This hay can be scattered over the cane stalks during the winter and spring to seed the land. A light grass sod should result. Although sweet clover is not especially adapted to deep sand it will be well to scatter 10 pounds of seed per acre as the plants that grow will aid materially in helping the sod to become established as well as aid in preventing blowing until the sod is established. It will be necessary to keep all stock off this land after seeding until the grass is thoroughly established.

Yours respectfully,

(signed) G. E. Thompson

The following is a "Semi-Annual Report of Kansas from January 1, 1914 to June 30, 1914". The report is written on printed stationery, the printing is underlined.

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Kansas State Agricultural College and Bureau of Plant Industry
United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating

Manhattan, Kansas July 15, 1914

Mr. W. A. Lloyd
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

Enclosed are the reports of the county and district agricultural agents in Kansas. I am sending you the original copy in each case.

The reports of the men in Kansas do not show any very large acreages conducted under their direction for the reason that most of the demonstration work is done on demonstration plots of an acre or more. So many farmers are averse to handling a whole field according to directions that we always urge them to follow our suggestions on a small piece of land this year and they can do as they wish about adopting the methods for the whole farm the following year.

I wish also to call your attention to the letter of Mr. Neilson, which accompanies his report. He brings out the point which I would like to emphasize myself that a great many things are done by the agents which bear fruit but which cannot be reported upon as resulting directly from their recommendations.

I am hoping and planning to emphasize farm organization more and more in this State. Some of our men are already doing that and are doing it effectively.

My own work as State Leader has consisted of acknowledging every weekly report by county agents and making suggestions on the basis of such reports and on the basis of experimental results obtained at this College and elsewhere. It has also consisted of approximately three field visits to each one of the agents, attendance at the annual meetings of all the Farm Bureaus, holding of a week's school for agents at the Agricultural College, holding three field conferences with demonstration agents in Western Kansas and the planning of constitution and by-laws for the various kinds of cooperative producing and distributing associations in the various counties.

I have also been called upon very frequently to give lectures on county agent work before farmers' organizations interested in the State and have organized, selected and appointed men for four new counties. One other county is in process of organization and we hope it will be ready by September 1st or October 1st. This is Atchison County. Wilson County is also interested and is actively organizing. Riley County also is interested and a committee has been appointed to solicit membership for a Farm Bureau.

I have also edited the annual report of the Allen and Montgomery County Farm Bureaus and a very large number of newspaper articles published by these agents.

To reinforce the work of the agents, three county school house campaigns have been conducted during the year, one each in Cherokee, Allen and Leavenworth Counties. These campaigns consisted of meetings in two school houses each day, with two speakers, a specialist from the Agricultural College and the agricultural agent of the county. Approximately seven hundred farmers were reached in each county. In two counties, namely Cowley and Bourbon, a week's demonstration campaign has been carried on. This consisted of the holding of field meetings on farms belonging to members of the Farm Bureau in Cowley County and on farms selected by the district agricultural agent in Bourbon County. Specialists in dairying, horticulture and animal husbandry from the Agricultural College were sent to spend the whole week. They were accompanied by the agricultural agent in each case, who had charge of the meetings. Twenty one meetings were conducted in each county, with an attendance of seven hundred seventy farmers in Cowley County and seven hundred in Bourbon County.

Institute campaigns have also been conducted in each county having an agricultural agent and in each district having a district agent.

As to plans for the future, I wish to say that a county agent school is projected for the week beginning September 13. This will be devoted entirely to making farm surveys and summarizing results. A further school of one week will be conducted at the Agricultural College for all agricultural agents in the State following the State Institue week.

At least one movable school or a so-called short course, will be held in each county having a county agent and one or more in each district having a district agent, during the coming season.

All agents have been urged to conduct colt shows in their counties and districts. The agents in Western Kansas have already provided for three or more shows in each one of the districts in which they are working.

A seed selection campaign will be carried on in each district and county in which agents are working. Directions have already been sent out for this and each agent has been instructed to begin such campaign sufficiently early to bring the desired results.

School house campaigns will be conducted in at least four of the nine counties having county agents. Two have already been planned for, one to be held in Miami County and one in Labette County.

The suggestion has been made to each agent that a livestock association be organized in each county and that this association be induced to undertake some active and agressive work. Such associations are actively at work in Jewell, Allen and Cowley Counties.

Each agent has also been asked to be as helpful as possible in getting cooperation among farmers to purchase farm supplies in car load lots, particularly such supplies as seed, feed and fertilizers. Messrs. Watkins, Macy and Bower have been particularly successful in this kind of work.

The suggestion has also been made to each agent to emphasize as much as possible the organization of egg circles and the care of eggs. The result has been that a "Swat the Rooster Day" has been advocated extensively in each county and district having an agent and Mr. F. P. Lane, from Harvey County, reports that one firm purchased three hundred roosters on "Swat the Rooster Day" and that another firm reported that it had purchased more roosters by July 1st than by the end of the year of any year previous. This is evidence that the articles in the newspapers, signed by the Farm Bureau, through its county agent, are exceedingly effective. A cooperative egg circle has been formed in Cowley County and is just beginning to do business. Another one has been organized in Lyon County and has been doing business for some time.

Agents have also been instructed to use the newspapers of the county and district in every way possible in calling attention to definite demonstrations in the counties and districts and in focusing the attention of the farmers on the good practices observed on various farms. This has been done extensively and, though reports of results from such work cannot be included in summarizing an annual report, I believe that it has been very effective in promoting the better methods of agriculture suggested by the agents.

Farm surveys have also been emphasized by the agents during the winter and will again be emphasized the coming season.

In Cowley County there was considerable opposition to the work of the county agent when he first started there. The sentiment of the county has entirely changed in spite of the fact that few actual demonstrations have been carried on and many suggestions of the agent are now being followed, even though this cannot be included in the report of the definite results from county agent work. Mr. Drake, of this county, also has effected the organization of the farmers' community clubs and has perfected several such organizations in the county.

Dairying for the various counties has been emphasized from this office as much as possible and early this spring the county agents were informed that if they wished to ship in pure-bred dairy cattle from out of the State, Mr. A. S. Neale, from the Agricultural College, would accompany such farmers from the various counties as wished to buy such animals. As a result, Mr. Neale, accompanied by five farmers, went to Wisconsin and purchased five car loads of dairy cattle, one of which went to Allen County, one to Montgomery County, two to Harvey County and one to Pratt County, which does not have a county agent.

I notice that some of the agents do not report on this work, apparently considering it the work of Mr. Neale. Had it not been for the agents presence in the county, however, this work would not have been done. To show the type of animals selected I may cite an instance of a yearling Holstein bull that was purchased for Montgomery County at a price of $1,575 at public auction. It is one of the best bred Holsteins that I have seen on any farm and I believe it is the best bred Holstein bull west of the Missouri River. Other individuals of high grade stuff were purchased and in one instance as much as $800 apiece were paid for heifers.

I might go on and mention a great many detailed suggestions that have been made and results that have been accomplished, which perhaps are not as evident to the county agent as to myself on my visits to them.

Although the acreage of field crops handled under the agent's direction as indicated in their reports is not large, I am convinced of the great value of the county agent work and expect to see marked results in each state within the next four or five years where fundamental and not superficial things have been emphasized.

That those counties in this State having agents believe in such work thoroughly is shown by the fact that Leavenworth County, which completes its first two years work August 1st, has already decided to continue it indefinitely and voluntarily increased the salary of the county agent three hundred dollars. Montgomery County, which has had an agent for less than a year and a half has voted to continue the work for at least two years in addition to the first two years, with an annual increase in salary of one hundred dollars per year for the agent. I believe that each county at present having an agent, with one possible exception, will vote to do the same thing.

It is also a pleasure to report that each agent originally assigned to a county is still there. Changes in district agricultural agents have occurred twice due to more tempting offers to the agents from other sources.

There are now nine county agents and four district agents in Kansas. Atchison County is actively organizing a Farm Bureau and expects to appoint an agent September 1st or October 1st.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Edward C. Johnson
State Leader and Collaborator
U.S. Department of Agriculture

ECJ/BMS

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Programs Following the Smith-Lever Act (1914):

The Director's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, gave this summary of the most important work of the county agents:

"58 farm building planned or improved
36 silos constructed
22 water systems improved
91 sanitary conditions improved
552 farmers selecting seed corn in the fall
6,705 acres of corn planted with selected seed
28 farmers treating seed oats to prevent smut
374 acres of oats seeded with treated seed
103 farms on which alfalfa was seeded according to recommendations
1,283 acres of alfalfa seeded
240 orchards cared for in whole or in part by the county agents
145 registered male animals secured on suggestion of county agents
172 registered female animals secured on suggestion of county agents
2,014 animals treated for blackleg as suggested by agents
4,937 hogs vaccinated by agents for prevention of cholera
14,323 hogs vaccinated on suggestions by agents
4 anti-hog cholera clubs formed
65 farmers advised on poultry disease control
10 farmers reinforcing manure with acid phosphate or floats

"Campaigns for the prevention of Hessian fly have been conducted in every county having an agent. In Leavenworth and Harvey Counties practically all of the seeding was done after what is known as the fly-free date. In western Kansas, numerous demonstrations were made in the use of Sudan grass as a forage crop and the use of orange sorghum as a silage crop. A record as to the location of good pure-bred sires is kept in the office of the farm bureau. When a sire has completed his period of usefulness in one county he may be transferred to another. During the current year, 1915, twenty sires were placed or transferred through the activities of county agents. Demonstrations in renovating and managing commercial and home orchards have been conducted in practically all counties where agents are employed. Certain farms are selected in representative areas in which an orchard is pruned and sprayed by the specialists in horticulture from the Division of Extension. As a result of a special effort by county agents, 504 farmers have sown sweet clover during 1915."

Projects: The main lines of work were

1. Corn
2. Wheat
3. Pruning and spraying
4. Hog cholera control
5. Farm management
6. Alfalfa
7. Hessian fly control
8. Introduction of new crops such as sweet clover and sudan grass, etc.

Results of demonstration work:

1,237 demonstrations conducted
729 meetings held at demonstrations
19,398 persons attending

Hessian fly control in Harvey County -
Fields sown before Oct. 4 yields from 1.0 to 3.3 bu. per acre
sown after Oct. 11 yields from 15.1 to 16.9 bu. per acre

Hog Cholera losses in Atchison County were 3,224 head in 1915
Veterinarians vaccinated 12,543 head
Only 14 cases reported in 1916, only 120 hogs lost
Estimated savings $30,000

Extension School
13 held during winter months; average attendance 39 men and 34 women
At nine courses in both agriculture and home economics were presented
2 were in cooperation with State normal schools
2 with State College
3 with county high schools
2 with consolidated rural schools

Boys' and Girls' Clubs: by State Club leader and one assistant in 1916
Cost in 1915 was $3,370.42; in 1916, 3,775.42

"Leaders cooperate with the county agricultrual agents, county superintendent of schools, rural school teachers and other institutions and individuals interested in the work. The department of public instruction cooperates closely with the leaders in the promotion of the work by means of endorsing the work through public addresses, publications, and letters, and by recommending to the county superintendents and teachers that they take up the work effectively in the communities in connection with their schools. The club work is arranged and carried on through club groups with a volunteer leader in charge in the usual manner."

75 garment making clubs
28 sorghum clubs
21 pig clubs
18 poultry clubs
16 mother-daughter clubs
10 tomato clubs

55 corn clubs
23 bread making clubs
18 handicraft clubs
16 home garden and canning clubs
13 home garden clubs
3 potato clubs

Total enrollment was 5,062 of which 3,937 started work on their projects and 1,705 completed all work. Total value of all projects was $26,766.96, total cost to members in producing these products $9,523.26.

Projects - 1917

1. Organization and Administration - Director of Extension
Secretary, Bookkeeper & Stenographer
Includes: "Coordination of the work conducted under the several projects with the work of the agricultural college and with the Federal Department of Agriculture, the approval of projects, the selection and approval of the personnel of the division, the coordination of the extension work with the State Board of Agriculture, with the university, the normal schools, and other institutions, and the supervision of the expenditure of all funds used for extension work whether obtained from state appropriation or federal appropriations, fall under this project."

2. Agricultural Economics in Extension -
This project was approved by the Federal office during the 1917 fiscal year but not authorized by the Board of Regents therefore no work was done during the year.

3. County Agent Work - H. J. Umberger, assistant county agent leader, in charge.
Excerpt: "In two counties, namely, Linn and Allen, although bureaus were fully organized and county agents at work, the county commissioners refused appropriations for county agent work. This resulted in dropping the work temporarily in both counties. The reactionary tendency of the commissioners in these two counties is not confined to farm bureau work but it is reported they take the same attitude toward road work, county fairs, and other progressive movements involving the use of county funds."

4. Extension Schools in Agriculture -
Five days in length and held from November to February
Designated as first or second year schools
Agreed by local communities to pay a $75 fee for a first year school and $125 for a second year school to help defray expenses of instructors and local expenses.
The corps of instructors for the first year schools were:
A. S. Neale, specialist in dairying,
F. S. Hagy, specialist in soils and crops,
D. H. Branson, specialist in animal husbandry,
Miss Alice Poulter, specialist in domestic science,
Miss Minnie Sequist, specialist in domestic art.
for second year schools:
F. W. Caldwell, specialist in animal husbandry,
H. J. Bower, specialist in soils and crops,
Miss Marion P. Broughton, specialist in domestic science,
Miss Mary Wright, specialist in domestic art.

13 first year schools held with average attendance of 33 men and 34 women
12 second year schools, attendance of 55 men and 39 women
A carload of livestock was furnished by the College for demonstration use at the second year schools.

5. Dairy Husbandry - A. S. Neale, specialist in dairying

6. Crops and Soils - G. E. Thompson, specialist in crops, and H. J. Bower, specialist in soils.

7. Animal Husbandry - Carl P. Thompson, livestock specialist

8. Poultry - Ross M. Sherwood, poultry specialist.

9. Horticulture - George O. Greene - specialist in horticulture.

10. Entomology - T. H. Parks, specialist in entomology.

11. Farm Management - P. E. McNall, specialist in farm management.

12. Boys' and Girls' Clubs - Otis E. Hall, project leader.

13. Home Economics - Miss Frances L. Brown, project leader, assisted by a group of eight specialists.

14. Drainage and Irrigation - H. B. Walker, specialist in drainage and irrigation.

15. Farm and Home Institutes - Edward C. Johnson (Dean), project leader; L. C. Williams, assistant.

16. Highway Engineering - Transferred to State Highway Commission. Discontinued in 1917.

17. Home Study Service - M. G. Burton, director of Home Study Service, and six instructors.

18. Rural Service - Walter Burr, specialist in rural organization.

19. Hog Cholera Control - Dr. George M. Potter, specialist in veterinary medicine.

Extracts from "Organization and Administration"

"The annual conference of all extension workers, held at the college the week of October 13, 1919, was voted the best conference ever held. Many new plans were made for the new season's work, and the meeting resulted in a better understanding of extension work and its needs, and a greater feeling of cooperation, unity and fellowship among the workers.

"Under this project were also conducted the special campaigns which are recorded in the next few pages, such as the harvest labor, federal seed wheat loans, cutworm and grasshopper campaigns, and the thresher schools."

Special Campaigns

The Harvest Labor 1919 - Eleven million acres, the greatest wheat crop in the state's history. The straw was heavy and lodging was common. Railroad passenger fares made it unprofitable for laborers to travel far. The state was short 90,000 laborers. Areas surrounding Kansas also needed labor therefore no migration of labor. On May 3 a conference of 44 counties was held in Hutchinson, Mr. E. E. Frizell of Larned, was employed cooperatively by the Extension Division and U. S. Department of Labor as Farm Help Specialist and placed in charge of the labor program. Wages of $5.00 per day were agreed upon. The larger cities were visited and Chambers of Commerce asked to help recruit labor for the wheat harvest. Because of the heavy wheat harvest in all parts of the state and Oklahoma, a shortage developed. Farmers traveled to Wichita and hauled out what men they could find. Others agreed to pay the transportation. There was some tendency to pay wages at the rate of 60¢ per hour. Businessmen, women and children were drafted. Advertising in southern Missouri and Arkansas brought many men to Wichita from where they were distributed to counties most needing men. Finally, 52 counties reported 42,964 men used. Some wheat was lost.

Federal Seed Wheat Loans - Early in July, 1918, the drought conditions brought about a need for aid to western Kansas farmers to secure seed wheat for planting that fall. Bankers had extended credit to the limit in many cases. The county agents in the area canvassed the situation. The data were submitted to authorities and in August an appropriation was secured from the President providing funds to be loaned to wheat farmers for buying seed wheat. County agents were made administratively responsible for the loan program. In counties who desired wheat loans but did not have agents, special agents were appointed; these were Clark, Decatur, Norton, Sheridan and Lincoln counties. A loan and inspection committee was appointed in each county securing loans. The result: 3,700 applications were inspected and 3,500 were approved for loans aggregating $860,000 which enabled farmers to purchase seed wheat to plant over 500,000 acres. During the spring of 1919, many field inspections were made of drought stricken fields. Some were released in order that the fields could be planted to other spring crops. In June and July the agents helped the farmers to close out the loans.

Cutworm Campaign - During the spring of 1919, an unusual and very destructive epidemic of cutworm occurred. The first damage occurred about the first of June and, due to the lack of parasitism, evidence indicated that the total damage would be very serious. Publicity was prepared and distributed promptly and demonstrations conducted on control with the use of poison bran mash. Ninety-five demonstration meetings were held with an average attendance of 15. Personal calls upon the agents numbered over 1,000 and more than 1,100 telephone calls came to the agents.

Grasshopper Campaign - About the middle of September, 1918, grasshoppers appeared in western Kansas by the millions. The county agents and emergency agents took the lead in a poisoning campaign. In most counties affected the county commissioners purchased the poison to be used. County committees aided in the organization of county campaigns and in the distribution of the poison. Agents conducted demonstrations for applying poison bran mash and 1,598 farmers attended. It was followed up by a campaign urging farmers to disk their unworked fields in the fall for the purpose of destroying grasshopper eggs.

Thresher Schools - During May, 1919, Thresher Schools were conducted by the Extension Division in cooperation with the Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, various threshing machine companies, and the Engineering Division of the College. The object was to increase the efficiency of threshers by acquainting thresher operators with their machines and adjustments to be made. Schools were held at Wichita with an attendance of 150; Abilene, 125; Norton, 31; Dodge City, 65; Hays, 56; Great Bend 60; and Mankato, 235.

Supplying Feed to Southwest Kansas - Through the efforts of the county agents and emergency agents, 137 carloads of straw, alfalfa and prairie hay were shipped into southwest Kansas counties as relief for a serious feed shortage caused by a heavy snow storm which came late in December, 1918, and covered the ground for a period of three months. Individual farmers also shipped in feed from sources located by the county agents. This program enabled many farmers to keep their livestock which would otherwise have been sold.

Jackrabbit Eradication - At least 258,000 jackrabbits were killed in western Kansas and a greater part of them shipped and sold as food, as a result of a campaign carried on by the county agents during the winter of 1918-19. That program, although carefully organized, was handicapped by influenza and severe winter conditions.

Programs From 1920 to 1956

The Effectiveness of Specialists was given much consideration by Director Umberger after he became Dean and Director of the Extension Service. In his report for 1921, he said:

> "An effort was made to impress each agricultural extension specialist with the fact that he is heading up the extension work in his particular project.....
>
> "Perhaps the most important measures regarding records, systematizing and unifying the work of the specialists is in getting them to see that their main purpose is to reach effectively the county agents, home demonstration agents, boys' and girls' club agents and project leaders throughout the state. If the specialists are successful in teaching those leaders how to carry forward their various projects, they are most efficient in carrying their message to all farmers in the state. The specialists, therefore, are becoming teachers of leaders instead of public speakers at general farmers' meetings as they were in times past."

The State Fair Exhibit

The fair exhibit prepared by the Kansas State Agricultural College was displayed at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson and the International Wheat Show and Farm Products Exposition at Wichita.

The preparation of the exhibit was under the immediate direction of the Extension Division, with the cooperation of the Divisions of Agriculture, Home Economics, Engineering and Veterinary Medicine. A. F. Turner, assistant county agent leader, and L. C. Williams, extension horticulturist, were the committee in charge.

Funds to defray the expenses of the exhibit were appropriated by the three fairs previously mentioned. Each of them set aside $400 for that purpose. This amount was further augmented by an appropriation of $600 from the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association to be used in preparing wheat improvement exhibits. The total amount received from outside sources was $1,800. The Extension Division paid the salary and travel expenses of the exhibit committee. The Rock Island and Santa Fe Railroads hauled the exhibit free of charge in a baggage car set aside for that purpose.

The 1922 fair exhibit was an outgrowth of the one put on in 1921, for which an appropriation of only $400 could be secured. The increased appropriation is a measure of the increased appreciation on the part of the fair managements.

The purpose of the exhibit was to show in a definite way the service the agricultural college is extending to the people of Kansas in solving the problems on the farm, the shop and the home. Each portion of the exhibit was prepared with that idea in view and to say that 259,000 persons were made acquainted, thru this exhibit, with a portion of the service rendered by the college to the citizens of the state would be a very conservative estimate.

The attendance at the various fairs was:

Topeka	94,000
Hutchinson	57,000
Wichita	107,000
Total	258,000

In 1925 the following projects were in effect:

Administration
Publicity
County Agent Work
Home Demonstration Work
Boys' and Girls' Club Work
Extension Schools in Agriculture and the
    Supervision of Agricultural Extension Specialists
Soil Management and Crop Production
Plant Pathology
Horticulture
Animal Husbandry
Dairy Husbandry
Veterinary Extension
Poultry Husbandry
Entomology
Eradicating Rodent Pests in Kansas
Farm Management
Marketing
Extension Schools in Home Economics and the
    Supervision of Home Economics Specialists
Foods and Nutrition
Clothing
Millinery
Home Health and Sanitation
Household Management
Rural Engineering
Home Study Service
Radio

Each specialist to whom a project was assigned was expected to prepare a "Method of Procedure" which outlines the plans whereby the specialist expected to accomplish the objectives stated in the project agreement. Each project had a Method of Procedure Committee composed of the specialist in charge, a representative of the subject matter department, selected county agents most familiar with the project program, a representative of any department closely related to the project, and representative of any agency concerned with the line of work. The Project Method of Procedure Committee met at annual conference time to review the method of procedure suggested by the specialist.

A Plan of Work was prepared and was considered to be a report of progress on the Method of Procedure including: (1) a summary of the results of the last year's work, (2) the various stages of the work, (3) provision for systematic progress according to the Method of Procedure, and (4) indicate the new territory in which new work is planned.

A Schedule Committee was composed of the heads of the various departments and the district agents. The committee received the requests for county visits prepared by the specialists, reviewed them and then prepared a schedule of dates for the specialists to visit the counties. This work was completed following the annual conference in October after the specialists had reviewed his proposed visits with the county agents.

The district agent at large, who was responsible for organizing the unorganized counties, worked with the specialists and leaders in the unorganized counties to provide some program in at least one project for each of the unorganized counties that was showing interest in organizing.

"Long-Time" county programs were encouraged. In 1925, 19 counties had adopted a long time program for one or more projects. These were:

Finney	Poultry and Dairy - each for 5 years
Ford	Crops, Poultry and Livestock - each for 5 years
Morris	Poultry for 5 years
Reno	Livestock for 5 years
Sumner	Livestock for 5 years
Comanche	Livestock for 5 years
Harper	Livestock for 5 years
Pratt	Livestock for 5 years
Kingman	Livestock for 5 years
Rawlins	Livestock for 5 years
Washington	Dairy for 5 years
Clay	Livestock for 5 years
Sherman	Livestock for 5 years
Ottawa	Livestock for 5 years
Dickinson	Livestock for 5 years
Bourbon	Crops, Soils and Dairy - each for 5 years
Osage	Livestock for 5 years
Cherokee	Soils, Dairy and Livestock - each for 5 years
Allen	Soils, Animal Husbandry and Poultry - each for 10 years

During 1926, one project agreement with the Department of Agriculture, "Extension Schools in Home Economics and the Supervision of Home Economics Specialists", was discontinued. An endeavor was constantly made to place as much of the county work on a major project basis of a long-time program of work as was possible. Definite goals were established in each of the specialists' plans of work and methods of procedures.

In 1929, because of the increased demand for help from home economics specialists and the limitations on funds, new standards were established whereby a county would qualify for specialist assistance. Each county east of the west line of Sedgwick and the east line of Rice County was required to have at least 100 paid up members of the Farm Bureau organized into not less than ten home demonstration units. In each county west of that line, each county was required to have at least 70 paid up members organized into not less than seven units, with membership dues of not less than $1.00 per year. All counties previously receiving specialist assistance immediately qualified under the new requirements. That action determined the real interest of the women.

The 1929 reports gave the organization of Extension Service programs into projects and subjects as follows:

1. Administration
2. Publicity
   A. The Press
3. County Agent Work
   A. Supervision of Agricultural agents (three supervisors)
   B. Organization in non-farm bureau counties

4. Home Demonstration Agent Work
   - A. Supervision of home demonstration agents
   - B. Organization in non-home demonstration agent counties
5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work
   - A. 4-H Club Work
   - B. 4-H Beef Project
   - C. 4-H Pig Project
   - D. 4-H Sheep Project
   - E. 4-H Dairy Project
   - F. 4-H Poultry Project
   - G. 4-H Corn Project
   - H. 4-H Sorghum Project
   - I. 4-H Potato Project
   - J. 4-H Garden Project
   - K. 4-H Clothing Project
   - L. 4-H Baking Project
   - M. 4-H Canning Project
   - N. 4-H Supper Project
   - O. 4-H Room Improvement Project
   - P. Miscellaneous 4-H Clubs
     1. 4-H Colt Clubs
     2. 4-H Bee Clubs
     3. 4-H Farm Management Clubs
6. Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Supervision of Agricultural Specialists
   - A. Institutes and Extension Schools
   - B. Fair Judging
   - C. Fair Exhibits
   - D. Farm and Home Week
7. Soil Management and Crop Production
   - A. Crop Improvement (Seed shows, variety tests, certified seed growers, Kansas seed law, and germination and purity tests)
   - B. Legume Production
   - C. Soil Improvement (Samples of soil tested, samples of limestone used, tons of limestone used, percent of high-grade fertilizer used, number of farms on which legume crops were seeded for soil improvement purposes, number of acres involved)
   - D. Soil Management (moisture tests, tillage tests, early tillage, fallow and wide-spacing, soil blowing prevention)
   - E. Bindweed Control
   - F. Corn Production
8. Plant Pathology
   - A. Vegetable Disease Control (Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes)
   - B. Grain Crop Disease Control (wheat smut, sorghum smut)
9. Horticulture
   - A. Orchard Management and Orchard Development (Home and Commercial)
   - B. Small Fruits (grapes, brambles, strawberries)
   - C. Permanent Fruit and Vegetable Gardens
   - D. Fruit and Vegetable Gardens and Nutrition
10. Animal Husbandry
    - A. Beef herd management (culling herds, purebred bulls, feeding, supplementary pastures, creep feeding)
    - B. Standard Cornbelt Ration
    - C. Beef Cattle Improvement
    - D. Draft Horse Hitches (Inactive in 1929)
    - E. Pork Production (Kansas County Pork Production Contest)
    - F. Brood Sow and Litter Management (straw-loft farrowing quarters)
    - G. Ton Letter
    - H. Sheep and Wool Production (Annual ram sale and Exchange, wool pool)
    - I. Home Preparation of Pork
11. Dairying
    - A. General Dairy Program (Feeding schools, bull associations, pasture improvement)

B. Dairy Herd Improvement Associations
12. Veterinary Extension
    A. Bovine Tuberculosis Control
    B. Poultry Disease Control (Parasites and clean brooding methods, coccidiosis, ovian tuberculosis, bacillary white diarrhea, other diseases)
    C. Swine Sanitation
    D. Veterinary Extension with Veterinarians (Organization of local associations, distribution of literature)
    E. Infectious Abortion Control
13. Poultry Husbandry
    A. Poultry Housing and Housing Conditions (Flocks reduced to meet housing conditions, remodeled houses, new equipment)
    B. Feeding for Egg Production (Demonstrations for chicks and layers)
    C. Brooding and Rearing of Chicks (Worm control)
    D. Breeding (Demonstration record flocks, accredited flocks, certified flocks, breeding pens)
    E. Grading Eggs and Marketing on a Graded Basis (Produce houses buying on grade)
    F. Turkey Production
14. Entomology
    A. Staple Crop Insects (Hessian fly, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, false wireworms, corn root worm, cutworm)
    B. Horticultural Insects (Codling moth, potato beetle, curculio, cucumber beetle, aphids, cabbage worm)
    C. Livestock Insects (Chicken mites, ox warble, biting flies, sheep scab mites, screw worms, hog lice)
    D. Leader Training (Adults and 4-H boys and girls)
    E. Building and Lumber Insects (Termites)
    F. Household and Sanitation Insects (Clothes moths, cockroaches, house flies, bed bugs, pantry pests, mosquitos)
15. Eradicating Rodent Pests in Kansas
    A. Pocket Gopher Control
    B. Prairie Dog Eradication
    C. Jack Rabbit Control
    D. Rat Control
16. Farm Management
    A. Farm Organization Through Accounts
    B. Junior Farm Management Clubs
    C. Farm Management Tour
    D. Father-Son Contract Agreement
17. Marketing
A   A. Marketing of Livestock (Beef cattle schools, number of farmers using the Agricultural Situation, marketing demonstration)
    B. Marketing of Fruits and Vegetables (Grading and inspection, marketing organization)
    C. Marketing of Grain (District and County wheat schools, number of farmers receiving the Agricultural Situation)
    D. Marketing of Hay (Demonstration of federal grades)
18. None
19. Foods and Nutrition
        1. Foods selection and preparation

    2. Child feeding
    3. Menu Planning
    4. Gardens and Nutrition

20. Clothing
    1. Simple dress construction
    2. Study of silk and wool garments
    3. Color and Design in theory and practice
    4. Tailored garments
    5. Textiles
    6. Draped garments
21. Millinery
    1. Foundation principles in construction of simple hat
    2. Foundation principles in remodeling hats
    3. Color
22. Home Health and Sanitation
    A. Home Nursing
    B. Sanitation
23. Household Management
    1. Kitchen contest
    2. Kitchen improvement based on personal efficiency
    3. Home furnishings
    4. Selection and care of small equipment
    5. Household organization through account keeping
24. Rural Engineering
    A. Farm Architecture (Farmstead planning, farm building plans, home utilities, community buildings)
    B. Land Reclamation (Drainage, irrigation, soil and water conservation)
    C. Farm Power and Farm Machinery

In 1930, inspite of a period of economic distress, no retardation was experienced with the Kansas Extension program. Six new county farm bureaus were organized, the greatest number for any year thus far. They were: Grant, Greeley, Thomas, Norton, Ellsworth and Mitchell Counties.

Less difficulty was experienced in securing additional funds than in the past. The year 1930 also marked additional progress in correlation of extension projects. The five-year Wheat Belt Program was brought to a successful conclusion and a new program, broader in scope, was developed for the western portion of the state. The original program correlated agronomy, entomology, plant pathology and marketing. The new program also included farm management, agricultural engineering, livestock production, dairying, poultry, home economics, and boys' and girls' club work.

For eastern Kansas, another correlated extension program was being organized to include all of the extension projects. The first correlation was a closer working relationship between agronomy and animal husbandry specialists. More legumes were needed, for example, before dairying could be effectively developed in southeast Kansas.

The agricultural economists divided the state into twelve economic areas known as Type-of Farming Areas. Extension specialists started to plan programs to fit each area.

Correlated programs in effect during 1930 and the projects involved were:

1. Wheat Belt Program - Agronomy, Marketing, Plant Pathology, Entomology
2. Soil Improvement - Agronomy, Rural Engineering, Dairy, Animal Husbandry
3. Legume Production and Utilization - Agronomy, Rural Engineering, Dairy, Animal Husbandry
4. Beef Production - Animal Husbandry, Marketing, Agronomy, Veterinary

5. Profitable Pork Production - Animal Husbandry, Agronomy, Veterinary, Farm Management
6. Horticulture - Horticulture, Entomology, Plant Pathology
7. Potato Production - Plant Pathology, Horticulture, Entomology, Marketing
8. Fruit and Vegetable Gardens & Nutrition - Horticulture, Entomology, Nutrition
9. Poultry Production - Poultry, Rural Engineering, Veterinary

Farm women took a greater interest in 1930, in planning their county extension program in home economics than in any previous year. The program was conducted in 63 organized counties, 13 of which were organized for the first time during 1930. The women's membership was 11,286 in 1930, 1,746 more than the previous year.

National legislation pertaining to cooperative marketing caused cooperative leaders to look to extension for assistance in that program; leadership training and guidance in organization.

The project, "Eradicating Rodent Pests in Kansas" conducted for several years in cooperation with the Biological Survey, USDA, was officially discontinued June 30, 1930. The "millinery" project was discontinued November 30, 1930, and a new project, "Home Furnishings" became effective on December 1, 1930.

During 1930, an additional position in home economics, Assistant Home Demonstration Leader, became effective with the responsibility of supervising the home demonstration agents; and a second Assistant Home Demonstration Leader was appointed and assigned to part-time organization work in non-home demonstration agent counties and part-time clothing specialist.

Long-time programs were being continued (1930) with major and minor projects according to the long-time plan. Specialists were correlating their field work with the county long-time plans.

In 1930, the total men's membership was 18,540 with dues generally at $5.00 but a few counties at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00. The women's membership totaled 11,189 with dues at $1.00 generally although a few had $2.00 and one county $5.00.

One home economics project was carried in each non-home demonstration agent county. The Wheat Belt Program involving crop, entomology, plant pathology, and marketing, was carried in these unorganized counties: Barber, Hamilton, Haskell, Kiowa, Republic, Scott, and Trego. An animal husbandry program was carried in Wabaunsee County.

The 4-H Club program in 1930 was conducted in 78 organized counties and 15 unorganized counties with 625 clubs and 13,224 members, of whom 9,199 completed their project reports. Demonstration teams numbered 225, and 287 judging teams. Nineteen 4-H camps were attended by 1,184 members. There were 2,169 entries at the Free Fair and 2,909 at the State Fair.

In his report for 1930 Director Umberger, commenting on the Outlook for Extension Work in Kansas, said:

> "A balanced and effective program in every county in the state is the ultimate goal of the Kansas Extension Service. During 1930, marked progress was made toward attaining this objective. This is indicated by the increased enrollment in boys' and girls' club work and by the increased number of counties carrying an adequate club program, and also by the accelerated interest in all of the projects relating to the development of rural homes and communities.
>
> "The demand for assistance in Agriculture, Home Economics, and 4-H Club Work is increasing faster than funds permit the development of Extension Work".

In 1930, a Fair Exhibit was prepared and shown at the Free Fair at Topeka, the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and the Kansas National Livestock Show at Wichita. The exhibit consisted of 96 panels, four by four feet in size. Each of the fairs contributed $400 toward the expense of preparing and displaying the exhibits. The Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads provided the transportation from Manhattan to the fairs and return. More than 150,000 persons viewed the exhibits. The State Fair Exhibit was continued on the same cooperative basis for several years.

The great involvement of the Extension Service in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program curtailed somewhat the regular extension program. The effect of that diversion is indicated in the opening paragraphs of Director Umberger's report for 1934. Those paragraphs are quoted:

> "During the year 1934, the regular Extension production projects continued without material change in the original plans of procedure. The proportion of time devoted to emergency projects was greatly increased.
>
> "For the past year and a half the Extension Service has been engaged with the Agricultural Adjustment programs, and it, of course, has been necessary to defer for a time the regularly established programs in production.
>
> "The economic situation of the Kansas farmer still continues to be difficult not only because of low prices, but particularly so because of the state-wide drought which most seriously affected cash income and the production of essential feed crops. Adjustment payments made available through the year in the wheat, corn-hog, and cattle programs very materially counteracted a situation which would otherwise have been most serious.
>
> "The expenses of the farm which includes taxes, interest on indebtedness, and other items still continue to be relatively high and consequently it is still important to give attention to such Extension programs as will assist in promoting efficiency.
>
> "As a result of these influences there is an increasing insistence that the so-called regular Extension programs be re-established in order that definite programs for the solution of these difficulties can be continued.
>
> "The philosophy of the Extension program has been materially changed by the influence of the Agricultural Adjustment program and that which it introduces, namely, curtailment or control of production. Even though this legislation and the necessity which prompted it should result in permanently changing the production program of American agriculture, it is probable that the time and resources diverted as a result from production will be devoted to increasing the efficiency in methods.
>
> "Although a much greater proportion of time has been devoted to the Agricultural Adjustment program because of the added commodities control programs being introduced, it is planned not to divert the endeavor of the Extension Service permanently from those projects which promote efficiency. It is expected that these projects will become increasingly important when time has allowed a better opportunity to properly estimate the relationship between agricultural adjustment and increased production. Consequently, any change in those projects looking to efficiency in production are being considered temporary and not permanent."

In 1934, a new project, Number 28, "Rural Organization and Farm Finance" was established and Mr. Frank O. Blecha, district agent, was transferred to serve temporarily as specialist for the project. The project was divided into two subprojects:

A - Organization of local production credit associations for the financing of the farmers.

B - Educational information on economic production, market trends, and financing.

During 1934, 15 production credit associations were organized, each with its officers including an executive secretary. The counties in each association and the headquarters are given on the map following:

The production credit associations were organized as a part of the national Farm Credit system with the Ninth District being headquartered in Wichita. In 1934, the local associations were affiliated with the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita which later became a part of the Intermediate Credit Bank.

The Subproject B was made effective by the preparation and distribution of economic outlook materials and with meetings of borrowers grouped according to their major production projects. Preliminary plans were to hold three or four meeting each year with the borrowers by commodities. One of those meetings was to include a review of the business being conducted by their association.

By the end of the year, 1,898 loans totaling $1,787,096.97 were made.

Production Credit Association loans outstanding on October 31, 1935, were 3,321 in Kansas, in the amount of $2,456,527.34, an increase of 80% in number over 1934 and 58% in amount.

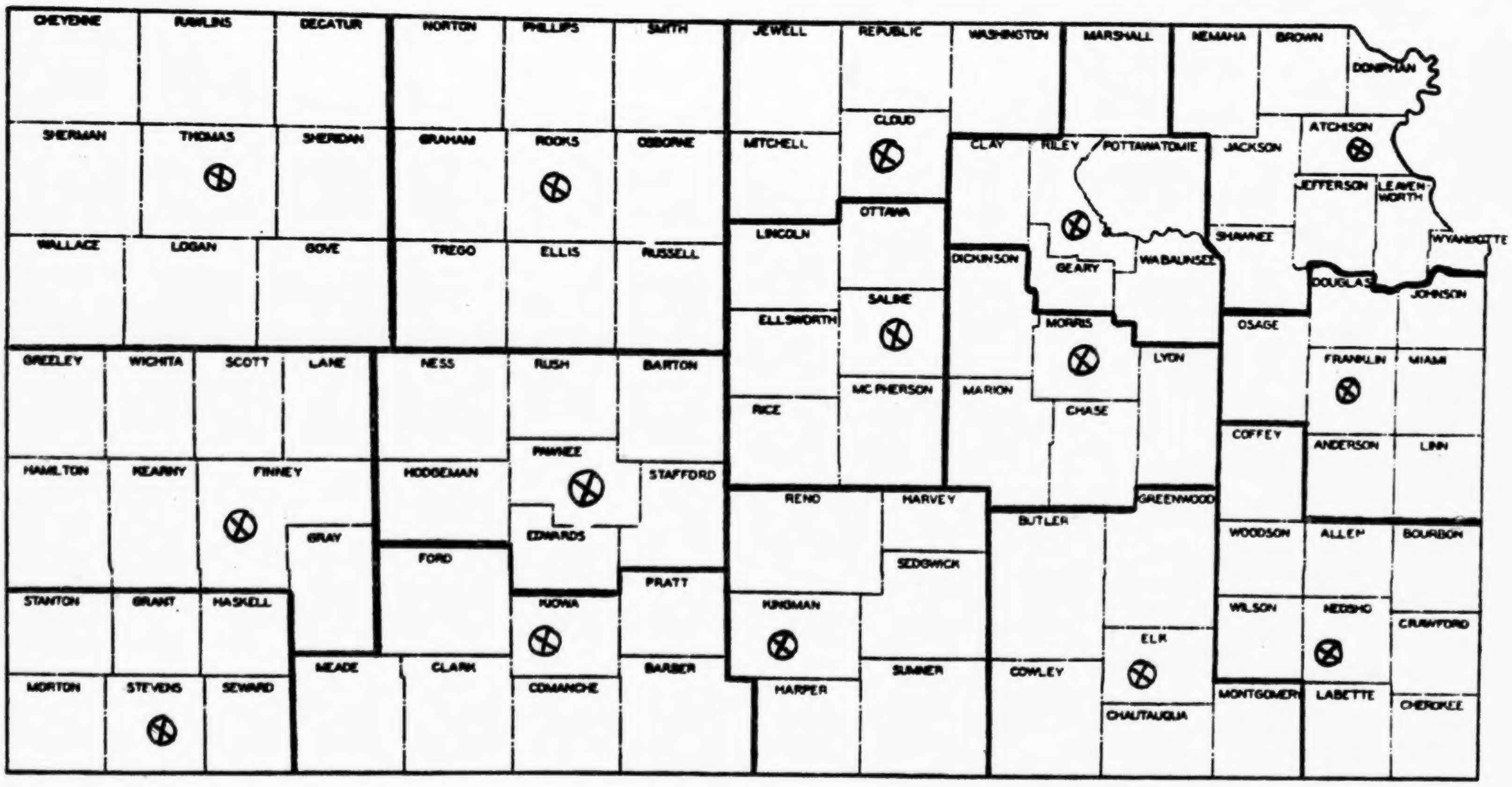
The Rural Organization and Farm Finance project (No. 28) was suspended for 1936 and Frank Blecha, specialist in that project on leave from his district agent position, returned to his duties as district agent.

By 1935, local volunteer leaders had become an important factor in the extension educational program. The county agents' time had become somewhat limited because of the work with the agricultural adjustment program. Leader training meetings were conducted by the agents and specialists after being selected at meetings or by personal contact by the agents. By the end of the year, 20,478 leaders in agriculture and home economics had been selected and trained. Those leaders held 15,071 meetings with an attendance of 311,780 persons. Club leaders held 7,214 meetings with an attendance of 151,606 persons. Also, 6,348 leaders were assisting with the agricultural adjustment program.

In 1935, the organization of Extension projects was:

1. Administration
2. Publicity
3. County Agent Work
4. Home Demonstration Work
5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work
6. Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Supervision of Agricultural Extension Specialists
7. Soil Management and Crop Production
8. Plant Pathology
9. Horticulture
10. Animal Husbandry
11. Dairying
12. Veterinary Medicine
13. Poultry Husbandry
14. Entomology
15. Eradicating Rodent Pests in Kansas (Inactive since 1930)

16. Farm Management
17. Marketing
18. Extension Schools in Home Economics and the Supervision of Home Economics Specialists (Discontinued, 1926)
19. Foods and Nutrition
20. Clothing
21. Millinery (Discontinued, 1930)
22. Home Health and Sanitation
23. Home Management
24. Rural Engineering
25. Home Study Service
26. Radio
27. Home Furnishings
28. Rural Organization and Farm Finance
29. Farm Forestry (Adopted, 1935)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JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
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LINCOLN
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PAWNEE
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
GRAY
EDWARDS
FORD
PRATT
SEDGWICK
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER
HARPER
SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE

Production Credit Associations, Organized during 1934

By 1940, the use of volunteer leaders had increased to these numbers:

938	Publicity and Information
3,056	Boys' and Girls' Club Work
1,694	Soil Management and Crop Production
1,069	Plant Pathology
2,360	Horticulture
705	Animal Husbandry
428	Dairying
110	Veterinary Extension
955	Poultry Husbandry
576	Entomology
1,243	Farm Management
1,283	Marketing
2,078	Foods and Nutrition
1,810	Clothing
2,130	Home Health and Sanitation
1,354	Home Management
964	Rural Engineering
1,736	Home Furnishings
798	Recreation
25,287	Total Number

Because of the concern about the amount of time county extension agents and other field workers devoted to the AAA program, a study in 1940 indicated that, on the average, agents devoted 85.8 percent of their time to the extension program and 14.2 percent to the adjustment program.

In 1940, 12 agricultural projects were conducted by 25 specialists. To provide more correlation in program planning, the twelve projects were correlated under six major agricultural programs. These were:

I. Soil Management and Crop Production
II. Horticulture
IIIa. Animal Husbandry
IIIb. Dairying
IV. Poultry Husbandry
V. Miscellaneous (Other agricultural and engineering projects)

The correlation enabled county agricultural agents and project leaders in counties to concentrate their efforts in reaching the major objectives established at the beginning of the year.

During the years of World War II, the Extension Service program was geared to an "all-out" war effort. During those years recognition was given to food as a weapon of war. Through agricultural planning and the needs as determined by the Defense Board, production goals were established each year. Those goals were exceeded in most cases. Because of young farm men being needed in the military services, thousands of older men, many women, and men recruited from cities gave every ounce of energy to produce food and fiber for the war needs. Climatic conditions were favorable during the war years and that aided Kansas farmers to produce record yields of wheat, flax, soybeans, hay and the feed crops. Chicken and egg production, milk supplies and gardens reached record production. Educational programs were conducted on the proper maintenance of farm machinery, the need for scrap metal, the preservation of food, and the need or help in financing the war by the purchase of savings bonds, etc.

Because of the high production and commodity price supports during the war years, post-war problems of surplus production and declining prices became a situation to which Extension gave serious attention. By close cooperation with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, educational programs were conducted with farmers in an effort to help them to make the necessary adjustments from maximum production to production to meet the demand of the current market. Diversion of crop land to grass, heavy culling of cow herds, and market studies were emphasized in educational programs. But efficiency of production continued and surplus commodities became a depressing factor in the markets. The agricultural production control programs created by the Congress did not seem to have the full effect expected by those in charge of the administration of those programs. Increased exports by 1963 gave a slight amount of hope for the reduction of the supplies of some commodities.

By 1946, the organization of extension programs in Kansas included the following projects and subprojects:

1. Administration
2. Extension Publicity and Information
    - A. Publicity
    - B. Radio
3. County Agent Work
    - A. Supervision of county agents
    - B. Organization of non-farm bureau counties
4. Home Demonstration Work
    - A. Supervision of home demonstration agents
    - B. Supervision of home economics program in non-home demonstration agent counties.
    - C. Supervision of home economics specialists
5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work
    - A. 4-H Club organization
    - B. 4-H Beef
    - C. 4-H Swine
    - D. 4-H Sheep
    - E. 4-H Dairy
    - F. 4-H Poultry
    - G. 4-H Corn
    - H. 4-H Sorghum
    - I. 4-H Wheat
    - J. 4-H Potato
    - K. 4-H Garden
    - L. 4-H Clothing
    - M. 4-H Food preparation
    - N. 4-H Food preservation
    - O. 4-H Home Improvement
    - P. 4-H Miscellaneous
6. Agricultural Specialists - (Discontinued, 1938)
7. Soil Management and Crop Production
    - A. Crop Improvement
    - B. Legume Production and Soil Improvement
    - C. Pasture Improvement
    - D. Soil Management
    - E. Weed Control
    - F. Soil Conservation
8. Plant Pathology
    - A. Vegetable Disease Control
    - B. Grain Crops Disease Control
    - C. Disease Control of Trees, Ornamentals, Berries and Miscellaneous Plants
9. Horticulture
    - A. Fruit Production
    - B. Landscape Architecture
    - C. Commercial Vegetable Production
    - D. Fruit and Vegetable Gardens and Nutrition
10. Animal Husbandry
    - A. Beef Cattle Production
    - B. Horse Production

    - C. Pork Production
    - D. Sheep and Wool Production
    - E. Home Preparation of Meats

11. Dairying
    - A. General dairy program
    - B. Dairy farm record associations
12. Veterinary Extension
    - A. Cattle disease and parasite control
    - B. Poultry disease and parasite control
    - C. Swine and sheep disease and parasite control
    - D. Veterinary extension with veterinarians
13. Poultry Husbandry
    - A. Chicken production
    - B. Turkey production
14. Entomology
    - A. Staple crop insects
    - B. Horticultural insects
    - C. Livestock insects
    - D. Building and lumber insects
    - E. Household insects and insects affecting sanitation and health
15. Eradicating Rodent Pests in Kansas - (Suspended, 1942)
16. Farm Management
    - A. Specialized farm accounts
    - B. Complete farm accounts
    - C. Farm management and dairy farm record associations
    - D. Land tenure
17. Marketing
    - A. Marketing of livestock
    - B. Marketing of fruits and vegetables
    - C. Marketing of grain
    - D. Marketing of poultry and poultry products
    - E. Marketing of dairy products
    - F. Agricultural Outlook
18. Extension Schools in Home Economics and the Supervision of of Home Economics Specialists. (Discontinued, 1926)
19. Foods and Nutrition
    - A. Foods for health
    - B. Adequate food at low cost
20. Clothing
    - A. Clothing construction
    - B. Self expression through dress
    - C. Care of clothing
    - D. Buying clothing
21. Millinery - (Discontinued, 1930)
22. Home Health and Sanitation
    - A. Home nursing
    - B. Sanitation
    - C. Personal development
23. Home Management
    - A. The family and its homemaking
    - B. The family and its business
24. Engineering Extension
    - A. Farm Architecture
    - B. Land reclamation
    - C. Farm Power and farm machinery
    - D. Rural electrification

25. Home Study Service
26. Radio - (Discontinued, 1936)
27. Home Furnishings
    - A. Furnishing the liveable home
    - B. Selection and conservation of furnishings
    - C. Crafts
28. Rural Organization and Farm Finance - (Suspended, 1942)
29. Farm Forestry
    - A. Farm woodlots
    - B. Shelterbelts and windbreaks
    - C. Cooperative farm forestry
30. Agricultural Planning
31. Recreation
    - A. Dramatic production
    - B. Speech education
    - C. Music
    - D. Games
32. Farm Labor
33. Emergency War Food Production and Conservation (Discontinued June 30, 1945)
34. Family Life
    - A. Understanding the member of the family
    - B. The family plans its finances
    - C. The family's place in the community
    - D. Family plans for enjoying each other

In 1945, the federal appropriations were increased and carried reference to a program in farm and home development. In Kansas the program was called Balanced Farming and Family Living. The program is recorded in more detail with the Farm Management project portion of this history. A state committee was organized, two-day training schools were conducted for the specialists and district schools for the county personnel. An effort was made to not attach the program to any one project but, rather, to have all projects contribute to the over-all program of organizing and balancing the farm business in all respects and that the family enjoy a balanced living program. An award program was initiated for progress made in the program by families but the selection of awardees was considered by many as a contest. For this reason the award program moved slowly for a couple of years but later regained its place in the development of the program. In 1958, the Balanced Farming and Family Living program was assigned to the farm management project with Vic Jacobs as project leader. District specialists were employed, farm management associations expanded, and otherwise the program was taken to the people in an effective manner.

In 1924, the radio station, KSAC, (College owned) went on the air with an educational program and has continued since that time. Extension specialists and resident faculty members have presented hundreds of short timely talks to give the people information pertinent to current problems. During the years special courses have been conducted for credit. The College of the Air has been a popular feature for many years. Special events and programs including athletic events have been made available to the people of Kansas. A tape recording service has been available to commercial radio stations and as many as 20 or more stations have taken advantage of that service.

With the establishment of television stations soon after 1950, county agents, with occasional assistance from specialists, presented television programs over commercial stations at Topeka, Hutchinson, Great Bend, Wichita and Joplin, Mo. After a few years, the arrangements with the stations were discontinued as the stations employed professional program directors in the fields of agriculture and home economics. Extension personnel, however, have been frequently invited to be guest participants on television programs.

The Family Life project was added January 1, 1946. The program has included encouragement of the family to plan and work together, an understanding of the teen-ager, and group action for the high school age group.

Programs After 1956

June 1, 1956, marks the beginning of another era in the program of the Kansas Extension Service with the appointment of Dr. Harold E. Jones as Director of Extension. Director Jones began a serious examination of the organization of the Division of Extension and its program. After much time devoted to conferences and research, certain reorganization was placed into effect on August 1, 1956.

Since 1923, the state had been divided into three supervisory districts with a staff composed of a district agricultural agent, a district supervisor (agriculture), a district home economics agent, and a district 4-H club supervisor bearing the title of Assistant State Club Leader. That district organization was revised to five districts each with a district agricultural agent, a district home economics agent, and an assistant state club leader for the district. Job descriptions were prepared for each of the district supervisors as well as for each department head, specialist and county extension agent. (Refer to map)

The Director's office responsibilities were also reorganized with the associate director being responsible to the director for coordination of all state-wide activities in regard to budget and personnel, budgets and fiscal reports, physical administration of Umberger Hall and coordination of housing of specialists in other buildings, coordination of physical services including mail distribution and procurement of office supplies, coordination of policies relating to office management of county personnel, and coordination and evaluation of Federal and regional Extension activities relating to budget and personnel matters.

An Assistant Director, a new position, was provided in the reorganization plan. The assistant director was responsible to the director for: coordination of all state-wide programs for subject matter and training, coordinate scheduling of personnel by the various departments, supervise the preparation of special state-wide programs, supervise the Extension studies, coordination and evaluation of Federal and regional Extension programs, and advise the Director as to policy and public relations matters falling within the scope of his activities.

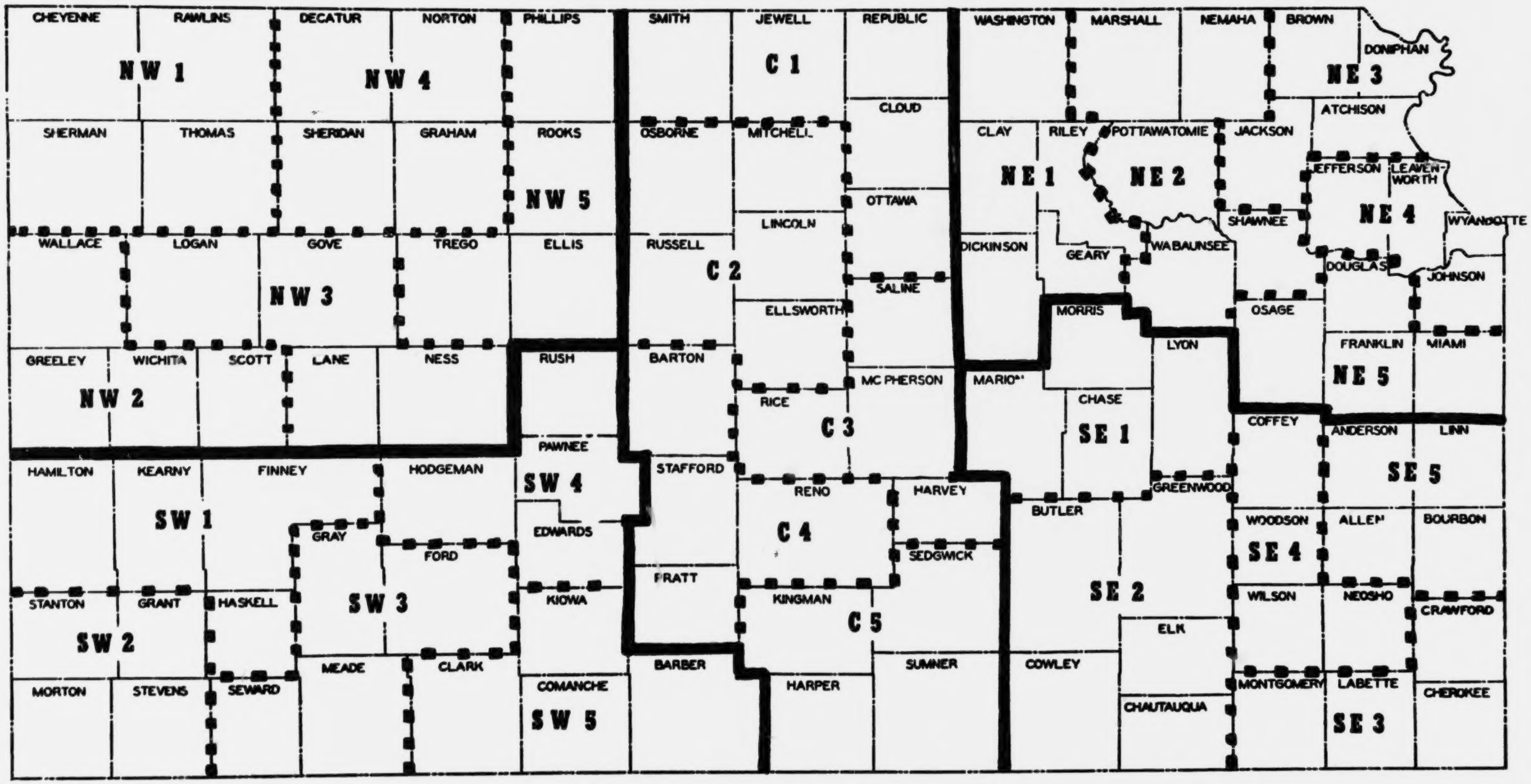
State Leaders were designated for each major line of work such as Home Economics, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Agriculture and Engineering.

During 1957, the Department of Continuing Education was organized into the following sections:

a. Home Study
b. Extension Classes
c. Conferences and Institutes
d. Community Services
e. Technical Services

Program Projection became an important function of all extension personnel. During 1955 and 1956, five counties prepared county extension programs using the newly developed procedure for the use of project committees. This work was extended to 34 counties during 1957 and 15 additional counties in 1958. The district agents provided basic data for use by the county committees. Program planning continued under the leadership of the Coordinator of Extension Program Planning, who was responsible to the Assistant Director. The Assistant Director also had the assistance of a Coordinator for Extension Personnel Training and a Coordinator of Extension program analysis.

Personnel Training was intensified by (1) inauguration of a formal training program, and (2) approval of a liberal "leave for study" program. The formal training program included (a) pre-service counseling and training, ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS, DIVISION OF EXTENSION, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY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CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
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MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA
SW 5
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(b) induction and orientation training (five weeks) for all new county personnel, (c) in-service training for all staff members, and (d) summer school and graduate training opportunities with the use of study leave or sabbatical leave. As the result of graduate training opportunities in 1963, for example, the following achievements are recorded:

1. Ten staff members received advanced degrees
2. Agricultural agents with master's degrees increased from 16.2% to 19% from July 1962 to November 1963
3. District agents with master's degrees increased from 50% to 70%
4. Specialists holding Ph.D. degrees increased from 6.2% to 8.6%
5. Club agents with master's degrees increased from 10% to 26.7%
6. Fourteen graduate students and extension staff members participated in a new course in Extension Program Planning conducted at Kansas State in June of 1963 by Dr. O. W. Norby and Dr. Curtis Trent
7. Fifty-seven staff members participated in regional summer schools and other short courses during 1963
8. Seventeen staff members were on leave without pay working toward advanced degrees
9. Fourteen extension staff members are now (1963) on the Graduate Faculty of Kansas State University
10. An interest finding poll has been taken and the response is sufficient to offer subject matter courses during the summer of 1964 or 1965

The leave policy for all staff members was liberalized. The leave for county staff members was increased from 15 days annual and five days sick leave to 24 working days annual and 15 days sick leave, and, each three years, an additional three weeks to attend a regional summer school session. All staff members, county or state, are eligible for sabbatical leave after six years of service, at full pay for six months or half-pay for twelve months.

Staff Salaries have been given much attention on the basis that competent staff members are secured and held only with salaries comparable to those paid in other fields of work requiring persons with qualifications similar to extension staff members. Between 1956 and 1963, the average salary for county extension agents have been increased as follows:

Agricultural agents	$5,747 to $7,611
Home demonstration agents	4,859 to 5,991
4-H Club agents	5,447 to 6,663

For many years resident faculty salaries had been increased on a percentage basis according to funds made available by appropriations made on that basis. This policy was extended to county extension agents and during the past few years state appropriations have included a percentage increase in funds for salaries. In 1963, for example, the salary increases, on a merit basis, averaged approximately 4.0 percent for the state staff, 3.5 percent for county agricultural agents, and 4.7 percent for county home economics agents. Similar or greater increases prevailed for the central office staff members.

County Extension Levies were increased fifty percent by legislative action in 1963. That increase in tax levies overcame for the time being, the problem of insufficient funds from county sources to support the number of county extension agents desired and needed to provide professional leadership to the county programs planned with the people.

The Farm Management and Balanced Farming and Family Living Programs were developed and expanded simultaneously. After a committee study of the Balanced Farming program, administrative steps were taken to transfer funds from a somewhat ineffective assistant agent training program to funds for district farm management specialists and retain 14 assistant agents training positions. Five district specialists were employed early in 1960, one for each administrative district and located in the district. The district specialists have worked closely with the agents and with groups of families in each of the counties. Late in 1959, the directors of the six farm management associations took action to expand each association and employ a second fieldman in each association. The additional fieldmen began work January 1, 1960. Since that time, three of the associations have added the third fieldman. The fieldmen give some of their time to the educational program in the Balanced Farming program, assist with field days, and prepare teaching materials bases upon their experience and records of many successful farming operations.

A Rural Areas Development Program was initiated following an amendment to the Smith-Lever Act which provided authorization for additional appropriations to support a program in "disadvantaged agricultural areas", and a state appropriation of $28,000 to the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station for an economic development research project. The experiment station research team consisted of staff members from the departments of Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology, Business, and Government. Those research persons cooperating with assistant director, Dr. Wilber E. Ringler, established a pilot program in Rice County. The program proved highly successful with the cooperation of all business and professional people in the area. The state was divided into six areas for survey and program development, one area to be completed each year. Another Congressional Act was passed in 1961 and known as the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27) and the governor assigned the responsibility of administration to the Kansas Industrial Development Commission. Representatives of some 20 state agencies attended an informal seminar in Topeka in May of 1961, to discuss the provisions of the act. Cherokee and Crawford Counties were selected under Section 5A of the Act, and Rice County to be under Section 5B. The 1961 Kansas Legislature established a 25-man Economic Development Committee. And the Extension Service selected persons to serve on a Rural Areas Development Committee. Those groups are now (1964) working together for a thorough fact finding survey and for the development of sound economic programs.

A Formula Feed Program With Processors was established as a pilot project on an experimental basis in 1959 with funds granted from the Federal Extension Service. The program has three phases: (1) a survey of the status of the formula feed industry and its educational programs, (2) conducting an experimental educational program with formula feed processors in Kansas, and (3) conducting workshops for specialists from other states in the techniques of working with formula feed processors. The program proceded very satisfactorily and was completed according to contract. A state appropriation was secured in 1963 to continue the program on a state basis as a permanent program.

Training in Communications for extension personnel was initiated in 1957 when a team of four staff members was given special training at the University of Wisconsin by the staff for the National Program in Agricultural Communications (NPAC). The team conducted 16 state and district four-day training sessions for all extension personnel, the work being in Basic Communications. Another four-party team received training and conducted training sessions in Written Communications the following year of all extension personnel. Another team followed the same plan for Oral Communications and the fourth team handled Visual Communications. Communications training then became a part of the Induction Training for new personnel. During 1961, the livestock marketing specialist used communications as a portion of a public relations program with terminal livestock market personnel.

The Farm Forestry Program was expanded in 1957 by a cooperative agreement with the United States Forest Serivce wherein funds were provided for the employment of four district foresters, one located at Hutchinson, one at Iola, and the other two at Manhattan to serve northeast and northwest portions of the state. The forestry staff were responsible for working with the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service in a Program of tree planting on land retired from crop production. A plan was also developed for the procurement and distribution of trees, with approximately two million trees being distributed in the spring of 1964. Service has also been given to timber and woodlot owners by demonstrating methods of evaluating the market value of trees for lumber and other uses. Nut tree and Christmas tree production in Southeast Kansas has developed under the leadership of the extension foresters. In 1963, 14 privately owned tree farms were dedicated as a part of the nation-wide Tree Farm System. Assistance was also given in the utilization of wood products in the manufacture of charcoal briquets, paper and other products using wood as a basis raw material.

Publication Distribution was expanded during 1957 when the Experiment Station and the Extension Service developed a plan for distributing all publications by the two agencies from one central place. The already crowded space in the basement of Umberger Hall was filled with steel shelving to hold all publications for distribution. The Distribution Center has been recognized as "the office" from which all publications are ordered and distributed. Closely correlated with the Distribution Center is the Duplication Center where millions of impressions are made during the year in duplicated material of all kinds for reference, leader training, and general use by the public. The editorial staff has assisted with the preparation or 150 or more publications each year. Two creative artists have professionally prepared illustrative material for the specialists and illustrations for publications.

Radio and Television Programs have been developed to provide programs desired by the people. In 1958, a radio survey revealed that approximately ten percent of the radio sets in the KSAC listening area were tuned to the station when on the air. The survey also obtained from representative families the nature of programs desired and an evaluation of programs being broadcast. On October 1961, a new broadcast schedule became effective after an agreement was reached with radio Station WIBW with whom time is shared. The new broadcast schedule extended from 12:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m., Monday through Friday. A tape service is maintained and used by more than 30 commercial stations. By this means, programs ranging from "how-to facts" to public affairs, are made available to 95 percent of the Kansas people. In 1963, 11,581 tapes were duplicated for the use of the cooperating stations. Although county extension agents and specialists assisted with television programs when new stations were established and placed into operation, their programs were somewhat irregularly scheduled as stations employed professional persons to be responsible for programs in agriculture and home economics. In 1962, however, an agreement was developed with television stations in Wichita and their satellite stations to use a professionally produced program prepared by two extension television program specialists located at Wichita. Those programs have proven successful. A film-clip service has also been made available to commercial television stations.

Retail Marketing for Merchandisers was initiated in 1959. Studies were made of the operational efficiency of food retailers. The retail marketing specialist and the extension architect worked with food store owners to plan rearranged store layouts and methods of moving goods from storerooms to the shelves. Modern equipment for packaging meats and vegetables and more efficient work techniques brought much interest from food retailers because of the possible savings in overhead. A state food retailers conference was well attended and has been repeated each year since its inauguration. The program with food retailers has been correlated with the program conducted by the consumer information specialist who works entirely with foods.

The Agricultural Situation had been published for 35 years as a price forecasting publication until publications plans and policies were modified in 1959 whereby the Agricultural Situation became a well-illustrated eight to twelve-page magazine carrying marketing and agricultural adjustment information in addition to the market outlook material. The new magazine, issued each month, was financed in part by subscriptions usually provided by banks or other business interests as complimentary to their farmer friends and customers.

County Soil Survey Educational Programs were initiated with the Saline County Soil Survey. The content of the survey and its value and use were presented to a committee of farmers and businessmen in Salina. That group considered the information of sufficient value that a series of community meetings was recommended in order to reach the maximum number of farmers in the county. The community meetings were well attended, each farmer present learned how to use the portions of the survey that pertained to his farm. A similar plan had been used in each county when a new soil survey has been completed.

Dairy Records on IBM During 1959, the extension dairymen initiated a central processing IBM system for summarizing DHIA records. Fifty herds with 1,500 cows were started during the year. Those herds were used as demonstrations and since its inception the IBM system has been extended to all DHIA herds and records.

Linear Programming for Dairy was achieved in the Extension Dairy Marketing program during 1960. For the first time in the nation, the newly developed research technique of linear programming was used to analyze a practical problem in a real situation on an Extension basis. Close coordination between Dr. Paul L. Kelley on the experiment station staff, and Dr. Roger H. Wilkowske, Extension Dairy Specialist prevailed. The data were analyzed according to linear programming procedures on the 650 IBM computer. The results were kept confidential with the industry involved. The work, however, showed that the analytical techniques were practical, that linear programming was applicable, and that the procedure would reduce the time-lag between research and adoption of a practice. There is a great future for linear programming in the dairy industry.

On June 1, 1956, the Kansas Swine Improvement Association was organized with an objective of producing better meat-type hogs by encouraging the members to produce certified meat-type breeding stock. The association financed a swine testing station at Manhattan. The first pigs were tested in 1957 in temporary facilities. A permanent facility was constructed and made ready for use in 1958, with space for two units of 20 pens each. Due to an outbreak of disease in 1961, the boar testing was discontinued. The emphasis on meat-type breeding hogs, however, increased the percentage of No. 1, U.S. Grade, from ten percent in 1950 to more than 30 percent in 1962. No. 1 market hogs were worth $2.00 more per hundred-weight, or $450,000 to Kansas producers.

Rural Civil Defense Program was carried to each county of the State during 1960. Kits of educational material were distributed and discussed at a series of district meetings for extension agents and leaders. The agents, in turn, conducted one or more Civil Defense meetings in the counties with the assistance of the County Rural Civil Defense Committees. Joint sessions were held with all USDA agencies for the purpose of correlating specific responsibilities. The Engineering Experiment Station studied various types of shelters for protection against radioactive fallout. An Extension Rural Defense Specialist was employed and has taken the lead in educational work in that area. Further, a contract with the Office of Civil Defense has provided funds for the employment of three specialists under the Technical Services, Department of Continuing Education, who correlate with all agencies with responsibilities in Civil Defense.

The First Business Management School for grain dealers and elevator managers in Kansas was conducted during 1960 by the specialist in Grain Marketing. The Kansas Grain Dealers Association helped to plan the three-day school covering a number of aspects of the grain and elevator business. Although planned for 35 participants, 55 enrolled and actively participated the first year. A similar school has been held each year since 1960.

Protection of Dairy Products from Contamination was given a major Extension effort during 1960. Headed by the Extension dairy specialists and Extension entomologist, the program was sponsored by the Dairy Institute of Kansas. The objectives of the program were (1) to reduce the high incidence of mastitis in Kansas dairy herds, and (2) to safeguard our milk supply by informing the milk producer and others of their responsibility to market milk free of all residues. The program was discussed at a meeting in each county of the state. Milk plants, State Board of Health, the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, and the county agents cooperated in the effort. Thousands of copies of several leaflets which pointed out the protective measures were distributed by individuals assisting with the program.

4-H Projects for Urban Members received general acceptance during 1960 and the following years. Such projects included woodworking, photography, entomology, automotive, electric, dog, personal development, and Town and Country business projects. New classes for exhibits of some of these projects at the state fairs have attracted a record number of entries. Special projects and activities for the older club members have also developed much interest.

Quality Egg Production and Marketing has been improved greatly during the late 1950's and early 1960's as a result of a two-part program, (1) a series of district poultry schools which include an egg show and egg marketing discussions, and (2) market firm business analysis. During 1961, for example, 3,345 persons participated in the district egg shows with 841 dozen eggs exhibited. A feature of each district school was a chicken barbecue. The business analysis phase of quality egg marketing has been received by each concern interested in improving his volume of business and net profits. With one eastern Kansas firm, a quality program was organized with 30 producers who had 60,000 laying hens. The program netted the producers four cents more per dozen eggs. Another program was developed with Harris and Sons at Dodge City. The Harris firm operated a hatchery and an egg-grading plant. Production was low in the area. Truck routes for gathering eggs were unprofitable and the quality of eggs was low. After an analysis of the situation, the reorganized business included contracts with producers and the establishemnt of a 10,000 layer-production unit. Producers receive from six to eight cents more per dozen for their eggs. The firm realized an increased return of $16,000 in 1961 on the production phase only. They look to extension for guidance.

Public Educational Meetings in Home Economics have been emphasized as a means of reaching more homemakers who were not members of home demonstration units and who were not interested in a year around program but had interest in certain features of the county extension program in home economics. In 1961, for example, 98 counties reported holding 7,739 meetings for the public with 335,229 homemakers attending. For 272 of the meetings the program was especially planned for young homemakers, age 29 and under, and were attended by 10,855 young women. In addition to homemaking practices discussed at the public meetings, the presentations included Rural Civil Defense, Rural Areas Development, and Balanced Farming and Family Living.

Emotional Maturity and Mental Health were included in the leader-training materials and meetings by the Extension specialist in Family Life, during 1961 and later years. The interest manifest by homemakers was far beyond expectations. Reading materials were sought and interest in mental health clinics and facilities and technicians provided in county and state mental health programs has become very great. A program about and for aging persons has been receiving similar interest and support.

The Extension Health Program has developed into one involving the hearty cooperation of all health agencies in the state and many other interested organizations. The program has included tuberculosis screenings in every county every two years, glaucoma and diabetes testing in half of the counties, an educational program in cooperation with the Kansas Heart Association studies of health facilities and need for health nurses, improvement of sanitary conditions, improvement of water supplies, etc. Other activities have included cervical cancer testing, polio and tetanus clinics and polio immunization campaigns. Thousands of Kansas citizens have better health because of the Extension Health Program.

An Intensified Soil Fertility Program was initiated in Jefferson County during 1961. The National Plant Food Institute offered to help with the program. Studies showed that Jefferson County farmers could increase their total income by $884,000 per year by the adoption of recommended crop production practices and fertilizer use based on soil tests. Following an educational meeting to consider the possibilities, the following organizations agreed to support the program: Jefferson County Agricultural Extension Council, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, fertilizer dealers, bankers, newspaper publishers, and other business and farm leaders. Fertilizer use demonstration plots were established on six brome grass fields and eight corn and sorghum fields. Fertilizer use was based on soil tests. The slogan, "Don't Guess - Soil Test" was used widely. Tours and all mass media were used to acquaint the people with the program and results. Plot yields were carefully taken and used in the campaign. The response was excellent. Out of this program has developed an area agronomy program.

An Area Agronomy Program was developed in northeast Kansas during 1963. The counties of Nemaha, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson and Jackson have agreed to share the expenses of an agronomy specialist and the Extension Service has paid the salary. Leaders in the area realized the need for an intensified educational program in agronomy. Each county's Crops and Soils Committee plan a county program best suited to their needs. The county program is the responsibility of the county agent for that county. The area specialist is available to assist each county on a scheduled basis whenever desired. The specialist also provides leadership in fact finding and area problems needing consideration by the county committees. During the first year of operation, the area agronomy program has included: efficiency of corn production, use of fertilizers according to soil tests, demonstrations on phosphorus deficiency, effect of crop reduction around single trees in fields, pasture improvement, and the use of fertilizers on pastures. Evidence points to economic values of more than ten million dollars for the area each year.

A Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory was established in 1961. The hundreds of diseased plant specimens received by the Extension plant pathologist and by the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology became so heavy that they seriously impaired the research activities of the resident faculty and greatly exceeded the ability of the Extension plant pathologist to maintain his regular project work. The Extension Service cooperated with the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology in the appointment of a county agent who desired to work on a doctor's degree in plant pathology. Extension pays half of the salary for half-time work. He was placed in charge of the culturing and other laboratory work associated with the diagnosis of plant diseases. The diagnostic laboratory is serving its purpose. Replies to constituents are made more rapidly and other staff members are more free to handle their other responsibilities.

The Press as a Teaching Tool has been found to be extremely effective. A study of 152 Kansas newspapers issued during October of 1963, showed that 132 used materials prepared by Extension Information personnel. One hundred sixty-one agent columns appeared and 569 individual items were published. An expanded news coverage of the Mid-America Fair and the Kansas State Fair was attempted with much success in 1963. Two editors and a secretary comprised the news reporting crew. Emphasis was placed on stories of purple ribbon winners with stories going directly to their county newspapers. At Topeka, 60 news photos of livestock champions, 4-H exhibits and booths were also mailed early enough for weekly papers to use them the week of the fair. At Hutchinson over 200 news photos were taken and some 500 prints sent to 95 Kansas newspapers and county extension agents. Coverage included purple ribbon winners in foods, clothing, electricity, wood-working, entomology, demonstrations, crops, photography, agriculture and home economics booths, tractor driving, style review, judging teams, scholarship winners and county agent award winners in addition to the traditional livestock winners. Photos were also supplied to television stations, the 4-H Journal, and livestock breed magazines and state farm journals.

A Short Course in Farm Management was offered to young farmers during January and February of 1964, with some 60 enrollees successfully completing the course which was presented by six instructors, each a specialist in his field. The offering of the short course grew out of a recommendation of the Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and Education made at its May 19, 1962, meeting. The enrollees came from Kansas farms and returned to their farms, therefore the effort devoted to the short course has been most effectively used. Plans have been made to offer similar short courses during future years.

Agronomy Schools in Depth were conducted for selected cooperators in five southeast Kansas counties during the winter of 1963. The schools were organized on the assumption that certain cooperators desired more technical information on agronomy subject matter than was normally presented to the general public. Three three-hour sessions were conducted in each of the five counties. The schools dealt entirely with soils, soil fertility, fertilizers, and fertilizer usage. The technical subject matter included soil formation, clay minerals, humus, soil acidity and lime, phosphorus, potash, nitrogen and soil testing. The total attendance was 151, which was composed of 128 crop producers, 10 fertilizer and lime dealers, nine county agents, two SCS personnel, and two ASCS committeemen. An evaluation made with the participants indicated that all discussions were valuable although some were difficult to comprehend.

Public Affairs Project was established in 1961 and Robert J. Bevins was employed as Extension Specialist in Public Affairs July 1, 1961. Considerable time was devoted to the organization of the project and acquainting the extension personnel with the objectives of the program. Information concerning various issues was prepared for presentation in public meetings and for the use of the agents. One of the issues and/or programs was that pertaining to the Wheat Referendum and the program of the Agricultural

Stabilization and Conservation Service. Every effort was made to keep the program objective. During 1963, "Wheat, People and the Plains", Great Plains Agricultural Council Publication No. 21 was finished. That was a cooperative effort by economists from Montana to Texas and represented work extending over a year and a half. The publication was a set of five fact sheets compiled as resource material for groups interested in depth discussion of wheat and the complex problems revolving around it. A lesson guide on the European Common Market was prepared in 1963 for the use of the home economics study groups. "Great Decisions" has been a major effort in the Public Affairs program. During 1963, a series of 13 training sessions in Public Affairs educational programs were attended by 240 extension personnel.

In 1960, the organization of Extension work in Kansas included the following projects and subjects:

1. Administration
2. Extension Information
3. County Agent Work
4. Home Demonstration Work
    - A. Supervision of home economics agents
    - B. Supervision of home economics program
    - C. Supervision of home economics specialists
5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work
    - A. 4-H club organization
    - B. 4-H beef
    - C. 4-H swine
    - D. 4-H sheep
    - E. 4-H dairy
    - F. 4-H poultry
    - G. 4-H corn
    - H. 4-H sorghum
    - I. 4-H wheat
    - J. 4-H potato
    - K. 4-H garden
    - L. 4-H clothing
    - M. 4-H foods and nutrition
    - N. 4-H food preservation
    - O. 4-H home improvement
    - P. 4-H junior leadership
    - Q. 4-H rabbits
    - R. 4-H tractor
    - S. 4-H soil conservation
    - T. 4-H woodworking
    - U. 4-H home grounds beautification
    - V. Miscellaneous
6. Supervision of Agricultural Extension Specialists
7. Soil Management, Crop Production and Soil Conservation
    - A. Crop improvement
    - B. Legume production and soil improvement
    - C. Pasture management
    - D. Soil management
    - E. Weed control
    - F. Soil conservation
8. Plant Pathology
    - A. Vegetable disease control
    - B. Grain crop disease control
    - C. Disease control of trees, ornamentals, small fruits and miscellaneous plants
9. Horticulture
    - A. Fruit production
    - B. Landscape architecture
    - C. Commercial vegetable production
    - D. Fruit and vegetable gardens and nutrition
    - E. Floriculture
10. Animal Husbandry
    - A. Beef cattle production
    - B. Pork production
    - C. Sheep and wool production

11. Dairying
    A. General dairy program
    B. Dairy herd improvement association
12. Veterinary Extension
    A. Cattle disease and parasite control
    B. Poultry disease and parasite control
    C. Swine disease and parasite control
    D. Veterinary extension with veterinarians
    E. Sheep disease and parasite control
13. Poultry Husbandry
    A. Chicken production
    B. Turkey production
14. Entomology
    A. Staple crop insects
    B. Horticultural insects
    C. Livestock insects
    D. Building and lumber insects
    E. Household insects and insects affecting sanitation and health
15. Rodent and Predator Control
16. Farm Management
    A. Farm organization and planning
    B. Farm records
    C. Income and social security taxes
    D. Farm credit
    E. Land tenure
17. Marketing
    A. Marketing of livestock (AMA 2525-143)
    B. Marketing of fruits and vegetables
    C. Marketing of grain (AMA 2525-26)
    D. Marketing of eggs and poultry (AMA 2525-25
    E. Marketing of milk and dairy products (AMA 2525-27
    F. Agricultural marketing and outlook information (AMA 4526-10)
    G. Marketing information of merchandisers (AMA 2525-189)
    H. Marketing information for consumers (AMA 4545-3)
18. Extension Schools in Home Economics and Supervision of Home Economics Specialists. (Discontinued, 1926)
19. Foods and Nutrition
    A. Food for health
    B. Adequate food at low cost
20. Clothing and Textiles
    A. Clothing construction
    B. Self expression through dress
    C. Care of clothing
    D. Buymanship
21. Millinery (Discontinued, 1930)
22. Health
23. Home Management
    A. The family and its homemaking
    B. The family and its business
    C. The family and its efficiency
24. Engineering Extension
    A. Farm Architecture
    B. Land reclemation
    C. Farm power and farm machinery
    D. Rural electrification

25. Continuing Education
26. Extension Radio and Television
27. Home Furnishings
    A. Furnishing the liveable home
    B. Selecting and conservation of furnishings
28. Rural Organization and Farm Finance (Suspended)
29. Farm Forestry
    A. Farm woodlands
    B. Shelterbelts and windbreaks
    C. Cooperative farm forestry
30. Program Development, Studies and Personnel Training
    A. Rural Economic Development
31. Recreation
    A. Community recreation planning and organization
    B. Family and home recreation activities
    C. Handicrafts and home skills
32. Farm Labor (Suspended)
33. Emergency War Food Production and Conservation (Suspended)
34. Family Life
    A. Understanding the family members
    B. The family plans its finances
    C. The family's place in the community
    D. The family plans for enjoying each other
35. Radio Information (Suspended)
36. Marketing RMA Poultry, Grain, Dairy (Suspended) See Project No. 17
37. Marketing Information for Consumers (AMA 4525-3) (Suspended) See Project No. 17
xx. Experimental Extension Marketing Program in Formula Feed Processing (Contract with FES)

The foregoing list contains 30 active projects with 95 subprojects. With a similar number, more or less, in each of the 50 states, the work of reviewing and approving plans of work for each project and subject had become a time consuming task for the Federal Extension Service (FES). The Extension Committee on Organization and Policy of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities had recommended a consolidation of projects.

In Kansas, a committee was assigned the responsibility of preparing a recommended consolidation of existing projects. After many meetings and much discussion, the consolidation and new projects to be effective for 1962 were adopted and approved as listed below. At the same time, certain realignment of responsibilities were made as recorded under "Changes in Organization of Departments and Districts" in this historical record.

Project Number and Title After Consolidation	Project Number and Title Prior to Consolidation
1. Administration	1. Administration
2. Information	2. Information
	26. Radio and Television
3. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resources Development	6. Supervision of Agr'l. Specialists
	7. Crops and Soils
	8. Plant Pathology
	9. Horticulture
	10. Animal Husbandry

		11.	Dairy Husbandry
		12.	Veterinary Medicine
		13.	Poultry Husbandry
		14.	Entomology
		15.	Predator and Rodent Control
		16.	Farm Management
		24.	Extension Engineering
4.	Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products	2525-25.	Egg Marketing
		2525-26.	Grain Marketing
		2525-27.	Milk Marketing
		2525-147.	Livestock Marketing
		2525-189.	Marketing Information for Merchandisers
		4525-3.	Marketing Information for Consumers
		4526-10.	Marketing Information: Experimental Extension Program with Formula Feed Firms
5.	Extension Home Economics	5.	Extension Home Economics
		19.	Foods and Nutition
		20.	Clothing
		22.	Health and Sanitation
		23.	Home Management
		27.	Home Furnishings
		31.	Recreation and Crafts
		34.	Family Life
6.	4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs	5.	Boys' and Girls' Club Work
7.	Community Development and Public Affairs	30.	Public Affairs Rural Areas Development
8.	Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations	3.	County Agent Work Programs and Training
9.	Continuing Education	25.	Continuing Education

Following the consolidation and reorganization of the projects, the responsibilities for the leaders of the various projects were further defined. The project leaders and their responsibilities, as given in the Director's report for 1961, were as follows:

1.	Director	Harold E. Jones
	Associate Director	Paul W. Griffith
	Assistnat Director	Wilber E. Ringler
	Assistant to Director	Robert A. Bohannon
	Administrative Assistant	A. L. Hjort

The Associate Director remains responsible for over-all internal management of finances, personnel, and operations but is now given responsibility for the supervision of the state leaders of what might be considered "service" projects as far as state operation are concerned:

a. Project 2 - Information
b. Project 8 - Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations

2. The Assistant Director's over-all responsibilities are for programs, studies and training. In addition, he is assigned direct supervision of the state leaders in the "action" projects which include:

a. Project 3 - Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development
b. Project 4 - Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products
c. Project 5 - Extension Home Economics
d. Project 6 - 4-H and other Youth Programs
e. Project 7 - Community Development and Public Affairs

3. The Director of Extension retains direct responsibility for Project 1, Administration, and supervision of the Head of Project 9, Continuing Education.

4. A new position, state leader of Project 8, was established to supervise all field operations. In so doing, the position of Coordinator of Program Planning was discontinued. In further implementation of Project 8, the five positions as District Home Economics Agents were removed from the supervision of the State Leader of Home Economics and placed under the administration of Project 8. Five positions as "Assistant State Leaders, Boys' and Girls' Club Work" were placed completely under the administration of the State Leader, Project 6, 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs. These staff members, however, still retain 4-H program coordinating responsibilities in the supervisory districts.

5. A position as State Leader, Project 4, Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products, was established. At present, the Extension Specialist in Grain Marketing, Mr. Norman Whitehair, was asked to assume this responsibility in addition to his other duties.

6. A position as State Leader, Project 7, Community Development and Public Affairs, was programmed. Until this position can be financed and implemented, the Assistant Director, Dr. Wilber Ringler, has been designated to function in this capacity.

7. A position as State Leader, Project 2, Information, is contemplated. This would combine the administration of the present Extension Departments of Extension Information and Extension Radio and Television to conform with the new concept of Project 2.

8. The new Project 3, Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development, covers two previous Extension Departments, Agricultural Specialists and Extension Engineering. Because of the scope of the work covered and the number of staff members to be supervised, the identity of these two departments within the university organization is to be maintained. The two department heads will serve as Co-State Leaders of Project 3. In order to further facilitate supervision of personnel and programming in areas with several specialists, a system of subject matter leaders was set up. During 1961 the following designations were made:

   a. Frank Bieberly, Project Leader, Extension Agronomy
   b. Harold Gallaher, Project Leader, Extension Forestry and State Forester for Kansas
   c. John Coolidge, Project Leader, Farm Management Association Program
   d. Victor Jacobs, Project Leader, Balanced Farming and Family Living Program

9. Project 9 includes the General Extension work at Kansas State University which is under the administration of the Director, Division of Extension. It has no cooperative Extension funds from either a county or the federal level involved, and the staff members do not hold cooperative federal civil service appointments.

On December 31, 1963, the staff positions as given in the Director's Annual Report were:

Project	Number of Positions
Unclassified	
Administration	4.5
Information	16.1
Agricultural Production, Management & Natural Resources Development	62.1
Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products	9.8
Extension Home Economics	19.0
4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs	9.0
Community & Public Affairs	6.0
Organization & Supervision of County Extension Operations:	
State Staff	13.8
County Staff	262.0
Asst. Agr'l. Agents	10.0
County Sabbatical & LWOP	10.0
Continuing Education	18.7
Total Unclassified	441.0
Classified: (Excluding county clerical)	89.7

A new administrative policy, effective July 1, 1963, assigned certain subject matter department heads to the Extension budget for part time and certain specialists to resident department or experiment station part time. These changed included:

Department Heads of the following departments in the School of Agriculture

Department	Portion of Time
Agronomy	.2
Animal Husbandry	.2
Dairy Science	.1
Entomology	.1
Horticulture & Landscape Arch.	.2
Plant Pathology	.1
Poultry Science	.1
Agricultural Economics	.1
Flour and Feed Milling	.1

The following extension specialist positions were budgeted part time to the School of Agriculture:

Horticulture	.2
Crops and Soils	.3
Animal Husbandry	.3
Poultry Science	.3
Economist - Farm Management	.2
Farm Forestry	1.0
State Leader, Marketing & Utilization of Agricultural Products	.1
Extension Economist, Formula Feeds	.2

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

Extension Schools as herein mentioned were considered to be three to five-day schools each composed of a series of lectures and demonstrations on selected subjects. Extension schools were initiated as independent from the farmers' institute programs. Specialists, county agents and local leaders were usually responsible for the organization and execution of the programs.

Extension Schools were not promoted to any great extent until in 1914 when there began to be a demand for them from many communities in the State. Eight Extension Schools in as many communities were conducted in 1914. The schools were five days in length. Three agricultural specialists and one home economics specialist constituted the teaching staff. Each of the agricultural specialists gave a series of ten lessons in the fundamentals of his speciality during the week. The lessons were illustrated with charts and demonstrations, such as livestock judging. The home economics instruction consisted of lecture and demonstration work, a lecture followed by a demonstration being given each forenoon and afternoon. The average attendance at those schools was 120. The schools proved so satisfactory that five of the eight communities in which they were held immediately requested that a similar school be held during the next season. Before July 1, 1915, eighteen such schools were contracted for in the state, to be held during the winter season of 1915-16. It was the plan to make the schools largely demonstrational and to precede them with soil, farm management, and livestock surveys to obtain local data on the situation, and to follow them up with plans for field demonstrations, with farm visits, and with reading courses in agriculture.

During the winter of 1915-16, 13 Extension Schools were conducted with an average attendance of 39 men and 34 women. At nine of the schools, courses in both agriculture and home economics were presented. Two extension schools were conducted in cooperation with State Normal Schools; two with State Colleges; three with county high schools; and two with consolidated rural schools.

The demand for extension schools exceeded the financial resources available therefore the local sponsors were asked to pay a fee of $75 to help pay the expenses. Also, many communities asked for repeat schools. During the winter of 1916-17, the schools were designated as "first-year" and "second-year" schools. The second-year schools were charged a fee of $125 because a carload of livestock was furnished by the College for those schools and the additional fee was for the purpose of paying the larger portion of the expense for care and transportation of the livestock. The schools were five days in length. They were held from November to February. The instructors for the first-year schools were:

A. S. Neale, Specialist in Dairying
F. S. Hagy, Specialist in Soils and Crops
D. H. Branson, Specialist in Animal Husbandry
Miss Alice Poulter, Specialist in Domestic Science
Miss Minnie Sequist, Specialist in Domestic Art

Instructors for the second-year schools were:

F. W. Caldwell, Specialist in Animal Husbandry
H. J. Bower, Specialist in Soils and Crops
Miss Marion P. Broughton, Specialist in Domestic Science
Miss Mary Wright, Specialist in Domestic Art

Thirteen first-year schools were held with an average attendance of 33 men and 34 women. Twelve second-year schools had an attendance averaging 55 men and 39 women.

The winter of 1918-19 experienced many outbreaks of influenza. Many planned meetings were postponed or cancelled. Only nine extension schools were conducted. Plans and programs had been made for 15 additional schools but they were cancelled because of the epidemics. Of those held, eight were three-day schools and one was a five-day school. The average attendance was 276. The plans for the schools included two lines of work for the men and two for the women. If the school was in a farm bureau county, the lines of work selected were coordinated with the county program previously planned by the farm bureau for the year.

In his report for 1919, Director Umberger wrote:

> "Cooperative demonstration work was handled by the specialists assigned to this work. They devoted about half time to intensive work in six to eight counties, and the other half of their time for study of the research work in their field and serving the various requests which come to them. An effort was made to extend this program to counties without agents, working with leaders, and certain successes were experienced depending upon the activity and interest manifest by the local leaders."

The Extension Schools of the period from 1914 to 1920 were characterized by their being conducted over a three to five-day period. Extension schools increased in number as the number of farmers' institutes declined. During the 1920's, however, a gradual shift to one or two-day schools was experienced. These data are taken from the annual reports:

	Length in Days					Total	
Year	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Number	Attendance
1921-22	34	12	19	1	1	67	???
1922-23	22	13	4	-	-	39	???
1923-24	35	15	3	-	-	53	4,721
1924-25	66	14	2	2	4	88	5,137
1925-26	21	9	3	1	3	37	4,339
1926-27	59	13	4	2	5	83	10,081
1927-28	??	??	?	?	?	104	10,291
1928-29	222	21	2	-	-	245	20,596

From the above data it will be noted that the number of extension schools increased rapidly as the number of county agents increased, and that the trend was largely to one-day schools. The nature of the extension schools had also changed from much participation by local leaders to a school for which the specialist and the agent carried the major responsibility with only occasionally a local leader appearing on the program. However, officially these were still "Extension Schools". In 1935, 597 extension schools were reported although they served largely as training schools for local leaders.

Organization of Commodity Groups: as quoted from the Director's 1923 report:

> "There is developing at the present time a very strong tendency toward development of groups upon the basis of interests rather than upon the basis of geography; to organize people in place of square miles. While too young to measure safely its ultimate growth, this new tendency shows promise of admirable adaptability to both program development and execution. The old neighborhood communities are being consolidated since

the automobile has become common, and it may not be too much to expect that the county rather than the school district may become our logical community unit so far as county agents work is concerned.

"During the past year, a large number of Crop Improvement Associations, Livestock Improvement Associations, Potato Growers Associations, Poultry Associations and like organizations have been formed and the tendency to develop within the entire program involved in the field of each has become very noticeable. In the Kaw Valley for instance potato growing is an extensive industry. The first work undertaken in this project was the control of potato diseases. A careful study of the whole potato industry in the valley was made and the real problems were found to be economic production and proper grading for market. This association now has 160 members and includes all the commercial growers in Shawnee County. It has become a project of the county farm bureau, particularly in Shawnee County, and all problems pertaining to potato production and marketing are carried on thru this subsidiary association.

"In 1923, 534 community programs were conducted with 1,528 volunteer leaders assisting."

Community Organization (Director's Report for 1924)

"The desirability of "group" effort has been emphasized and the soundness of this policy is evidenced by the increase in organized communities. The summary taken from the annual reports of the county agricultural agents shows 831 communities organized and cooperating in the development and execution of extension programs. This summary also shows a total of 2,425 local leaders promoting extension programs. In 1922 there were 403 communities organized, and in 1923, 534 communities organized with a total of 1,828 local leaders."

From the Director's report for 1936 is quoted:

"Extension Schools remained a part of the title of Project No. 6, (1936) the full name of which was: 'Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics and the Supervision of Agricultural Extension Specialists'. The purposes of the extension schools were:

1. To train project leaders.
2. To summarize project activities conducted during the previous year.
3. To plan future programs for areas and counties.
4. To secure demonstrators and other cooperators."

During the 1936 report year, 909 extension schools were conducted on a community, county or district basis. The attendance at those schools was 43,196. The 725 extension schools held on a county basis were as follows:

39 in Forestry
60 in Farm Management
14 for Farm Account Summaries
70 for Poultry
41 for Discussional and News Writing
53 in Dairy Feeding and Breeding
7 in Sheep Production, Lamb and Wool Marketing
25 in Pork Production
33 for Bang's Disease Control
60 in Entomology
49 in Landscape Gardening
3 in Commercial Vegetable Production
18 in Orcharding
56 in Vegetable Gardening
2 in Plant Pathology
24 in Beef Production
169 in Agronomy

The total attendance of the above schools was 30,075 at 1,348 sessions.

District Extension Schools conducted during 1936 were:

- 34 in Outlook Information
- 12 for Elevator Directors
- 20 for Farm Inventories
- 13 for Dairy Farm Record Associations
- 26 with Dairy Breed Associations
- 20 for Sheep and Wool Marketing
- 6 for Poultry
- 5 for Turkey Production
- 3 for Discussional and News Writing
- 6 in Gardening

A total of 145 district schools with 312 sessions and 12,130 attendance.

Educational meetings of all kinds have been continued through the years from 1936 to the present (1964) with varied designation, such as winter schools, leader-training schools, communications for livestock marketing personnel, groups discussions, etc. but without reference to the previous designation as "Extension Schools". All such meetings were scheduled and organized by county extension personnel and/or the extension specialists or supervisors.

In 1926, the project entitled "Extension Schools in Home Economics and the Supervision of Home Economics Specialists" was discontinued. At the same time a similar project for agricultural specialists was changed to, "Extension Schools in Agriculture and Home Economics and Supervision of Agricultural Specialists". That project nomanclature continued until 1943 at which time (although the reports do not specifically give the change) the project was changed to "Agricultural Specialists".

Reports for 1945 gave a five-year summary of Extension Schools:

Year	Number Held	Attendance
1941	616	35,066
1942	486	24,847
1943	1326	35,774
1944	1148	43,932
1945	855	50,005

FARM AND HOME WEEK

The name, "Farm and Home Week", was adopted in 1915 to replace the name of the State Farmers' Institute which had been conducted at the College during the Christmas vacation period each year since 1907-1908.

In 1916, it was determined that the Christmas vacation period was not the most satisfactory time for holding Farm and Home Week. It was difficult for farm people to leave home during that season and it was also necessary for faculty members to almost relinquish their vacation activities. In 1917, Farm and Home Week was scheduled for the week of February 5 to 10; in 1918 it was held during the last week of January; and starting in 1919, the date was the first week of February. A number of years later (1930's), an earlier date, one of the fall months, was considered as a more suitable time due to frequent bad weather in February. The county farm bureaus voted in favor of the February date. The Farm and Home Week programs continued with well over 1,000 in attendance each year. During the week several state associations such as the Sheep Breeders' Association, the Crop Improvement Association, the various associations of hog breeders, the dairy cattle breed associations, the Horse Breeders' Association, and other agricultural associations of the state held their annual meetings as a part of Farm and Home Week. The programs for the various sections were prepared by each department concerned and was so organized as to reinforce the extension work done throughout the state during the year.

In his report for 1921, H. Umberger, Director of Extension, made this comment about Farm and Home Week:

> "The Fifth Annual Farm and Home Week program was held February 7-12, 1921. A reduced railroad fare of one and one-half fare for the round trip was secured. A very extensive publicity campaign was started in September. Actual registration was 1,780, and in addition, many attended only one day and did not register. These included agricultural teachers and their classes and others. The estimated attendance was 2,000 to 2,200. The annual banquet on Thursday evening was a great success. Committees started work early in the week to develop interest in the banquet. Four hundred twenty-five attended. The keynote on the program was 'Marketing'. J. R. Howard, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and C. H. Gustafson, Chairman of the Committee of Seventeen, were secured as speakers for the week."

In 1923, after several years of conducting a "Club Week" program for boys and girls during the Farm and Home Week program, it was decided to conduct that program for boys and girls at a different time. May 5-12, 1923 was selected for the event. A special appeal was made to grade school club members to attend. The attendance was 255 as compared to 121 at the Farm and Home Week program the previous year. The new event for the club members was called the "4-H Club Roundup". In 1925, the date was shifted to the first week in June, after the schools were out, and the 4-H Roundup has been held annually the first week in June since 1925.

In 1926, Farm and Home Week consisted of ten courses attended by 1500 registered persons.

In 1927, an important change was made in the Farm and Home Week program framework. Prior to 1927, the programs in dairy, animal husbandry, poultry, home economics and others were scheduled for the entire week. Persons who attended found that many of the lectures which they would like to attend were given at the same hour. Certain days were selected for special project emphasis on the program. This plan was adopted:

Tuesday	Poultry Day
Wednesday	Dairy Day and Home Economics
Thursday	Livestock Day and Home Economics
Friday	Agronomy Day and Home Economics

The home Economics program was scheduled for Wednesday, Thursday and Friday thus permitting the women to attend the Poultry Day program on Tuesday. More than 1600 persons attended from 77 counties in 1927.

By 1935, the special features during Farm and Home Week included: the Little American Royal Livestock Show; Home Talent Night; Blue Ribbon Seed Corn Show; Kansas Premier Seed Growers awards for the fifth year; Kansas Poultry Championship awards; Kansas Beef Production awards; Master Farmer awards to ten farmers; and the County Attendance award to Comanche County. The Farm and Home Week expenses were $396.84.

The 1939 attendance, 2,011, was the largest that had been registered since the 4-H Club Roundup was separated from the Farm and Home Week activities. A significant development was the constant increase in attendance at the home economics program. That program had been stressed as a "leaders training" conference. The "Little American Royal" Livestock and Dairy Show which was staged by the students in the Division of Agriculture was also an outstanding event on the program and attracted state-wide attention.

The foreword for the 1939 Farm and Home Week printed program was written by President F. D. Farrell and was descriptive of the important position occupied by the event in the educational programs cooperatively conducted by the College and the rural leaders of Kansas. It read:

> "Farm and Home Week at Kansas State College is an important and interesting event in the progressive farmer's year. Since 1868, when the first Farmers' Institute in Kansas was held at the College, the event has developed into an exceedingly valuable institution for ambitious men and women who live in the Kansas countryside. It brings together at the College each year hundreds of leading farmers and rural homemakers.
>
> "In 1939, Farm and Home Week will be observed February 7, 8, 9 and 10. The program is varied and interesting. It included popular lectures, demonstrations of scientific and artistic facts and principles applicable to farming and homemaking, musical, artistic, and literary entertainment, campus tours, and achievement banquet, and other valuable and interesting features.
>
> "The attendance at Farm and Home Week includes some of the best farmers and rural homemakers in the state. There are many men and women who attend year after year. There are some who have attended each year for a quarter century or more. Seventy years of experience and the testimony of regular attendants prove that the event is one which progressive rural men and women find profitable. Farm and Home Week in 1939 promises to be even better than usual. A large attendance of enthusiastic rural people is confidently expected."

Other features added by 1940 were: Kansas State Market Turkey Show; Pasture Improvement Contest awards; and a Certified Seed Show. The advent of World War II slowed the participation in Farm and Home Week but the program was continued until war conditions necessitated changes in program plans.

The 1945 Farm and Home Week was planned, scheduled, and programs printed for distribution when the Office of Defense Transportation requested that the event not be held. The cancellation of Farm and Home Week was a great disappointment to many persons who annually visited the College for a program of inspiration and education. Immediate plans were made to broadcast as many of the programs as possible over Radio Station KSAC, the College station. All of the College speakers cooperated to the fullest extent and many favorable comments were received from listeners in Kansas and neighboring states. The radio programs were started on Tuesday, February 6 and continued through Saturday, February 10. President Milton S. Eisenhower officially opened the program at 9:30 Tuesday morning. The programs given on radio were:

Tuesday, February 6	
Homemakers' Hour	9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Poultry Program	12:30 p.m. to 1:25 p.m.
Turkey Program	1:25 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Holton High School	4:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Beekeepers' Program	5:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Wednesday, February 7	
Homemakers' Hour	9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Dairy Program	12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Wartime Changes and Postwar Prospects	4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Thursday, February 8	
Homemakers' Hour	9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Agronomy Program	12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Horticulture Program	4:30 p.m. to 4:50 p.m.
Sweetpotato Program	4:50 p.m. to 5:10 p.m.
Garden Club Program	5:10 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Friday, February 9	
Homemakers' Hour	9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.
Livestock Program	12:30 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Farm and Home Equipment Program	4:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.
Recognition of Outstanding Students	5:15 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Saturday, February 10	
4-H Club Program	12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Journalism Conference	1:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m.

The five-day radio program included 74 scheduled numbers or program topics consisting of talks, panel discussions, and other features.

The 1946 Farm and Home Week program was planned for February 5-8. It became apparent early in January, however, that housing facilities would not be adequate for all the people who planned to attend. The College Farm and Home Week Committee decided to hold the program in two sections. The first section was held February 5 to 8 and included sections for poultry, dairy, agronomy, animal husbandry, beekeeping, rural pastors, and the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. The programs in journalism and home equipment were cancelled. Awards were made in the Kansas Poultry Champion Contest, the Kansas State Dressed Turkey Show, the State Corn Show, the Kansas Swine Production Contest, and the Blue Ribbon Wheat Quality Show.

The home economics section of Farm and Home Week was held May 21 to 24, 1946. The program was built around the theme, "Preparing for the Years Ahead." Subjects for discussion groups were:

Financing the Modernizing or Replacement of Farm Homes
Problems in Remodeling
Cooking Frozen Foods
Flower Arrangement
How Can Rural People Help More Wisely with Reconversion Problems so Rural Families will Share Better Living in the Postwar Period
Fitting the House to the Family
Recreation - Folk Dances

The women participating came from 78 counties and numbered 670. Five hundred seventy men attended the February sessions. Attendance during previous years had been:

Year	Men	Women	Total
1935	???	???	1,052
1936	???	???	1,099
1937	???	???	1,398
1938	699	1,207	1,906
1939	732	1,279	2,011
1940	631	991	1,622
1941	698	1,252	1,950
1942	514	978	1,492
1943	331	512	843
1944	508	677	1,185
1945	Cancelled - Held by Radio		
1946	570	670	1,240

The 1947 Farm and Home Week program was further decentralized because of the housing shortage in Manhattan. Three sections were held as follows:

Agricultural Week	February 4 to 7, 1947
Rural Pastors Conference	February 11-12, 1947
State Assembly (Home Economics)	June 11 to 14, 1947

In addition to the three sections mentioned, six district Farm and Home Conferences were held as follows:

Topeka	December 5-6, 1946
Coffeyville	January 21-22, 1947
Hutchinson	February 11-12, 1947
Dodge City	February 13-14, 1947
Colby	February 25-26, 1947
Beloit	February 27-28, 1947

The general theme for the district conferences was "Balanced Farming and Family Living". In addition to general assemblies, sessions were held for agriculture, home economics and rural youth. The total attendance was 5,744. The attendance for the sectional meetings held at the College was: 419 for the Agricultural Week, 130 for the State Assembly, and 110 for the Rural Pastors' program.

In 1948, a pattern similar to that for 1947 was followed. That was the 80th year in which the College had provided a Farm and Home Program for the people of the State. The attendance was 527 for Agricultural Week, 180 for the State Assembly, 150 for the Rural Pastors' Program, and 3,023 for the six district conferences.

The pattern was continued in 1949 and 1950, with the exception that in 1950 only three district conferences were held. Those were at Topeka, Coffeyville and Beloit. The 1950 pattern was followed in 1951. The attendance for the various sections was: 1,026 for Agricultural Week at the College, 729 for the Women's Week in June, 135 for the Town and Country Church Conference held at the College, and 2,246 for the three district conferences. In 1949, the Livestock and Poultry sections of the program were discontinued and Dairy, Agronomy and the Beekeeping sections continued. During the next six or eight years, the various departments organized programs which were correlated into a four-day program conducted between college semesters.

The 89th Annual Farm and Home Week Program was conducted February 4-7, 1957. The programs for the week were:

Monday:	Inter-Breed Dairy Council
Evening	Master Farmer - Master Homemaker Dinner
	Basketball Game - Kansas State vs. Nebraska University
Tuesday:	Home Economics
	Poultry
	Agricultural Engineering
	Beekeeping
	Dairy Breed Associations
	Master Farmer - Master Homemaker Radio Program
	Kansas Art Program
Evening	Dairymen's Dinner
	An Evening of Drama and Interpretation
Wednesday:	Home Economics
	Public Affairs
	Dairy
	Dairy Radio Program
	Agricultural Economics
	ASSEMBLY
Evening	Sears Dinner
	Farm Management Dinner
	An Evening of Music
Thursday:	Home Economics
	Public Affairs
	Agronomy and Crop Improvement
	Livestock
Evening	Crop Improvement Dinner

In 1957, the Farm and Home Week Committee, which was composed of representatives of the subject matter departments participating in the program and Extension administrators, decided to discontinue the 89-year-old statewide activity known first as the State Farmers Institute and later as Farm and Home Week. The discussion brought out the facts about many other statewide and district events which were answering the purpose of Farm and Home Week programs and, further, that some of the sectional meetings could be held at other times of the year to a greater advantage and benefit to the people. The subject matter departments took over responsibility of organizing their programs; therefore, Extension personnel were cooperating only -- and little or nothing was included in the extension reports. The program for agronomy was shifted to the spring field day in May at the experiment station in Manhattan. The dairy program was continued in February with the Inter-Breed Dairy Council taking a major part. The beekeepers continued their program sometime during the winter months. An agricultural ecomomics program known as "Farm Business Days" was started for early December. The home economics program continued for a two-day period between college semesters. The Kansas Crop Improvement Association has held an annual meeting sometime during the winter months, usually at the College. The animal husbandry program needs were met by the Livestock Feeders Day at the University the first Saturday in May, the Feeders' Day Program at Hays the last Friday in April, and other special field days, some with breed associations cooperating.

FINANCES

Prior to 1900, the expense of the Farmers' Institutes, the only extension program at that time, was met by appropriations made by the Board of Regents from the College income fund. The expenses varied from $123.00 to $490.00 per annum.

In 1899, the legislature made an appropriation of $2,000 for each of the following two fiscal years. An appropriation in the same amount was made for each fiscal year to June 30, 1905. The legislature of 1905 merged any allowances for Farmers' Institutes in the general appropriations for current expenses, and the Board of Regents allowed $1,500 for 1905-06, and $2,500 for 1906-07. The appropriation for 1907-08 was $4,500 and $6,000 for 1908-09. President Nichols secured substantial increases for the following years -- $25,000 for 1909-10 and $27,000 for 1910-11. The greatly increased appropriations made available enabled the Board of Regents to authorize "the employment of seven assistants for the following lines of work: farm management, two; dairying, one; horticulture, one; highway engineering, one; home economics, one; and rural education, one.

The appropriation for 1911-12 was $35,000; 1912-13, $40,000; 1913-14, $45,000; and 1914-15, $50,000. Beginning with the fiscal year 1914-15, Federal funds became available with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. In his report for the year ending June 30, 1915, Director Edw. C. Johnson said:

"The following funds were available for cooperative extension work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

Smith-Lever funds	$10,000
U. S. D. A. States Relations Service	14,046
College of Agriculture	50,700
Local Communities	1,736
Organizations	13,412
Miscellaneous	2,733
Total	$92,627"

The sources of the funds available for the Extension Service for the fiscal years indicated were:

Source	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Total Available	92,627.00	112,801.53	138,274.43	160,203.69	189,249.14
Smith-Lever, Federal	10,000.00	24,555.45	36,685.00	48,816.00	60,944.10
Smith-Lever, State	---	14,555.45	26,685.00	38,816.00	50,944.10
College Extension	---	45,975.91	---	---	---
State Appropriation	50,700.00	---	---	30,000.00	32,500.00
Fees	2,733.00	9,511.10	12,580.21	6,056.64	---
Smith-Lever Supplemental	---	---	---	---	---
County Funds	15,148.00	4,792.99	22,326.22	36,515.05	18,309.94
U. S. Dept. of Agr.	14,046.00	13,410.63	---	---	22,801.00

	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Total Available	216,855.95	283,526.00	709,051.47	680,408.40	989,698.69
Smith-Lever, Federal	73,073.65	101,842.00	102,509.36	87,695.22	97,695.22
Smith-Lever, State	63,073.65	---	91,841.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
College Extension	---	31,600.00	29,500.00	12,325.00	13,725.00
State Appropriation	35,000.00	82,500.00	10,000.00	---	13,235.65
Fees	---	---	19,760.20	7,449.92	18,240.44
Smith-Lever Supplemental	36,388.65	29,121.00	35,281.28	33,862.69	---
County Funds	---	38,463.00	376,896.18	314,504.87	433,505.23
U. S. Dept. of Agr.	9,320.00	---	11,910.00	29,000.00	16,002.69
Capper-Ketcham (May 28, 1928)			31,353.36	30,652.72	30,652.72
Farm Management Associations				7,592.74	13,235.65
Agricultural Adjustment Administration				57,432.34	---
Bankhead-Jones (June 29, 1935)					274,627.98
Dairy Farm Record Association, Dues and Testing Fees					13,878.76
Soil Conservation Association Dues					135.00

From Director's Report for 1914-15 Fiscal year:

Approval of the Cooperative Arrangements Contemplated Under the Smith-Lever Act and Additional Legislation

When the Smith-Lever Bill was enacted into law, a great impetus was given to extension work. The Governor of the State (George H. Hodges) approved its provisions almost immediately after its enactment and the Kansas Legislature soon thereafter passed resolutions approving the cooperative arrangement for extension work which the Smith-Lever Act contemplated. Those resolutions were approved by the Governor (Arthur Capper), March 1, 1915. (Laws of Kansas, 1915, Chap. 377, p. 487.) The Legislature went further than this and passed an act to provide funds for the duplication of the Federal funds for extension work in agriculture and home economics, appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, $14,566 for this purpose and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, $26,696. This act became law March 24, 1916. (Laws of Kansas, 1915, Chap. 47, p. 66.)

The interest in farm bureaus in Kansas also had grown very rapidly and the legislature with very large majorities in both the House and the Senate, passed an act providing for state and county appropriations for the support of county farm bureaus. This act became law March 12, 1915, and went into effect July 1, 1915. It provides in brief that on the organization of a farm bureau in any county in the state consisting of not less than 250 bona fide farmers and the raising of an initial fund of $800 to equip the bureau, the county commissioners of the county are required to appropriate not less then $800 nor more than $1600 per year from county funds to help support the farm bureau, and that the Agricultural College will appropriate to each one of these bureaus an equal amount from Federal and state funds under its control in so far as such funds are available. (Laws of Kansas, 1915, Chap. 166, p.204.)

Quoted from Director's Report for 1915:

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
TENTATIVE PLANS FOR THE USE OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED BY THE LEVER BILL

The funds provided by the Lever Bill for promoting agricultural demonstration work in the United States will be available ____________________, and, provided there is sufficient interest on the part of local people and men with proper training and experience to do county agent work are available, a part of the fund allotted to Kansas will be used as stated in the following paragraphs.

A maximum of $1000 per year of the salary of the county agent in any county having a farm bureau will be furnished from this fund. This amount will be supplied to as many counties as possible in order of their application, the number in 1914 probably not to exceed six, such applications to be accompanied by a guaranteed subscription by local people of not less than $1500 per year for two years, to cover the remainder of the agent's salary and the expenses of the farm bureau, the minimum for expenses being $600 per year. The application also is to be accompanied by a constitution and by-laws of the farm bureau satisfactory to the Agricultural College and adopted by the farm bureau organization, and by a list of officers of this Bureau. It also must be accompanied by a further guarantee of an office and office equipment suitable for the work of the county agent and satisfactory to the Agricultural College, and of an automobile for the use of the agent in his work in the county.

It is also stipulated that before an application is given consideration, not less than seventy-five bona fide farmers must have subscribed towards the support of the farm bureau at the rate of not less than $5.00 per year for two years, or until such time as a law is enacted, permitting the appropriation of county funds for the support of the bureau; after which these regulations may be changed.

It is understood that as a part of the county agent's salary is to be paid from public funds, his services are not limited to subscribers to the funds of the bureau or to its members, but may be extended to non-subscribers and non-members as well.

Approved:

(S) J. H. Miller
Dean Extension Division

(S) Edw. C. Johnson
State Leader Demonstration Work

The Smith-Lever funds were deposited with the State Treasurer and paid out on warrants issued by the Agricultural College. All vouchers were made out in quadruplicate, one copy remaining with the Extension Service, one with the Accounting Division of the College and two copies are sent to the State Treasurer. Original vouchers are filed with the State Treasurer, sub-vouchers. are taken for all expenses over 25 cents. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has cooperated by furnishing funds for the support in part of the following projects: County Agents, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Farm Management. A detailed financial report has been received and approved.

SUMMARY OF

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

The receipts and expenditures of the Division of Extension for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, were as follows:

Receipts:

State Appropriation	$50,000.00
Simth-Lever Fund	10,000.00
Balance (appropriation) from previous fiscal year	700.63
Balance (fees) from previous year	39.85
Fees - for Correspondence Study Service	2,015.57
Engineering Service	256.81
Home Economics Service (Clubs)	234.40
Service of specialists in Normal Institute work and movable schools	234.08
Total	$63,481.34

Expenditures:

Office of Dean	5,231.18
Department of Rural Service	3,135.11
" Correspondence Study	6,999.63
" Engineering (Highway, Irrigation and Drainage)	9,525.73
" Institutes and Demonstrations including agricultural agents	31,645.40
" Home Economics	6,896.74
Balance (fees account)	47.55
Total	$63,481.34

EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS UNDER THE SMITH-LEVER FUND

The initial appropriation of $10,000 from the Smith-Lever fund was used for Extension work in agriculture and home economics. As the Division of Extension already was well organized, there was no need for reorganization to meet the requirements of the Smith-Lever law. The initial appropriation, therefore, was used in broadening and strengthening the Extension work already in progress. As there were certain limitations attached to the Smith-Lever fund the intent being that it be used largely for demonstrational purposes, this fund was used to pay in part the salaries of agricultural agents in districts and counties, the salaries of home economics workers when engaged in extension school work, the salaries in whole or in part of the farm management demonstrator and the specialists conducting demonstration work from March to September, inclusive.

It is manifestly impossible, therefore, to differentiate closely the results of the work done under the Smith-Lever funds from the work accomplished with the extension funds from the State and from the appropriations from Federal Department of Agriculture.

The fund was used as follows:

1.	Agricultural extension by means of county and district agricultural agents, (Salaries)	$3966.65
2.	Agricultural extension by means of specialists	3250.66
3.	Home economics extension, Salaries	2646.70
	Travel	135.98
	Total	$9999.99

Detailed Statement of Disbursement of the Smith-Lever Funds:

Agricultural Agents

Demonstration Supervisor, H. Umberger, part salary, five months	$250.00	
District Agent, H. T. Nielson, full salary six months, part salary six months	1149.99	
District Agent, Carl G. Elling, full salary six months, part salary six months	1350.00	
District Agent, W. A. Boys, part salary six months	300.00	
County Agent, O. C. Hagans, part salary, three months	250.00	
County Agent, C. K. Peck, part salary, two months	166.66	
County Agent, Ambrose D. Folker, part salary three months	250.00	
County Agent, H. L. Popenoe, part salary three months	250.00	
		$3966.65

Specialists

Farm Management Demonstrations, P. E. McNall, part salary ten months	200.00	
Crops Specialist, P. E. Crabtree, salary for four months	666.67	
Soils Specialist, H. J. Bower, salary for four months	666.67	
Poultry Specialist, Ross W. Sherwood, part salary three months	234.00	
Horticulture Specialist, Geo. O. Greene, salary for four months	633.34	
Entomologist, T. J. Talber, salary for four months	600.00	
Irrigation and Drainage Specialist, H. B. Walker, salary for two months	250.00	
		$3250.67

Home Economics Specialists

Miss Frances Brown, part salary ten months	666.68	
Miss Marion P. Broughton, salary ten months	833.33	
Miss Stella Mather, salary three months	333.35	
Miss Florence Snell, salary four months	333.34	
Miss Louise Caldwell, salary four months	300.00	
Miss Matilda Wilson, salary four months	180.00	
Traveling expenses, home economics specialists	135.98	
		$2782.68

Total........................$10,000.00

For fiscal year ending June 30, 1917:

Sources of Revenue:

State Appropriation, Agricultural College	$40,000.00
Smith-Lever funds, Federal	36,685.00
State Matching for Smith-Lever	26,685.00
County Appropriations for county agent work	17,068.67
Farm Bureau membership fees	5,257.55
Miscellaneous fees (home study Ext. Schools)	12,580.21
Total	$138,274.43

"It is understood, of course, that all appropriations by counties and membership fees in farm bureaus were used directly to further the county agent work in the counties where the appropriations were made and the fees collected."

"The only new laws relating to extension work are those making the appropriations for the agricultural college, a part of which appropriations are used for extension work, and the law appropriating the state Smith-Lever fund, a copy of which law follows:

"Section 1. That for the purpose of duplicating federal funds for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in Kansas to be carried on under the direction and supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College, under the provisions of the federal Smith-Lever Act, there is hereby appropriated to the Kansas State Agricultural College for said purpose, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, $38,816; and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, $50,946."

Sources of Extension Revenue

1920-21	
State appropriations	$34,000.00
Federal Smith-Lever	83,206.20
State Smith-Lever	73,206.20
Supplementary Smith-Lever	36,386.65
USDA appropriation	13,600.00
1921-22	
State appropriations	33,500.00
Federal Smith-Lever	90,641.37
State Smith-Lever	80,641.37
Supplementary Smith-Lever	33,600.57
USDA appropriation	11,400.00

"The last Kansas legislature added to the appropriation in maintenance of Smith-Lever work the following provision:

"Provided: That not less than $10,000 of the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1922 shall be used exclusively in establishing new bureaus for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics when application is made therefore; that not less than $15,000 of the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1923 shall be used exclusively in establishing new bureaus for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics when application is made therefor."

"This legislation might work a hardship against county agent work in the state should this tendency be followed. In fact, the average of figures is showing the number of extension specialists in proportion to county agricultural agents indicates that Kansas now has less then the average. While this legislation is intended to further county agent work geographically, there is a serious question as to whether or not it might, by crippling related departments of extension, ultimately be a serious disadvantage to it."

Quoted portion:

Outlook for Extension Work in Kansas

"It will be necessary in the main to support the county agent work in all counties by means of strong, well-balanced, educational programs made very promptly available to the county agents by means of specialist assistance. There has been a tendency on the part of some to consider funds expended for specialists as a diversion from the purpose for which they were appropriated although the percentage spent in this respect is less in Kansas than the average expended for this purpose by other States as shown by the following comparative statistics taken from Department Circular 253 - 'Statistics of Cooperative Extension Work, 1922-23.'

	Percent of Funds Used	
Project	Kansas	All States
Administration	3.3	5.4
County Agent Work	60.8	52.8
Printing	1.2	1.7
Home Demonstration Work	6.7	16.2
Boys' and Girls' Clubs	4.0	6.7
Home Economics Specialists	4.0	2.1
Extension Schools	1.9	.4
Agricultural Specialists	12.3	11.4
Rural Organization	0.0	.2
Marketing	0.0	1.9
Exhibits and Fairs	0.0	.1
Farmers' Institutes	0.0	.2
Correspondence Study	4.6	.2
Miscellaneous Specialists	1.2	1.2
	100.0	100.0

"The maintenance of an adequate and effective corps of specialists is not only highly desirable in order that county agents may be able continually to supply farmers with the latest information derived from the experimental work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Experiment Stations but also the specialist renders a service almost equal to that of the county agent in reaching the farmers themselves directly."

Finances - Sources of Revenue for the Extension Service

Federal Smith-Lever	$101,841.56
State Smith-Lever	82,500.00
Supplementary Smith-Lever	29,120.00
U. S. Department of Agr.	15,140.00
College Extension	31,000.00
College Extension (Additional for Radio)	600.00
Total Financial Support	$260,202.06

In the counties, the annual dues from the county extension organizations totaled, in 1925, $86,216.00 in 64 counties. The average was $1,347.00, the highest was $5,281.00, and the lowest was $500.00. The county appropriations for extension work, for 1925, totaled $154,447.00. The average was $2,618.00, the highest was $6,120.00, and the lowest was $1,200.00. The total membership of the county farm bureaus was 16,398 men and 6,493 women.

THE CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT

Approved May 22, 1928

To provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to further develop the Cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture", approved May 8, 1914, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, the sum of $980,000 for each year, $20,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereafter provided, to each State and the Territory of Hawaii, which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this Act. The payment of such installments of the appropriations hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State or Territory before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this Act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter, the sum of $500,000. The additional sums appropriated under the provisions of this Act shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, except that (1) at least 80 percentum of all appropriations under this Act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys, and girls; (2) funds available to several States and the Territory of Hawaii under the terms of this Act shall be so expended that the extension agents appointed under its provisions shall be men and women in fair and just proportions; (3) the restriction on the use of these funds for the promotion of agricultural trains shall not apply.
Section 2. The sums appropriated under the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, or sums otherwise annually appropriated for cooperative agricultural extension work.

The financial situation prevailing during the 1928 fiscal year was further explained by these quotations from Director Umberger's report:

> "The situation with regard to financial support of the Extension Service has become more satisfactory in some respects during the year because of the passage of the Capper-Ketcham Act. It is important to note, however, that this act prescribes that, at least 80 per centum of all appropriations under this Act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties - etc. This bill will make available, therefore, for the coming year, 80 percent of $20,000 available for county agent work including agriculture, home economics and club agents; the second year $11,164.95 to be utilized in the same proportion for county agents. This will leave 20 percent to carry administrative work and other overhead, which necessarily increases as additional county agents are employed.
>
> "Thus, the situation with regard to county agent work is now satisfactory, and from the additional funds available from the Capper-Ketcham Act the employment of agents in counties where they are not now employed may be resumed.
>
> "The situation, however, with regard to other lines of extension work which cannot be supported by Smith-Lever funds is more serious than ever. From the funds available from college appropriation, correspondence study, radio, farm and home week, farmers' institutes, extension schools, and numerous other activities must be supported. While these activities have been greatly increased the funds have decreased from $35,000 in 1921-22 to $28,000 in 1927-28. The natural expansion which has come on in radio and visual education, which includes the furnishing of motion pictures, films, slides and charts, has been supported by an increase in the amount of fees received from correspondence study registrations. The fees paid by correspondence students were increased last year, but the result was no increase in revenue from this source, since the increased fees caused decreased enrollment.
>
> "It consequently is becoming necessary to adopt one of two alternatives, either secure an increase in the appropriations in support of college extension work or curtail these services."

The rapid increase in the number of county extension agents, men and women, brought about the request for additional federal funds for allocation to the states as provided in the Capper-Ketcham Act approved May 22, 1928.

Available Funds for Extension Work

July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1930

Federal Smith-Lever..............................		$101,841.56 - 14.30%
Supplementary Smith-Lever........................		35,281.28 - 4.98%
Capper-Ketcham...................................		31,164.96 - 4.40%
State Smith-Lever:		
To Offset Federal Smith-Lever	$91,841.00	
Additional Appropriation	10,000.00	101,841.00 - 14.30%
Federal Cooperative Demonstration Funds..........		11,200.00 - 1.58%
Bureau of Biological Survey Funds................		710.00 - .10%
College Extension................................		29,500.00 - 4.16%
Smith-Lever Interest:		
Balance on hand, July 1, 1929	2.19	
Collected, July 1, 1929 to 6-30-30	665.61	667.80 - .09%
Capper-Ketcham Interest..........................		188.40 - .03%
Fees:		
Balance on Hand, July 1, 1929	51.88	
Collected, July 1, 1929 to 6-30-30	19,708.32	19,760.20 - 2.79%
County Sources: (Based on fiscal year)		
County Commissioners	$279,674.05 - 39.44%	
Membership Dues	92,187.14 - 13.00%	
Other County Sources Budgeted.........	5,034.99 - .71%	376,896.18 - 53.18%
Totals............		$709,051.47 - 100%

(NOTE: The microfilm bearing the above figures was dim hence all may not be exactly correct.)

The appropriations made by the counties:

1926	$181,965.05
1927	199,529.33
1928	227,200.25
1929	268,172.52
1930	293,822.68
1931	296,480.08

The County Budgets totaled:		Averages (for 75 counties)
Federal, State & College	$112,950.00	$1,506.00
County Appropriations	293,822.68	3,917.54
Membership Dues	94,644.41	1,261.93
Other Sources Budgeted	5,406.98	72.09
Total	$506,824.07	$6,757.56

Available Funds For Extension Work

July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935

Federal Smith-Lever		$87,695.22 or 14.4%
Supplementary Smith-Lever		33,862.69 or 5.0%
Capper-Ketcham		30,652.72 or 4.5%
Additional Federal Cooperative		26,500.00 or 3.9%
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (For extension personnel salaries only)		57,432.34 or 9.9%
Federal Cooperative Demonstrations		2,500.00 or .4%
State Smith-Lever		80,000.00 or 11.0%
College Extension	$12 ,175.00	
Additional Appropriation for Young Peoples Opportunity Hour	150.00	12,325.00 or 1.8%
Fees:		
Overdraft, July 1, 1934	1,655.45	
Collected, 7-1-34 to 6-30-35	9,105.37	7,449.92 or 1.0%
County Sources (Based on fiscal year):		
County Commissioners	$207,594.58 or 30.3%	
Membership dues	68,789.02 or 10.1%	
Other Sources budgeted	38,241.27 or 5.6%	314,504.87 or 46.2%
Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association dues (Based on fiscal year)		7,595.74 or 1.1%
Total		$680,408.40 or 100%

(NOTE: The microfilm from which this record was taken was somewhat dim therefore slight errors may exist in the above figures)

County Appropriations for 1935: (Calendar Year)

Total appropriation $227,773.99

60 counties increased over 1934, 18 decreased, 17 remained the same

The average was $2,317.13; the highest, $6,537.73; the lowest, $1,200.00.

Membership dues to extension.

$75,507.75 in 98.5 counties; average, $768.14; high, $1,628.00; low $154.

69 counties were higher, 30 were lower in amount

Total Resources for the counties:

$452,281.71 in 98.5 counties

The average was $4,601.04; highest, $11,013.89; lowest, $1,952.67.

The 1935 sources of funds for Extension work shows federal funds coming from these authorizations:

Federal Smith-Lever
Supplementary Smith-Lever
Capper-Ketcham
Additional Cooperative
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Federal Cooperative Demonstrations

The expansion of the Extension Service program because of the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (for example, 25 additional Kansas counties organized from 1933 to 1936) created a need for additional federal funds if the established pattern of allocations to the states was to be continued. This situation was met by the passage of the Bankhead-Jones Act, June 29, 1935. The Bankhead-Jones funds included those previously from Supplementary Smith-Lever, Additional Cooperative, Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Federal Cooperative Demonstration, plus $154,000 of additional funds.

The allocation of federal funds to the states was on the basis of fifty percent on farm population and fifty percent on rural population.

Available Funds For Extension Work

July 1, 1939 to June 30, 1940

Federal Smith-Lever:		
Balance on hand, July 1, 1939	$ .08	
Receipts, July 1, 1939 - June 30, 1940	97,695.14	$ 97,695.22 or 9.87%
Capper-Ketcham		30,652.72 or 3.10%
Bankhead Jones		274,627.98 or27.75%
Bureau of Agricultural Economics		12,581.88 or 1.27%
Clarke- McNary		1,020.81 or .10%
Soil Conservation Service		2,400.00 or .24%
No. 5 - Extension Work		80,000.00 or 8.08%
College Extension		13,725.00 or 1.39%
Extension Fees:		
Balance on Hand, July 1, 1939	733.79	
Receipts, July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940	15 ,506.65	18,240.44 or 1.64%
County Sources (based of fiscal year);		
County Commissioners	$321,915.75 or 32.53%	
Membership dues collected	93,259.66 or 9.42%	
Other Sources	18,329.82 or 1.85%	433,505.23 or 43.08%
Farm Management Association Dues		13,235.65 or 1.34%
Dairy Farm Record Association		
Dues and Testing Fees		13,878.76 or 1.40%
Soil Conservation Association Dues		135.00 or .02%
Total		989,698.69 or 100%

Funds Available For Extension Program

Fiscal Years 1944-45 and 1945-46

	1944-45	1945-46
Federal Smith-Lever	$84,993.69	$84,993.69
Capper-Ketcham	29,120.22	29,120.22
Bankhead-Jones	238,032.79	238,032.79
Additional Cooperative	50,228.73	50,228.73
Bankhead-Flannagan	- - - - -	77,360.09
Norris-Doxey	1,620.00	1,620.00
Soil Conservation Service	2,700.00	2,600.00
No. 5 - Extension Work	100,000.00	100,000.00
College Extension	11,000.00	4,400.00
Fees	10,000.00	*10,000.00
County Appropriations:		
County Commissioners	483.327.38	*448,999.72
Membership Dues	99,289.00	*108,401.00
Other Sources	15,607.62	*24,680.66
Farm Bureau-Farm Mgt. Assn.	19,883.07	*19,883.07
Dairy Farm Record Assn.	15,480.32	*15,480.32
Totals	$1,161,282.82	$1,215,800.29

*Estimated

As noted above, the Bankhead-Flannagan funds appeared for the first time for the 1946 fiscal year. Reports do not give the date of the approval of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act. The additional funds supplied the needs for the expanded program following World War II.

Extension Service Funds Budgeted for 1949-50

Federal Funds

Smith-Lever	$ 84,993.69	
Bankhead-Jones	238,032.79	
Additional Cooperative	50,228.73	
Capper-Ketcham	29,120.22	
Soil Conservation Service	6,720.00	
Research Marketing Adm.	13,250.00	
Norris-Doxey	1,620.00	
Bankhead-Flannagan	232,475.97	
Farm Housing	2,299.97	
Total Federal Funds		$658,741.37

State and County Funds:

Fees revolving fund, Home Study, etc.	$ 5,465.50	
State Appropriations	274,000.00	
County Appropriations	980,225.01	
Farm and Home Mgt. Assn.	22,180.00	
Extension Organization Membership Dues	212,020.00	
College funds allocated to Extension	5,000.00	
Fees to be collected, Home Study, etc. (Estimated)	49,378.00	
Reserve for printing, Radio, etc.	4,500.00	
Total State and County		$1,552,768.51
Total of all Funds		2,211,509.88
Increase over Preceding Year		331,013.47

Smith-Lever Act Revised - 1953, June 26

Because of the various acts of Congress following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 and the bookkeeping required to properly account for the expenditure of funds as authorized by the various acts, and for other reasons, those various acts of Congress were revised into the "Smith-Lever Act Amended" which was approved June 26, 1953. The revised act included:

1. Open-end appropriations authorized (Amounts determined to be necessary)

2. Each State to receive an amount equal to that received prior to the passage of the amended act.

3. Any funds for further development to be distributed as follows;
   a. Four percent to be allotted on the basis of special needs.
   b. Fifty percent of the remainder to be distributed on the basis of the rural population.
   c. Fifty percent on the basis of the farm population.

4. The Federal Extension Service to receive such amounts as Congress shall determine.

5. Repeal of all acts supplementary to the original Smith-Lever Act.

The Smith-Lever Act as Amended was further revised August 11, 1955 by the addition of a new section providing for additional appropriations for the development of disadvantaged agricultural areas. Activities developed under this act are incorporated in the Rural Area Development program.

Copies of the above mentioned revisions are attached to the following pages.

Public Law 83 - 83d Congress
Chapter 157 - 1st Session
S. 1679

AN ACT

To repeal certain ts relating to cooperative agricultural extension work and to amend the Smi ever Act of May 8, 1914, to provide for cooperative agricultural extensio rk between the agricultural colleges in the several States, Territories, a ossessions receiving the benefits of an Act of Congress approved July 62, and of Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural extension work.
7 USC 341-348.
College cooperation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. 372), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be continued or inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State, Territory, or possession, now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts' (Twelfth Statutes at Large, page five hundred and three), and of the Act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and seventeen and chapter eight hundred and forty-one), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That in any State, Territory, or possession in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established, the appropriations hereinafter made to such State, Territory, or possession shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State, Territory, or possession may direct.

67 Stat. 83.
67 Stat. 84.

Instruction, etc.

"SEC. 2. Cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics and subjects relating thereto to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications, and otherwise and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this Act.

Appropriation.

"SEC. 3. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

Distribution.

"(b) Out of such sums, each State, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Extension Service shall be entitled to receive annually a sum of money equal to the sums received from Federal cooperative extension funds for the fiscal year 1953, and such sums shall be subject to the same requirements as to furnishing of equivalent sums by the State, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico as existed immediately prior to the passage of this Act, except that amounts heretofore made available to the Secretary for allotment on the basis of special needs shall continue available for use on the same basis: *Provided*, That, in addition, Puerto Rico shall be authorized to receive the total initial amount set by the provisions of the Act of October 26, 1949 (63 Stat. 926), and this amount shall be increased each succeeding fiscal year in accordance with such provisions until the total sum shall include the maximum amount set by the provisions of the Act of October 26,

7 USC 343d-2, 343d-3.

1949, and Puerto Rico shall be entitled to receive such amount annually thereafter.

"(c) Any sums made available by the Congress for further development of cooperative extension work in addition to those referred to in subsection (b) hereof shall be distributed as follows:

"1. Four per centum of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs as determined by the Secretary.

"2. Fifty per centum of the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the proportion that the rural population of each bears to the total rural population of the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as determined by the census, and the remainder shall be paid to the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, as determined by the census: *Provided*, That payments out of the additional appropriations for further development of extension work authorized herein may be made subject to the making available of such sums of public funds by the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico from non-Federal funds for the maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this Act, as may be provided by the Congress at the time such additional appropriations are made: *Provided further*, That any appropriation made hereunder shall be allotted in the first and succeeding years on the basis of the decennial census current at the time such appropriation is first made, and as to any increase, on the basis of decennial census current at the time such increase is first appropriated.

"(d) The Federal Extension Service shall receive such amounts as Congress shall determine for administration, technical, and other services and for coordinating the extension work of the Department and the several States, Territories, and possessions.

67 Stat. 84.
67 Stat. 85.

Entitlement.

"Sec. 4. On or about the first day of July in each year after the passage of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain as to each State, Territory, or possession whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this Act and the amount which it is entitled to receive. Before the funds herein provided shall become available to any college for any fiscal year, plans for the work to be carried on under this Act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such sums shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the first day of January and July of each year to the treasurer or other officer of the State, Territory, or possession duly authorized by the laws of the State, Territory, or possession to receive the same, and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture on or about the first day of January of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year and its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Report to Secretary of Agriculture.

Misapplied money.

Replacement.

"Sec. 5. If any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State, Territory, or possession, for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this Act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State, Territory, or possession, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, Territory, or possession. No portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in college, or any other purpose not specified in this Act. It shall be the duty of said colleges, annually, on or about the first day of January, to make to the Governor of the State, Territory, or possession in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in extension work as defined in this Act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Report to Governor.

"SEC. 6. If the Secretary of Agriculture finds that a State, Territory, or possession is not entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of the State, Territory, or possession from which funds have been withheld in order that the State, Territory, or possession may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Nonentitlement.

Report to President.

Appeal.

"SEC. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States, Territories, or possessions receiving the benefits of this Act, and also whether the appropriation of any State, Territory, or possession has been withheld, and, if so, the reason therefor.

Report to Congress.

"SEC. 8. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act."

Rules and regulations.

SEC. 2. The Acts or parts thereof enumerated below are hereby repealed:

Repeals.

The Capper-Ketcham Act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 711), as amended by the Act of March 10, 1930 (46 Stat. 83).

7 USC 343a, 343b.

Section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 438), as amended by section 2 of the Act of June 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 233).

7 USC 343c.
67 Stat. 85.

Section 23 of the Bankhead-Jones Act as added by the Act of June 6, 1945 (59 Stat. 231), and as amended by the Act of October 26, 1949 (Public Law 406, Eighty-first Congress).

67 Stat. 86.
63 Stat. 926.
7 USC 343d-1 to 343d-3.

The Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 881).

7 USC 343f, 343g.

The Act of April 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 589), as amended by section 707 of the Act of September 21, 1944 (58 Stat. 742).

7 USC 343c-1.

The Act of October 27, 1949 (Public Law 417, Eighty-first Congress).

63 Stat. 930.
7 USC 343d-4, 343d-5.

The Act of May 16, 1928 (45 Stat. 571), insofar as it relates to extension work.

7 USC 386-386b.

The Act of February 23, 1929 (45 Stat. 1256), insofar as it relates to extension work.

7 USC 386c.

The Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat. 1520), insofar as it relates to extension work.

7 USC 386d-386f.

Approved June 26, 1953.

GPO-83-56398

Public Law 360 - 84th Congress
Chapter 798 - 1st Session
S. 2098

AN ACT

To amend Public Law 83, Eighty-third Congress.

Smith-Lever Act amendments.
38 Stat. 372.
7 USC 341-343, 344-348.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Smith-Lever Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 341 and the following, supp. 1), is further amended as follows:

(a) By adding a new section, following section 7, to read as follows:

Disadvantaged farms.

"Sec. 8. (a) The Congress finds that there exists special circumstances in certain agricultural areas which cause such areas to be at a disadvantage insofar as agricultural development is concerned, which circumstances include the following: (1) There is concentration of farm families on farms either too small or too unproductive or both; (2) such farm operators because of limited productivity are unable to make adjustments and investments required to establish profitable operations; (3) the productive capacity of the existing farm unit does not permit profitable employment of available labor; (4) because of limited resources, many of these farm families are not able to make full use of current extension programs designed for families operating economic units nor are extension facilities adequate to provide the assistance needed to produce desirable results.

Appropriation.

"(b) In order to further the purposes of section 2 in such areas and to encourage complementary development essential to the welfare of such areas, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress from time to time shall determine to be necessary for payments to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on the basis of special needs in such areas as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Assistance.
69 Stat. 683.
69 Stat. 684.

"(c) In determining that the area has such special need, the Secretary shall find that it has a substantial number of disadvantaged farms or farm families for one or more of the reasons heretofore enumerated. The Secretary shall make provisions for the assistance to be extended to include one or more of the following: (1) Intensive on-the-farm educational assistance to the farm family in appraising and resolving its problems; (2) assistance and counseling to local groups in appraising resources for capability of improvement in agriculture or introduction of industry designed to supplement farm income; (3) cooperation with other agencies and groups in furnishing all possible information as to existing employment opportunities, particularly to farm families having underemployed workers; and (4) in cases where the farm family, after analysis of its opportunities and existing resources, finds it advisable to seek a new farming venture, the providing of information, advice, and counsel in connection with making such change.

Allocation of funds.

"(d) No more than 10 per centum of the sums available under this section shall be allotted to any one State. The Secretary shall use project proposals and plans of work submitted by the State Extension directors as a basis for determining the allocation of funds appropriated pursuant to this section.

"(e) Sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, appropriations otherwise available under this Act. The amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to this section shall not exceed a sum in any year equal to 10 per centum of sums otherwise appropriated pursuant to this Act."

(b) By renumbering section 8 to read section 9.

Approved August 11, 1955.

Extension Service Funds Available During Fiscal Year 1954-55

Federal Funds:		
Smith-Lever (amended)	$763,478.62	
Soil Conservation Service	2,400.00	
Research Marketing Adm.	- - - - - -	
Norris-Doxey	1,620.00	
Farm Housing	- - - - - -	
Bureau of Reclamation	8,000.00	
Agricultural Marketing Adm.	24,200.00	
Total Federal Funds		$799,698.62
State and County Funds:		
Fees revolving fund, Home Study, etc.	26,000.00	
State Appropriations	450,000.00	
County Appropriations	1.567,083.00	
Farm and Home Mgt. Assn.	26,750.00	
Fees to be collected, Home Study, etc. (est.)	48,330.00	
Kansas State Soil Conservation Committee	6,120.00	
Total State and County Funds		$2,124,283.00
Total of All Funds		$2,923,981.62
Increase over Preceding Year		$164,767.98

Extension Service Funds Available For Fiscal Year 1959-60

Federal Funds:		
Smith-Lever (amended)	$989,561.00	
Soil Conservation Service	- - - - -	
Norris-Doxey	- - - - -	
Bureau of Reclamation	- - - - -	
Agricultural Marketing Adm.	44,924.00	
Total Federal Funds		$1,034,485.00
State and County Funds		
State Appropriations	$786,152.00	
County Appropriations plus Unencumbered Balances	2,006,827.00	
Farm and Home Management Associations	61,965.00	
Fees to be collected; Continuing Education, Etc. (est.)	100,000.00	
Fee Carry-over (est.)	20,000.00	
Bureau of Reclamation	7,200.00	
Rural Electric and Job Training	13,029.00	
Soil Bank and Forestry	147,933.00	
Miscellaneous Fees	20,000.00	
Total State and County Funds		$3,163,126.00
Total All Funds		$4,197,611.00
Increase Over Preceding Year		$90,813.00

Extension Service Funds Available For Fiscal Year 1963-64

Federal Funds:		
Smith-Lever	$1,274,436.00	
Agricultural Marketing Administration	50,924.00	
Rural Civil Defense	19,700.00	
		$1,345,060.00 or 24.7%
State Appropriation		1,280,993.00 or 23.5%
County Appropriations		2,325,953.00 or 42.8%
Fees:		
Farm Management Associations	121,060.00	
Continuing Education	210,000.00	
Farm Forestry	95,561.00	
Miscellaneous	60,627.00	
		487,248.00 or 9.0%
Total Funds		$5,439,254.00 or 100%

SUMMARY OF FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR EXTENSION PROGRAMS - 1920 Through 1964

Source	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940
Federal Allocations	$118,782.30	$130,963.00	$181,054.00	$238,642.97	$418,978.61
State Appropriations	98,073.65	114,100.00	131,341.00	92,325.00	106,960.65
County Appropriations	Not included	38,463.00	376,896.18	314,504.87	433,505.23
Fees (Including Assn. Fees)	None included	None included	19,760.20	15,045.66	45,489.85
Totals	$216,855.95	$283,526.00	$709,051.38	$660,518.50	$1,004,934.34

	1945	1950	1955	1960	1964
Federal Allocations	$406,695.43	$658,741.37	$799,698.62	$1,189,618.00	$1,345,060.00
State Appropriations	111,000.00	283,500.00	456,120.00	799,181.00	1,280,993.00
County Appropriations	598,224.00	1,192,245.01	1,567,083.00	2,006,847.00	2,325,953.00
Fees (Including Assn. fees)	45,363.39	77,023.50	101,080.00	201,965.00	487,248.00
Totals	$1,161,282.82	$2,211,509.88	$2,923,981.62	$4,197,611.00	$5,439,254.00

Providing Aid to Low Valuation Counties

Due to inflation during and following World War II, some counties with comparative low tangible valuations were finding that the one-half mill levy authorized in the county farm bureau law provided insufficient funds to adequately support two agents in a county. Federal funds from the federal appropriations for allocation to the states were available to the Secretary of Agriculture to grant to states to meet special needs. A justification for such a grant to Kansas was made in an effort to obtain funds to give the low valuation counties additional aid. In the district agents' report for 1946, the following paragraphs are taken:

> "The assessed valuation in a number of counties in western Kansas is too low to enable them to maintain an effective Extension program even though they levy the maximum amount allowed by law.
>
> A program in operation at the present time provides that when a county will levy funds equal to what a half mill will raise, then additional funds will be supplied to make up the difference between the amount raised by the county and $5,800. Such a program makes it possible for the counties to have a county agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent.
>
> "The average number of farms per county in western counties is relatively small. Two full-time agents can carry fully as effective a program as three agents could carry in counties farther east where the number of farms is much greater. Even though certain counties in the western part of the state have a low valuation, they produce a large percent of the state's wheat crop, a large amount of milo, and in years when conditions are favorable furnish wheat pasture for wintering large numbers of cattle and for fattening thousands of lambs. They contribute a great deal to Kansas agriculture and are deserving of the necessary aid to carry on an effective Extension Program."

The $5,800 mentioned in the second paragraph is the average amount of county appropriations in counties employing two agents at that time.

In 1947, 26 counties were eligible for additional aid under the policy established in 1946; however, only six of the counties levied the full half mill to make them eligible. Those counties were:

Cheyenne	$1,682
Comanche	678
Greeley	3,169
Hamilton	2,142
Hodgeman	1,246
Morton	3,898
Total	$12,815

By 1948, the average county appropriation for two-agent counties had risen to $7,000. The additional aid became the difference between what a half mill levy would raise and $7,000. Twenty counties qualified in 1948. By 1949, a general increase in county assessed valuations reduced the number of eligible counties to 19. Ten of those counties were grouped into five two-county districts for home economics work. The five two-county districts were composed of:

- Greeley and Wallace
- Scott and Wichita
- Hamilton and Kearny
- Grant and Haskell
- Stanton and Morton

The salary and travel expenses of the home demonstration agents employed in the two-county districts were paid entirely from College funds.

Further, in 1949, the average county appropriation for a two-agent county was $8,264. The additional aid provided in 1949 was:

County	Amount	Agent Receiving Special Aid
Clark	$ 670	Home Demonstration Agent
Cheyenne	1,582	Home Demonstration Agent
Comanche	1,720	Home Demonstration Agent
Decatur	915	Home Demonstration Agent
Graham	705	Home Demonstration Agent
Greeley	1,800	County Agent
Hamilton	300	County Agent
Haskell	460	County Agent
Hodgeman	1,300	Home Demonstration Agent
Lane	2,370	Home Demonstration Agent
Morton	2,400	County Agent
Rawlins	1,225	Home Demonstration Agent
Sheridan	1,148	Home Demonstration Agent
Stanton	2,100	County Agent
Wallace	1,276	County Agent
Wichita	1,200	County Agent
Total	$21,171	

The 1948 report of the district agents stated:

> "The table of county tangible valuations tells a clear story and points directly to a need. The story is that under the present law 25 percent of the counties cannot support a county agent and a home demonstration agent continuously. More than one-half of the counties cannot support three agents. The need is that the law should be changed in order that more state aid can be secured to finance low valuation counties."

In 1949, an additional two-county district for the employment of a home demonstration agent was established - Woodson and Chautauqua Counties. The 1950 rules governing aid to counties were: (page 7, 1949 report)

> "1. For counties employing only a county agricultural agent and having assessed valuations of $8,500,000 or less, the College may pay not to exceed $3,600 per fiscal year on the salary for such agent provided the county appropriates an amount equal to the half mill times the assessed tangible valuation of said county as of November 1 of the then prior calendar year.
>
> "2. For counties employing both a county agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent and having an assessed valuation of $16,000,000 or less the College may pay $1,500 toward the salary of the county agricultural agent and $2,500 toward the salary of the home demonstration agent, providing the county has made the maximum levy."

In 1950, the counties that received special aid included the sixteen listed for 1949 and in addition were: Chautauqua, Grant, Kiowa, Scott, Sherman and Woodson Counties.

In 1950, the approved plan for special aid to counties was modified slightly in paragraph No. 1 above. Counties with valuations of more than $8,500,000 and less than $10,000,000 would be eligible for only $3,200 to apply to the county agricultural agent's salary.

This quotation is taken from the 1950 report by the district agents:

> "The plan as outlined above is not satisfactory to the people served. The counties with a half-time demonstration agent want a full-time home demonstration agent. There are 15 additional counties that can not finance a 4-H Club agent in addition to a home demonstration agent and a county agricultural agent and some of those counties are ready for a third agent..... The situation is understood by leaders and some of them have started an educational campaign to ammend the county farm bureau law to permit a higher tax levy for Extension work."

The 1951 County Agricultural Extension Council Law changed the financial picture for the counties because the tax levy limits were increased to the point where counties could support two or three agents as the need prevailed. For 1952, the number of full-time county extension agent positions were increased by eleven. A few exceptions to adequate support, however, did exist.

The 1951 County Agricultural Extension Council Law which became operative on January 1, 1952, provided for increased county tax levies for extension. Counties with valuations of $30,000,000 or less were authorized to levy as much as one mill but the appropriation could not exceed $15,000. Counties with valuations above $30,000,000 could levy one-half mill without limitation. On May 22-23, 1952, the Board of Regents authorized the College to contribute to a county as much as $3,000 above the regular $1,500 per agent "to employ and support a county home demonstration agent and/or a county (4-H) club agent (in addition to a county agricultural agent)", effective January 1, 1953. Additional aid allocated to eligible counties from 1953 to 1957 inclusive, was:

County	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Allen	900	1500	1500	1500	1500
Clay	2000	--	1440	2000	2000
Greeley	750	--	--	--	750
Morton	600	600	600	--	--
Osborne	1500	1200	600	1200	2400
Wallace	750	750	750	750	750
Wichita	1500	--	--	--	1500
Harper		3000	3000	3000	3000
Jefferson		3000	3000	3000	3000
Republic		900	2900	3000	--
Nemaha			1020	--	1000
Finney				1500	2700
Ford				1200	2400
Montgomery				750	--
Neosho				1500	1500
Pratt				900	--
Washington				500	430
Cheyenne					540
Comanche					1200
Lane					1500
Stanton					1500
Totals	$8,000	10,950	14,810	20,800	27,670

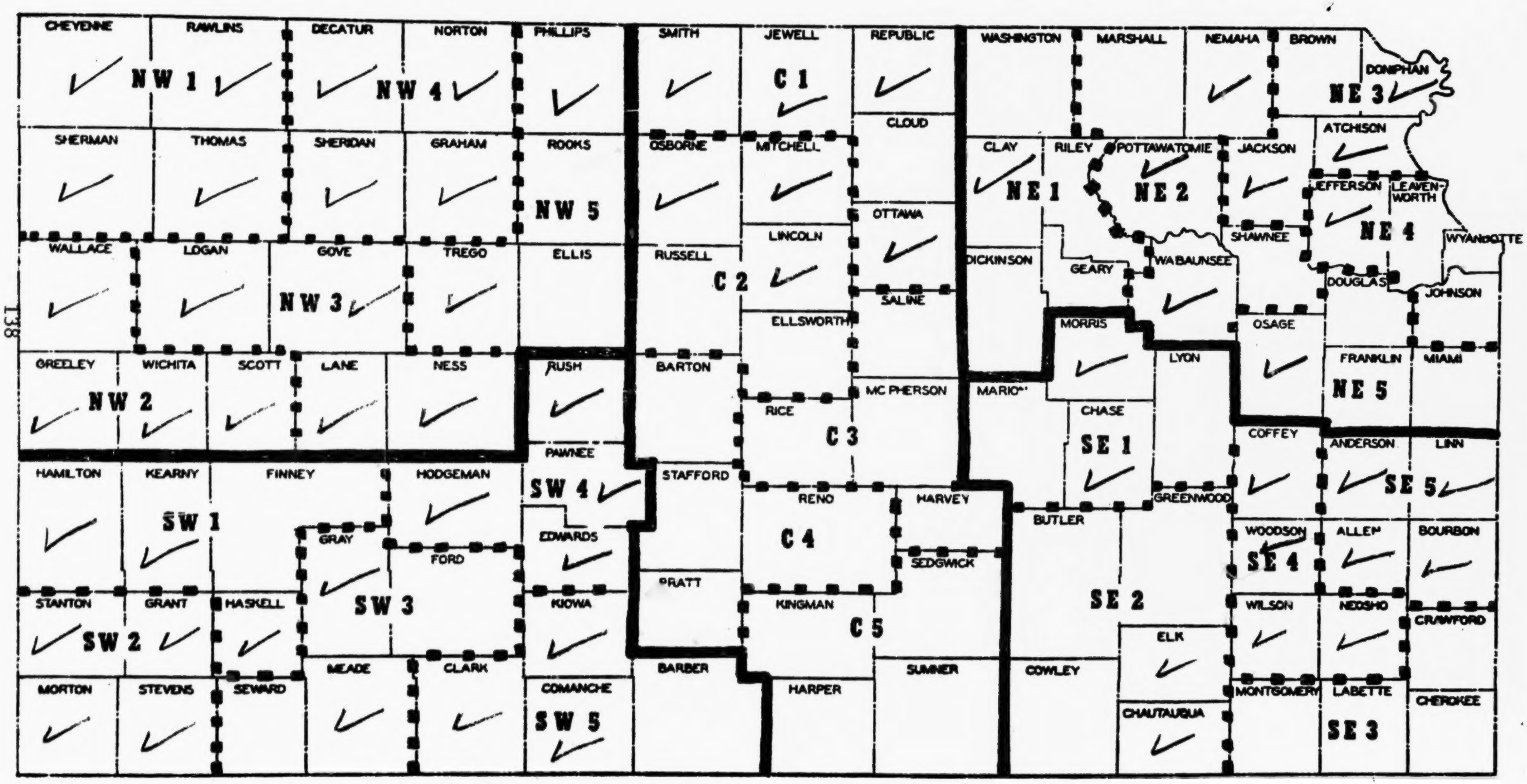
It will be noted that the approximate of $20,000 of federal funds to supplement allocations to counties that had reached their maximum levies had become inadequate. For that reason the additional aid to counties in 1958 was restricted to counties employing two agents only as the employment of two agents in a county was considered fundamental to a program in agriculture and home economics. As a result of this policy, eight counties discontinued the county 4-H club agent position effective January 1, 1958. Those counties were: Allen, Atchison, Finney, Ford, Harper, Jefferson, Neosho and Osborne. Republic County dropped the club agent position in 1959. Special aid allocated to counties from 1958 to 1964 inclusive was:

County	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cheyenne	$2040	$2460	$1990	--	$1008	$ 816	--
Comanche	2371	3364	3000	2287	2952	2953	--
Decatur	720	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greeley	3960	4200	4200	4340	4488	1896	--
Lane	1680	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stanton	1500	--	--	1354	--	1830	--
Wallace	3960	4200	4200	4416	4320	3504	744
Wichita	2280	--		1700	1584	--	--
Gove				1286	768	--	--
Logan				884	--	--	--
Woodson						480	--
Totals	$18,511	14,224	13,390	16,267	15,120	11,478	744

In 1963, the Kansas legislature revised the levy limitation of the extension council law whereby counties with $30,000,000 or less could levy one and one-half mill or not more than $22,500, and counties with valuations over $30,000,000 could levy three-fourths of a mill. In previous years certain amendments were made in the levy limitations in Cherokee, Graham and Geary Counties. They were retained in the revised law. The increase in maximum levies eliminated, temporarily at least, the need for additional aid to counties in any substantial amounts.

Additional federal funds became available January 1, 1963 in an amount to provide certain low valuation counties $840 which was applied to the salary of the county agricultural agent in those counties. This amount assisted those counties to maintain two agent position. See map on the following page for the counties affected.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS, DIVISION OF EXTENSION, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
NW 1
NW 4
C 1
NE 3
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
NW 5
NE 1
NE 2
JEFFERSON
LEAVEN-WORTH
NE 4
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
OTTAWA
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
WYANDOTTE
NW 3
C 2
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
MORRIS
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
NW 2
MC PHERSON
MARION
NE 5
RICE
CHASE
C 3
SE 1
COFFEY
PAWNEE
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
SW 4
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
GREENWOOD
SE 5
SW 1
GRAY
EDWARDS
BUTLER
C 4
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
FORD
SE 4
SEDGWICK
PRATT
SE 2
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
SW 3
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
SW 2
C 5
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
COWLEY
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
SUMNER
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
SW 5
CHAUTAUQUA
SE 3

1963 - Counties receiving special aid in the amount of $840 per county
to assist in maintaining two agent positions.

CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND DISTRICTS

A chronological record of changes in the departments is given on the following pages. The following paragraphs taken from the annual reports indicated, give a more complete explanation of some of the changes:

> 1912 - "A Department of Highway Engineering, with a Highway Engineer in charge, was organized to give instruction to farmers and others as to the economic value of good roads and bridges. Plans for permanent roads and bridges are prepared in the engineering office on the request of county commissioners. Inspection of bridges constructed according to the State Engineer's plans are also made. Advice was given on the construction of 476 bridges in 76 counties. Lectures on drainage and irrigation are made at Farmers' Institutes and specific help is given to individual farmers."
>
> 1921 - "The Milk Utilization Project, which was conducted from state funds subsequent to July 1, 1920, was discontinued July 1, 1921, and the work taken over by the Nutrition Project."
>
> 1921 - "An additional specialist was employed January 1, 1921, as Extension Plant Pathologist. This is a permanent project."
>
> 1921 - "An additional nutrition specialist was employed February 1, 1921 to July 1, 1921; a canning specialist was employed on a temporary basis on June 1, 1921; a horse specialist was employed for seven months; two specialists were employed for three months each to assist in a purebred sires campaign."
>
> 1921 - "A millinery specialist was permanently employed on March 1, 1921."
>
> 1921 - "Two assistant county agent leaders were employed on a permanent basis."
>
> 1914 - "The Department of Rural Service was established under the leadership of Walter Burr. The department was discontinued June 30, 1922."

1. Administration

October 10, 1905 - Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes employed (John H. Miller)
July 16, 1906 - Department of College Extension established (John H. Miller made Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes)
October 30, 1912 - Division of College Extension created; John H. Miller, Dean
September 1, 1911 - John H. Miller given title of Director of Extension Mr. Miller then carried the Title of "Dean and Director" which was the title for the future administrators until the Dean of Agriculture position was created in 1956 at which time the administrator of the Extension Service became "Director of Extension". At the same time, the name of the Division apparently was changed from Division of College Extension to "Division of Extension".

2. Information

July 1, 1920 - The first "Extension Journalist" was employed (Mabel Caldwell) (John B. Bennett followed on 10-15-21, as Extension Editor)
July 1, 1924 - Department of Extension Publicity and Information was established.
July 1, 1950 - The name of the department was changed to "Extension Information"

3. County Agent Work

County Agent Work was one of five projects in the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations as recorded in the annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. The Dean and Director served as the County Agent Leader.

February 1, 1915 - H. Umberger appointed as Assistant County Agent Leader
July 1, 1917 - H. Umberger title changed to "County Agent Leader" and "Department of County Agricultural Agent Work" was created.
July 1, 1920 - Department name changed to "County Agent Work"
July 1, 1962 - The work of the department was reorganized to include five district agricultural agents, five district home economics agents, a Coordinator of Personnel Training and a Coordinator of Extension Studies, and the name changed to "Organization and Supervision of County Extension Operations".

4. Extension Home Economics

1910 - Department of Home Economics established with Miss Frances L. Brown, Director
November 1, 1917 - Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Agent Work was established. Miss Brown was transferred from the Home Economics Department to be department head.
July 1, 1919 - The word "Emergency" was dropped from the name of the department.

July 1, 1925 - The two departments were administered by Miss Amy Kelly who was made head of each of the departments.
July 1, 1936 - The two departments were consolidated as "Home Economics in Extension".

5. Boys' and Girls' Club Work

September 1, 1914 - Otis E. Hall was employed as the first State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club work and was assigned to the Rural Service Project with Walter Burr in charge.
1917 - Department of Boys' and Girls' Club Work was created.

6. Supervision of Agricultural Specialists

July 1, 1917 - Department of Institutes and Extension Schools created with A. C. Hartenbower as Superintendent of Institutes
December 1, 1919 - Thos. J. Talbert appointed as Superintendent of Institutes and Extension Schools
February 15, 1921 - Mr. Talbert was assigned to be In Charge of Agricultural Specialists
July 1, 1924 - Supervision of Agricultural Specialists written as a project with L. C. Williams, In Charge

7. Engineering Extension

October 30, 1912 - Department of Highway Engineering and Irrigation was established with W. S. Gearhart as Highway Engineer
April 4, 1917 - Department name changed to "Department of Drainage and Irrigation" with H. B. Walker, In Charge
January 1, 1920 - Name changed to "Drainage, Irrigation and Farm Engineering"
July 1, 1921 - Name changed to Rural Engineering
July 1, 1941 - Name changed to "Engineering Extension"

8. Continuing Education

January 14, 1910 - The Board of Regents authorized the giving of instruction by correspondence.
1911 - Harry L. Kent employed to give instruction by correspondence
July of 1912 - Mr. Kent made Director of Correspondence Study
September 25, 1913 - Department of Correspondence Study apparently created with John C. Werner as Department Head
July 1, 1912 - Name changed to "Home Study Service"
July 1, 1935 - Name changed to "Home Study Department"
July 1, 1953 - Renamed the "General Extension and Home Study Department"
July 1, 1956 - Name changed to "Department of Continuing Education"

9. Extension Supervisory Districts

The early supervision of county agents was done by assistant county agent leaders with no division of the state relative to responsibilities, rather, the division was made according to lines of work such as finances, programs, reports, and office supervision.

January 1, 1923 - The state was divided into four supervisory districts with the District Agents being: Karl Knuas, F. A. Dawley, A. L. Clapp and George Salisbury
July 1, 1925? - Number of districts changed to three
July 1, 1932? - The district boundaries were realigned in order that each district would have an equal number of county farm bureaus
March 30, 1936 - The district boundaries were revised to coincide with Type-of Farming Areas for program reasons
August 1, 1956 - The number of districts was increased from three to five, each district with three supervisors instead of five supervisors previously assigned to each district

Organizational Development Within Extension

The following quotations relative to extension organization have been taken from Dr. J. T. Willard's History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (1940):

> "By 1905 the value of farmers' institutes in the several localities of the State had become so thoroughly appreciated, and demands for assistance from the college on such programs had reached such a volume, that the Board of Regents employed Mr. John H. Miller to serve as field secretary and organizer of farmers' institutes. He took up this duty October 10, 1905."
>
> "In July, 1906, Mr. Miller's title was made 'superintendent of farmers' institutes,' and June 22, 1907, the board voted that 'the department of farmers' institutes' hereafter shall be known as the 'department of farmers' institutes and college extension'. It was given jurisdiction over the following lines of work: First, to conduct farmers' institutes; second, to have charge of all efforts on the part of the college to foster the study of agriculture in the public schools; third, to have direction of corn contests and like efforts to arouse popular interest in the general subject of agricultural betterment, and incidently to direct the attention of young men and young women to the educational facilities of this institution."
>
> "The reports of Superintendent Miller for the three fiscal years, 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12, were made in considerable detail, and reflect the enormous increase of extension work during that period. This cannot be even fairly summarized here. Some idea of the scope of the work as shown in the eighteenth biennial report of the College, 1910-12, may be obtained by naming the chief lines of activity. These were: farmers' institutes, of which 642 were held within the biennium; seven agricultural trains, which were operated over four railway systems; and hundreds of addresses at picnics and fairs, and before commercial clubs, women's clubs, granges, and teachers' associations, and in grammar schools and high schools. An enormous amount of public work was done in the field of highway, bridge, drainage, and irrigation engineering. The number on the force for this work increased from one in 1909 to four in 1912. Other phases of work included home economics clubs, neighborhood improvement clubs, stock improvement clubs, movable schools, advocacy of vocational education, assistance of farmers and horticulturists by individual visits, and a beginning of the conducting of study by correspondence."

".....That the magnitude of the work was fully realized by the Board of Administration is shown by its action October 29, 1912, in advancing the department of extension to the status of a Division, administered by a dean, and coordinate with the Divisions of the College occupied with resident instruction and research."

"The department of college extension was authorized by the Board of Regents to give instruction by correspondence in the various subjects related to farm life, January 14, 1910. Nineteen such courses were listed in the next college catalogue. In 1911 Harry L. Kent was employed to give instruction by correspondence, and July, 1912, became director of all this work. The number of courses offered increased to 29 in 1912."

"The college faculty passed upon any proposal to offer a course by correspondence, and this led the Board of Regents to order that the director of extension should be a member of the faculty. This action was taken June 11, 1912. Director Miller should have been a member of the faculty long before, but at first his place in the College was almost secretarial only, and the gradual growth of his responsibilities had not before presented a situation making the desirability of faculty membership so obvious."

In his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, Extension Director Edward C. Johnson made this statement relative to Organization and Administration:

"The Agricultural Extension Division is organized with a 'Dean of College Extension' at its head. For the fiscal year of 1914-15 the division consists of distinct departments as follows: Institutes and Demonstrations, Rural Engineering, Home Economics, Home Study Service, and Rural Service. In the department of Institutes and Demonstrations the Director of Extension is assisted by a County Agent Leader, a Superintendent of Institutes, an Assistant Superintendent who has charge of Extension Schools, a State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, a Farm Management Demonstrator, six Agricultural Specialists, four District Agricultural Agents and ten county agents. The Rural Engineering department is in charge of a State Engineer; the Home Economics Department has at its head a State Leader of Home Economics; a Director of Correspondence Study is in charge of the Home Study Service; and a Director of Rural Service has charge of the department of Rural Service. The total number of persons giving full time to extension work is forty, most of whom have offices with the subject matter departments of the College. They are administratively responsible to the Dean of the Extension Division and to the subject matter departments for the matter and methods of presentation. Field assignments are made by the Director of Extension to whom reports of the work done are made."

Quoting further from Dr. Willard's History:

"Work with rural women has always been a strong feature of the College farmers' institutes and extension programs. By 1918 for its regular work in home economics the Division of Extension employed a state director and ten assistants. These were occupied with a great variety of lines of work. In 1917 and 1918 the program was reorganized with special reference to home life as influenced by the war."

"November 1, 1917, a department of emergency home demonstration agents was organized. Miss Frances L. Brown was transferred from the directorship of the regular force to the leadership of the new department. Miss Stella Mather was assistant state emergency home demonstration leader, and there were 20 other agents who worked in as many cities or counties....."

".....July 1, 1919, the word emergency was dropped from the name, and the department designated as home demonstration work. The war had ended but work of this character was continued but with a greatly reduced force."

"The catalogue continued to indicate the maintenance of separate departments of home economics and home demonstration work, although beginning with 1923 both departments were administered by Miss Amy Kelly. For 1924-25 Miss L. Maude Finley was head of the department of home economics, but from 1925 to 1936 Miss Kelly administered both departments. Miss Kelly resigned February 15, 1936, and the two departments were consolidated under the name home economics."

"The correspondence study department provided for in 1912 in the Division of College Extension was changed in designation in 1915-16 to be home study service, and in 1935-36 it was changed to home study department."

"In May, 1914, the department of rural service was established under the leadership of Walter Burr. Its principal purpose was the organization of social centers and community welfare clubs, and the strengthening of religious and social conditions in rural communities. This department was discontinued in 1922."

"The department of agricultural agent work was separated from the department of farmers' institutes and demonstrations in 1917-18. At that time much additional work fell upon this body of men, and the personnel was greatly expanded by the employment of emergency demonstration agents..... In 1920-21 the designation of this department was changed to county agent work."

COUNTY FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION

The many farmers' institute programs conducted by agricultural leaders in a community or county cooperating with faculty members and extension specialists brought about a desire for a person trained in scientific agriculture to work with the people in a county. A movement, originated in southern and eastern states, was developing wherein some kind of a county or local organization would sponsor the employment of an agriculturist who became commonly known as an "agent" for the people, for a representative of the State Agricultural College, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

In his History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, Dr. J. T. Willard stated:

> "In June, 1912, the Board of Regents adopted resolutions which favored placing a competent adviser in each county of the State, and tendering the assistance of the College, and providing 'that the administration of county adviser work be placed in the department of extension'."

The first organization in a Kansas county to take advantage of the action of the Board of Regents was the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club which was organized in February, 1911. The county agent idea was an outgrowth of the work of that organization. Mr. P. H. Ross was employed as a "County Demonstration Agent" August 1, 1912 under a contract that would continue for at least two years. The funds for starting the work were locally subscribed with the exception of one thousand dollars which was procured through the Crop Improvement Committee of Chicago.

Other counties followed Leavenworth County with agents employed as follows:

Montgomery County	March 1, 1913	E. J. Macy
Cowley County	March 1, 1913	O. P. Drake
Allen County	May 1, 1913	W. E. Watkins
Harvey County	June 1, 1913	F. P. Lane
Lyon County	May 15, 1914	H. L. Popenoe
Linn County	June 1, 1914	H. B. Fuller - succeeded by C. K. Peck, September 1, 1914
Jewell County	June 1, 1914	A. D. Folker
Miami County	June 15, 1914	O. C. Hagans

During the same period of time, 1912 to 1914, four district demonstration agents were employed cooperatively with the Office of Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations, States Relations Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The first agents serving the districts were:

West Central	February 1, 1913	W. A. Boys, Hays
Northwest	February 1, 1913	Clyde McKee, Norton
Southwest	February 1, 1913	G. E. Thompson, Dodge City
Southeast	March 1, 1913	H. J. Bower, Parsons

More detail about the work of the district demonstration agents is given in the section of this history headed, "Development of Early Extension Programs".

The following paragraphs are extracted from the report, "Agricultural Agent Work for 1914" by Edward C. Johnson, State Leader of Demonstration Work:

"Introduction: Interested and helpful backing of farmers themselves has been the thing sought for in the agricultural agent work in Kansas for 1914. In order to get this backing it has been felt that a Farm Bureau of not less than 100 men paying a membership fee sufficiently large so as to be more than nominal is necessary in each county employing a county agent. With this idea in mind a determined effort was made through the year to strengthen those farm bureaus already organized by getting a strong farmer backing if such backing were not already secured...

"Bureaus Organized: During 1914 four farm bureaus were organized; namely the bureaus in Linn, Lyon, Miami and Jewell Counties. All these were organized on the basis of having at least 100 farmers subscribing to the Bureau funds at the rate of not less than five dollars per year for two years. In Miami County the membership fee is $7.50 per year...

"Financing the Bureaus: In financing the bureau for any county it has been the policy to insure an income of approximately $5000 for two years, that is $2500 a year. Of this amount approximately $1000 per year is furnished from Government funds towards the salary of the county agent in each county. This together with approximately $500 per year from the farmers makes a total of $1500, leaving in the neighborhood of $1000 to be subscribed by townspeople and business concerns, such as banks, commercial clubs, mills, wholesale houses, retailers, etc., in the various towns. Business men, particularly the bankers, have as a rule been liberal in their support.

"Fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars per year of the funds goes to the salary of the agent. (The average salary undoubtedly will be above this for the next few years.) Approximately $800 is necessary for the equipment of the bureau at the start and $600 to $1000 for the running expenses of the farm bureau for the two years.

"Necessary Equipment for Farm Bureaus: Each Bureau now organizing is required by the Agricultural College to supply approximately the following equipment: a satisfactory office furnished with a desk, table and typewriter; necessary filing cases and two or three units of a sectional bookcase; demonstration tools such as Babcock tester, pruning tools, soil augers, caponizing tools and seed tester; an automobile for the transportation of the agent while on his work in the county. Seven of the ten counties in the State have Ford cars for the use of the agent. Cameras are used by some agents and will be used by all bureaus in 1915. Steropticons are not now owned by any of the bureaus, but will probably be required of all organizing hereafter. In at least three bureaus a small library of agricultural books is on hand.

"Motorcycle Transportation: The Western Kansas district men travel by railroad and motorcycle. Transportation by motorcycle, however, is not as cheap in the long run as one would expect it to be and is exceedingly hard on the rider. It would be far better to equip each man with an automobile if this could be done, either by the State or by the State's paying mileage sufficient to cover expenses and depreciation of a machine owned by the agent. The latter method is perhaps preferable.

"Policy of Agricultural Agent Work in Kansas: It has been the policy in the County Agent work in Kansas to conduct it so as to make every county farm bureau which has once commenced work a success and by the success of these, demonstrate to the State that farm bureaus and county agent work deserve the most loyal support financially and otherwise both from the counties in which the work is done and the the State at large.....

"That the State might become educated as to what the bureaus stand for and the work that is being accomplished, numerous short pointed items have

> been sent to the newspapers of the State practically every week for the last two years. These have emphasized some particular thing that has been accomplished through the County Agent Work, the county, the farm bureau, and the agent himself always being mentioned. The Agricultural College has rarely been mentioned in these items..... That this campaign has been successful, even more so than was anticipated, was shown by the fact that when a county agent bill, making it obligatory upon counties to appropriate not less than $800 nor more than $1600 per year to help support County Agent work when a bureau has been organized having a membership of Twenty-five percent of the bona fide farmers of the county or as many as 250 farmers in a county, was introduced in the present session of the legislature (1915), it met with little or no opposition in the agricultural committees of either House or Senate. When the bill was finally voted upon it was passed in the Senate by a vote of twenty to ten and in the House by a vote of eighty to twenty-two. It received the signature of the Governor (Arthur Capper) March 11, 1915. The bill was amended considerably from the original introduced at the suggestion of the Agricultural College, but there was no organized fight against it and the legislature, which is composed largely of farmers, seemed to appreciate fully of what great moment a bill of that nature might be to the State. As a result of this legislation, the Farm Bureau work in Kansas is now upon a firm foundation."

The following is a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws for a County Farm Bureau as included with the 1914 report:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ____________________
COUNTY FARM BUREAU

- - - - - - - - - - - - -

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the ____________________ County Farm Bureau.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTS

The objects of this Bureau are to develop the agriculture of ____________________ County, Kansas, and to foster all interests, commercial, social, moral, and material, having a bearing on the development and improvement of agriculture and of life on the farm.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

All persons are eligible to membership in this association on payment of the membership fee and subscription to the constitution and by-laws of this association.

ARTICLE IV - FEES AND DUES

An annual fee of __________ shall be charged for active membership in this bureau, but there shall be no restrictions on voluntary subscriptions authorized by the association for special purposes.

ARTICLE V - OFFICERS

Section 1 - The officers of the Bureau shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, County Agricultural Agent, and an Advisory Council. The President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected at the annual meeting of the bureau for a period of one year and shall serve without compensation until their successors shall be elected and qualify. The County Agricultural Agent and Advisory Council shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Section 2 - The Advisory Council shall be composed as follows: the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and County Agent shall be members ex officio, and one member, known as a Township Vice-President, shall be elected annually from each township by the members of the Bureau from that township to serve one year, the meeting for such election occurring at least one week before the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau. The first township delegate from each township may be appointed by the President of the Bureau.

ARTICLE VI - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of seven members elected as follows: the President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members ex officio, and the other members shall be elected by majority vote at the annual meeting of the Bureau from the members of the Advisory Council, the term of office being one year. The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Bureau shall serve in the same capcity for this committee.

ARTICLE VII - ADDITIONAL COMMITTEES

The following committees shall be appointed by the President from the members of the Bureau, each committee to consist of not less than three nor more than five members to serve without compensation: finance, membership, livestock, cooperation, and such others as in the opinion of the Executive Committee may be deemed advisable.

ARTICLE VIII - DUTIES

Section 1 - The President shall perform such duties as usually pertain to the office of the President. He shall have the power to fill such vacancies as may occur in any office, advisory council or committee. He shall make requisition on the Treasurer for such sums of money as may be required for disbursement. He may call meetings of the Bureau, of the Advisory Council, or any of the committees whenever he deems it advisable, or on the application of any twenty-five members of the association.

Section 2 - The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in case of his absence or disability.

Section 3 - The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform such duties as usually pertain to the office of Secretary, and shall have general charge of the funds of the association and, upon the written requisition from the President, shall draw all checks and vouchers for the disbursement of the funds. He shall give bonds to the amount determined by the Executive Committee, the cost of these bonds to be paid by the association.

Section 4 - The advisory Council shall serve in an advisory capacity to the Executive Committee and to the County Agent, and each member shall act as the responsible representative of the Bureau in the township.

Section 5 - The Executive Committee shall have the power to make contracts and transact all the business of the association. On the recommendation and approval of the State Leader of Farm Bureau work in the State, it shall appoint the county Agent and fix his salary. His resignation shall be accepted by the Committee on the request or approval of the State Leader.

Section 6 - The County Agricultural Agent, who shall devote his time to the promotion of the work for which the Bureau is organized, shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Agricultural College, represented by the State Leader of the Farm Bureaus in the State, and shall be free at all times to carry on the work as directed by those in charge.

Section 7 - Cooperative demonstrations shall be carried on by special arrangement with the County Agent and the Executive Committee upon as many farms in the various parts of the County as may be intelligently supervised by the County Agent or his assistants.

ARTICLE IX - MEETINGS

Section 1 - The annual meeting of this association shall be held in December or January in the City of _______________, the call for such meeting being issued through the County papers and by letter to the Bureau members, not less than two weeks before the meeting.

Section 2 - The Executive Committee shall hold monthly meetings at such times and places as they may determine.

Section 3 - Meetings of the Advisory Council shall be held at the call of the President.

Section 4 - Other committees shall meet at the call of the President of the Bureau or the chairman of the committee in question.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The order of business at all regular meetings of the Bureau shall be as follows:

1. Call to order by the President
2. Reading of the minutes of previous meetings
3. Reports of committees
4. Unfinished business
5. Reports of officers
6. Reports or recommendations of the County Agricultural Agent or State Leader
7. Suggestions for improving the efficiency of the Bureau
8. New business
9. Adjournment

AMENDMENTS

The constitution and by-laws of the Bureau may be altered or amended subject to the approval of the Agricultural College, by a two-thirds vote of the members of the association present at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called on request of twenty-five members, notice in writing of the proposed changes having been given to all the members of the association at least one week previous to the time of the meeting. All proposed alterations or amendments to the constitution must be submitted to the State Leader at least thirty days prior to such meeting, for approval. Fifteen shall be considered a quorum of the Bureau.

The nature of the work of the early county agents is given in an article written by Edward C. Johnson, Superintendent of Institutes and Demonstrations, published in the Nineteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the years 1913-1914. These paragraphs are extracted:

> "It is very difficult to make a summary of the definite results of farm bureau work, but an attempt has been made to summarize the careful weekly reports of the agents from the beginning of the work in Kansas up to June 30, 1914. In that time the agents visited approximately 3100 farmers in the state on their own farms and had about 3000 farmer callers at their offices. Farmers' meetings were addressed to the number of 500, with an attendance of 40,000; fifty other meetings with an attendance of 12,000, were also addressed. Seventy-three farmers' associations, one cow-testing association, one cooperative buying association, eight farmers' clubs and one egg circle should be particularly mentioned. Agricultural articles in local county papers and farm journals were published in the number of 150; forty-four circulars were issued, and approximately 5000 personal letters of information were sent out. Thirteen hundred farmers cooperated actively with the agents in demonstrations.
>
> "Eighty farmers were encouraged to make exhibits at county fairs. Farm buildings were planned on 24 farms; 216 above-ground silos were erected as the direct result of the suggestions of the agents, and at least 300 pit silos were constructed in western Kansas as a result of the silo campaigns in 1913 and the publication of a pit silo pamphlet prepared by one of the agricultural agents. Water supplies were improved on six farms, home grounds planned or improved on 10, and sanitary conditions on eleven. Complete farm surveys or summaries of the farm business were made on 175 farms, and farm plans, partial or complete, were prepared for 68 farms. Rotations were planned and adopted on 27 farms. Drainage systems were installed on 45 farms and irrigation plants on 14. Crops on 600 farms, covering approximately 20,000 acres, were handled wholly or in part according to the agents' suggestions; of these 2800 acres were sown to alfalfa and 1800 to sweet clover.
>
> "Orchards to the number of 105 were cared for in whole or in part according to the agents' suggestion; 75 registered sires were secured and five carloads of dairy stock, most of it purebred, was shipped in and distributed among four of the counties having agents. One hundred and twenty balanced rations were figured and adopted, and 1000 calves vaccinated for the prevention of blackleg. Twelve counties were organized to fight grasshoppers, 12 to control the chinchbug, and three to control the army worm. One hog cholera eradication district was organized. Educational campaigns of one kind or another were conducted in each county having a county agent. Definite farm demonstration campaigns, in which 22 meetings were held on as many farms in each of two counties. Three specialists from the Agricultural College accompanied the agent for one week's work in each campaign. Six schoolhouse campaigns, consisting of 12 schoolhouse meetings during one week in each county, were held during the year. These were conducted by two or more agents in cooperation with each other or by one agent accompanied by a specialist from the Agricultural College. In this way about 700 farmers in each county where a campaign was held were reached with definite instructions concerning soils, crops, livestock or farm management."

The Effect of the County Farm Bureau Law:

The Director of Extension, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, made these comments about the effect of the new law pertaining to the organization of county farm bureaus:

> "The law necessarily made some changes in the form of the Farm Bureau organization then existing, as the Farm Bureaus up to that time had a membership of between 90 and 200 persons. The new law provided for a membership of not less than 250 bona fide farmers. Further, it did away with the necessity of soliciting donations from private parties with the exception of providing the initial $800 for the equipment of a new bureau. The increase in the required membership of the Bureau made necessary a membership campaign for those counties which wished to avail themselves of the provisions of the new law. Three counties immediately conducted campaigns, namely, Leavenworth, Jewell and Harvey, and all of them qualified with the full membership by July 1, 1915. Two of the other bureaus in the State pledged themselves to qualify under the new law at the expiration of the first three years' work, namely, Cowley and Montgomery Counties. The new law gave an impetus to the Farm Bureau movement in the State in counties where the matter had been agitated before. Nevertheless, in some cases, leaders who attempt to promote the movement fear that it will be difficult to secure 250 members and, therefore, let the matter drop. In other cases, a few leaders assume the responsibility for the organization without difficulty. Campaigns for Farm Bureaus were undertaken in several counties during the summer of 1915. (Three of these are fully organized and ready to commence work January 1, 1916, and it is believed that from now on Bureaus will be organized as rapidly as they can be effectively cared for.)
>
> "Methods of Bureau Work: Under the old system when Farm Bureau membership consisted of 75 to 200 members it was possible for the County Agent to do considerable individual work. The increase in membership tends to diminish the amount of individual work done and increases the group work. For such work it will be necessary to depend largely upon the Farm Bureau itself to help organize and advertise the work in each locality. It requires also a definite outline of work or projects of work for each season. In the past, necessarily, the work was of a rather general nature, but as the work now develops and each agent becomes more familiar with the requirements of the county which he serves, it is possible to adopt definite projects."

The organization of county farm bureaus was under the direction of Edward C. Johnson, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes since September 1, 1912, and, in 1914, also designated as State Leader of Demonstration Work. The increase in county agent and farm bureau work made necessary an increase in the supervisory staff. H. J. C. Umberger was appointed Demonstration Supervisor and assistant County Agent Leader, February 1, 1915, and made County Agent Leader on July 1, 1917. A. F. Turner was appointed temporary Assistant County Agent Leader on August 1, 1916. G. E. Piper was appointed assistant County Agent Leader on November 15, 1917. Karl Knaus, county agent in Cloud County, was appointed assistant County Agent Leader on December 1, 1917 and County Agent Leader on July 1, 1920. Mr. Turner's principal work was to assist with the organization of new county farm bureaus. The other assistants helped with the general supervision problems in the counties.

From Director Edw. C. Johnson's annual report for the period ending June 30, 1916, the following two paragraphs are quoted:

County and District Agricultural Agents

> "H. J. Umberger, Assistant County Agent Leader, has been in charge of this work. In as much as a full report of the work under this project is submitted by him, the details will be omitted. It may be said as a result of the 'Farm Bureau Law' which took effect July 1, 1915, a great impetus was given to the organizing of farm bureaus in the State. Eight out of ten of the existing farm bureaus increased their membership during the year and met the requirements of the new law, so that they were ready to avail themselves of its provisions. In two of the counties where the petitions for County Agents were presented, the petitions were refused, the commissioners being opposed to the use of county funds for this purpose. The refusal was made in spite of the fact that the law is mandatory. The matter is in the courts at the present time in one county. It is aggressively pushed by the executive committee of the farm bureau, organized in the other county. A change in commissioners will probably relieve the situation so that court proceedings will not be entered into. Six new farm bureaus were organized and six county agents appointed during the year. All of these bureaus were organized under the provisions of the new 'Farm Bureau Law'. (At the time of preparing this report, November 27, 1916, the interest in farm bureaus and county agents is far beyond the expectations of those in charge.) Four new bureaus, namely in Bourbon, Chase, Geary, and Washington have recently been organized and will have county agents as soon as eligible men can be secured, while Doniphan, Douglas, Saline, Barton and Shawnee Counties are aggressively promoting farm bureau organization.
>
> "Such oppostition to the Farm Bureau and County Agent movement as was found at its inception in the state is at present manifested only in those localities where for some reason, certain leaders are opposed to it. Practically all opposition, where found, is based on the fact that county funds may be used to help support the work. However, the interest in County Agent Work is so general and so many inquiries have come to the College concerning it that far more bureaus could be organized than could be assisted with Federal and State funds at this time, provided the College would adopt the policy of placing an organizer in the field. This has not been done up to the present time as it has been felt that if these bureaus are organized only as fast as the people understand them and really want them, the work in future years will be stronger than if they are organized before the people have any desire for them or are ready for them. On the other hand where there is a well defined desire for these bureaus more assistance in organizing will be given from the Division than here-to-fore."

The progress in organizing new county farm bureaus and maintenance of those already in operation was not always easy. In his report for 1917, the Director of Extension wrote:

> "In two counties, namely, Linn and Allen, although farm bureaus were fully organized and county agents at work,the county commissioners refused appropriations for county agent work. This resulted in dropping the work temporarily in both counties. The reactionary tendency of the

commissioners in these two counties is not confined to farm bureau work but it is reported they take the same attitude toward road work, county fairs, and other progressive movements involving the use of county funds."

In 1917-18, the supervision of county agent work was separated from the Department of Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools and made the "Department of Agricultural Agent Work", under the leadership of Karl Knaus, Assistant County Agent Leader. At that time much additional work fell upon the supervisors as the personnel was greatly expanded by the employment of emergency demonstration agents. On July 1, 1920, the name of the department was changed to "County Agent Work."

In 1919, the Kansas legislature amended the 1915 Kansas Farm Bureau Law in several respects. First, the minimum appropriation required from the county commissioners was raised from $800 to $1200 per year. Second, a county appropriation was made mandatory on the part of the county commissioners after the provisions of the law with respect to membership, constitution and by-laws and equipment fund had been met. Third, the commissioners are now permitted to make a tax levy against all the tangible property in the county for the purpose of raising funds for the farm bureau. Fourth, a budget system governing the expenditure of funds was provided.

The new law became effective upon publication, June 17, 1919. Budgets were prepared by each Farm Bureau Executive Board and presented to the county commissioners at their August meeting. One of the most encouraging features of the work this year resulted when 28 counties made appropriations equal to or greater than the maximum permitted by the old law.

The significant section of the revised law was the one specifying the membership requirements and the purpose of the county farm bureau. Section 2812 read:

> "That whenever there shall be organized in any county in the State of Kansas a county farm bureau having a membership of twenty-five percent of the bona fide farmers of the county, or as many as two hundred and fifty farmers, and having for its purpose the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to the people of said county through practical demonstrations or otherwise, and the employment of a county agricultural agent or agents to prosecute this work, the Kansas State Agricultural College shall contribute, from federal and state funds granted for demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, not less than twelve hundred dollars, as far as such funds are available, toward the salary of such county agricultural agent or agents. All applications for such funds must be made by Farm Bureaus to the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, on or before June 1 and December 1 of each year."

A portion of Section 2814 read:

> "..... The Executive Committee of the farm bureau shall be required to prepare and present to the board of county commissioners, on or before the first Monday in August, a budget or budgets showing clearly the amounts needed from year to year, which budgets shall be used as the basis for the appropriation by the county commissioners, and the county commissioners shall be empowered to make a tax levy against the property of the county, real and personal, sufficient to raise the funds needed for the farm bureau work, which levy shall be in addition to all other levies authorized by law."

The revised law further provided (1) that two adjacent counties in the western part of the state could jointly organize a farm bureau; (2) that the existing farm bureaus could "avail themselves" of the provisions of the new law; (3) that the members of the farm bureau in the several townships of a county should elect from their number a vice-president and that the several vice-presidents so elected should elect from their number an executive committee of ten members; (4) that the agents should be selected by the executive committee, or board, and that their work should be under the general direction and supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College; and (5) that the constitution and by-laws of each farm bureau, and all accounts and expenditures of funds shall be subject to the approval of the Director of Extension.

Organization

From the County Agent Leader's report for 1919 is quoted:

"Organization work has proceeded very satisfactorily regardless of both the serious influenze epidemic which prevented meeting during November, December and January, and the hard winter in the western part of the state.

"At the beginning of the year there were 42 active farm bureau organizations in the state in the following counties:

Anderson
Atchison
Barton
Bourbon
Chase
Cherokee
Cheyenne
Clay
Cloud
Doniphan
Douglas
Franklin
Finney
Ford
Gray
Greenwood
Harvey
Hodgeman
Jackson
Jefferson
Jewell
Johnson
Kingman
Leavenworth
Lyon
Marshall
Meade
Miami
Montgomery
Morris
McPherson
Nemaha
Neosho
Pawnee
Pratt
Rawlins
Sedgwick
Shawnee
Sumner
Washington
Wilson
Wyandotte

"During the year farm bureau organizations were completed in the following 15 counties:

Allen
Barber
Clark
Coffey
Comanche
Crawford
Labette
Marion
Ness
Osage
Pottawatomie
Rooks
Rush
Wichita-Greeley
Woodson

Wichita and Greeley Counties formed a two-county bureau with headquarters at Leoti, this being the first two-counties in the state to take advantage of the provision in the Kansas Farm Bureau Law.

"In addition, 10 of the older farm bureaus in the state were assisted in re-organizaing during the year.

"The following counties included in the above list have bureau organizations at the present time but are without county agents due to the fact that state and federal funds are not available from which the Agricultural College may appropriate for work in these counties:

Allen
Cloud
Crawford
Ness
Osage
Pottawatomie
Rooks
Rush
Woodson

"Temporary work was discontinued in the following counties and districts at the expiration of the emergency agricultural appropriation June 30, 1919:

Seward
Ness
Elk-Chautauqua
Pottawatomie-Wabaunsee
Graham-Rooks
Stevens
Rush
Scott-Lane
Hamilton-Kearney
Sherman-Thomas
Wallace-Logan

"A farm bureau was organized in Coffey and in Osage Counties, thus dropping that district from the rolls; similarly, in Woodson and Allen Counties. A farm bureau in Wichita and Greeley Counties succeeded the emergency work in that district. A farm bureau organized in Cherokee County left Crawford County with the services of the district agent; and, the farm bureau organized in Rooks County left Graham County without services of the district agent. The district agent in the Central Kansas district - composed of Gove, Trego, Ellis and Russell Counties - was the only district agent retained on the rolls.

"District agents to assist with Labor and with the Seed Grain loan were appointed to the following counties for 30 to 60 days, beginning June 1:

Gove
Lincoln
Ness-Lane
Norton-Phillips-Smith
Ottawa-Dickinson-Saline
Osborne-Mitchell
Kiowa-Edwards
Rooks-Graham
Russell
Seward
Sheridan-Decatur
Stevens-Grant-Haskell
Thomas-Logan

County Farm Bureau Membership (Director's Report for 1924)

"There is some confusion regarding the difference between farm bureau membership as it applies to the county farm bureau and to the Kansas State Farm Bureau. In Kansas the county farm bureau is created by law as an extension agency. The membership of the county farm bureau and its organization is governed by legislative act and, consequently, its maintenance is a responsibility of the extension service. The Kansas State Farm Bureau is not created by a legal status and its unit of membership is the county farm bureau and not the individual farm bureau member. It is organized with other obligations than those of the extension service and the responsibility or maintaining its membership does not belong in any way to Extension Service."

The additional funds provided by the 1919 law enabled the farm bureaus to supplement the work of the county agents by such assistance as stenographic help and payment of expenses incidental to securing assistance for various educational programs the bureaus desired to initiate, and many minor details which made for the personal improvement of the farm bureau work.

Dates of Organization: In ten counties, agricultural clubs or county farm bureaus were organized prior to the passage of the Kansas County Farm Bureau Law which provided for a county appropriation to assist with the county farm bureau and extension program. Those counties were:

		First County Funds Available
August 1, 1912	*Leavenworth	July 1, 1915
March 1, 1913	Cowley	Discontinued, December 30, 1916
March 1, 1913	*Montgomery	June 1, 1916
May 3, 1913	*Allen	Discontinued, February 2, 1917
June 1, 1913	*Harvey	July 1, 1915
April 15, 1914	Lyon	July 1, 1916
June 1, 1914	Jewell	July 1, 1915
June 1, 1914	Linn	Discontinued, August 15, 1916
June 1, 1914	Miami	June 1, 1916
February 1, 1915	Atchison	February 1, 1917

*First organization was a Farmers' Club

Other counties organized before June 30, 1920 were:

November 11, 1915	Cloud
April 6, 1916	Wilson
April 6, 1916	Marshall
February 24, 1916	Morris
June 1, 1916	McPherson
June 1, 1916	Nemaha
June 20, 1916	Pawnee
December 11, 1916	Washington
January 15, 1917	Doniphan
February 3, 1917	Chase
March 31, 1917	Marion
May 15, 1917	Franklin
July 1, 1917	Ness
July 1, 1917	Shawnee
July 6, 1917	Anderson
September, 1917	Johnson
October 25, 1917	Wyandotte
November 27, 1917	Douglas
December 13, 1917	Clay
December 22, 1917	Greenwood
January 1, 1918	Finney
January 3, 1918	Sedgwick
January 12, 1918	Ford
January 20, 1918	Jackson
January 22, 1918	Barton
January, 1918	Hodgeman
January, 1918	Sumner
February 8, 1918	Bourbon
February 8, 1918	Rawlins
February 14, 1918	Neosho
March 4, 1918	Meade

March 4, 1918	Cheyenne
March 17, 1918	Comanche
April 8, 1918	Labette
April 15, 1918	Cherokee
May 15, 1918	Barber - Discontinued, June 30, 1920
May, 1918	Kingman
May, 1918	Pratt
June 1, 1918	Jefferson
June, 1918	Osage
June 24, 1918	Gray
November 28, 1918	Wichita-Greeley - Discontinued, June 30, 1922
February 15, 1919	Coffey
April 3, 1919	Rush - Discontinued, June 30, 1926
May 27, 1919	Rooks - Discontinued, April 30, 1922
June 11, 1919	Allen (Reorganization)
July 4, 1919	Clark
March 15, 1920	Ellis - Discontinued January 8, 1924
May 29, 1920	Reno

Other counties organized before the creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were:

January 22, 1921	Rice
February 5, 1921	Butler
February 5, 1921	Lincoln
April 4, 1921	Crawford
January, 1922	Sherman
August 10, 1923	Ottawa
March 1, 1924	Dickinson
April 13, 1924	Harper
September 27, 1924	Smith
February 12, 1925	Brown
April 25, 1925	Geary
August 4, 1925	Riley
December 7, 1926	Saline
February 1, 1927	Linn (Reorganization)
February 24, 1928	Edwards
March 12, 1928	Cowley (Reorganization)
February 21, 1929	Lane
March 11, 1929	Woodson
April 11, 1929	Stafford
April 13, 1929	Sheridan
April 18, 1929	Russell
January 28, 1930	Greeley
March 14, 1930	Grant
March 29, 1930	Norton
April 13, 1930	Mitchell
April 18, 1930	Thomas
April 26, 1930	Ellsworth

Following the incentive provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, the following counties were organized:

November 4, 1933	Kiowa
December 20, 1933	Stevens
December 29, 1933	Seward

January 12, 1934	Logan
January 12, 1934	Rush (Reorganization)
January 19, 1934	Republic
January 25, 1934	Rooks (Reorganization)
January 25, 1934	Scott
January 26, 1934	Wallace
February 1, 1934	Kearny
February 2, 1934	Stanton
February 14, 1934	Haskell
February 15, 1934	Barber (Reorganization)
February 15, 1934	Hamilton
March 8, 1934	Wichita
June 26, 1934	Graham
August 15, 1934	Ellis (Reorganization)
December 5, 1934	Osborne
February 26, 1935	Elk
June 27, 1935	Pottawatomie
December 29, 1935	Chautauqua
February 19, 1936	Decatur
March 26, 1936	Morton
April 2, 1936	Phillips
April 10, 1936	Wabaunsee
December 19, 1950	Trego

Trego County was the last county to be organized under the county farm bureau law. Trego was the 104th county to be organized. Gove County was never organized under the county farm bureau law but was organized in 1952 as a county farm bureau association.

With the passage of the County Agricultural Extension Council law in 1951 and the repeal of the County Farm Bureau law effective January 1, 1952, the Extension Service ceased to have an official connection with the county farm bureaus in Kansas.

From the Director's report for 1926 is quoted:

> "Counties not having county farm bureaus have manifested an increased interest in securing the benefits of such an organization through the assistance forthcoming after the employment of a county agricultural agent. The Extension Service has not offered encouragement because the lack of Federal and State funds would not permit this financial cooperation with the counties. Several counties, however, have proceeded with the organization of a county farm bureau with the idea that when cooperative funds are available from the agricultural college they will be in a prior position to claim this cooperation. Other counties have been discouraged in the organization of county farm bureaus since funds were not available."

The New Constitution (As revised in 1929)

A survey of the constitutions under which the various farm bureaus of Kansas were operating revealed the following conditions:

1. Some did not comply with the law.
2. Some did not give the privilege of voting to women.
3. The constitutions of the bureaus organized ten to fifteen year ago were so worded that they did not allow for the proper expansion of women's work.
4. A great number of variations between constitutions that in themselves were not illegal but showed a lack of uniformity in operation that was not desirable.

5. Some counties had less than ten townships and, therefore, could not have an executive board of ten members.

"Laws Affecting Extension Work in Kansas:

> "Various decisions have been rendered by the district courts but no point covered under this law had ever been interpreted by the Supreme Court of Kansas until necessitated by the case of the Cloud County Farm Bureau vs. the Board of County Commissioners of Cloud County, Kansas. A copy of the Syllabus by the Court, and the Opinion of the Court is included on pages 28 to 33 of the Director's report for 1929. This decision settled permanently the question whether or not the county commissioners must appropriate the minimum of $1200.
>
> "The decision indicates in the discussion by Justice Johnson that the farm bureaus are under the supervision of the Dean of the Extension Division of the State Agricultural College. This has been the policy followed by the Extension Service and the law has been construed as giving the Director of Extension supervision and control of the expenditure of all funds even including the county funds. This opinion is supported by the Attorney General of Kansas in a letter under date of May 23, 1928, as follows:
>
>> 'Dean Umberger has inquired from me whether or not he had authority to with-hold federal, state, and county funds from expenditure to pay the salary and expenses of a farm agent in any county when in Dean Umberger's opinion the county farm agent was not a suitable person to hold that position.
>>
>> 'After an examination of the statutes I have advised Dean Umberger and am now advising you that in my opinion he does have this authority.' "

The constitution for county farm bureaus was revised October 28, 1929. ARTICLE II - PURPOSE, reads as follows:

> "In harmony with the Smith-Lever Act and the Kansas Farm Bureau law providing for the support of Farm Bureau work, this organization shall have for its purpose, 'the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to the people of said county through practical demonstrations and otherwise, and the employment of a county agricultural agent or agents to prosecute this work.' The efforts of this organization and its employees shall be to prosecute the most profitable and permanent system of agriculture; the most wholesome and satisfying living conditions; the highest ideals in home and community life; and a genuine interest in the farm business and rural life on the part of young people."

The 1929 constitution also gave the women members the same opportunity as the men members to hold any office in the organization.

A statement, "County Farm Bureau Dues" is given on page 877, Volume III

Organization of the Kansas Farm Bureau

On November 21 to 23, 1918, a meeting of county farm bureau officers and county commissioners was held at the College for the purpose of considering reconstruction measures following the close of World War I. The group also considered the need for state appropriations and county appropriations for adequate support of the county agent program. Possible changes in legislation for county extension work also received attention.

Action taken by the county farm bureau officers and the county commissioners assembled included:

1. Suggestions for amendment of the county farm bureau law as passed by the Kansas legislature in 1915.
2. A plan to provide assistance to demobilized soldiers and sailors in finding employment and farms for rent or for sale.
3. How to provide the labor needs of agriculture.

The county farm bureau officers expressed a desire for information pertaining to a state farm bureau organization. The steps taken in that effort are given in the following paragraphs taken from the 1920 annual report of County Agent Work prepared by Karl Knaus, County Agent Leader and his assistants:

"The Kansas State Farm Bureau

"Action which resulted in the organization of the Kansas State Farm Bureau was taken in a conference of farm bureau officers and county commissioners held November 21-23, 1918, called by H. Umberger, director of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural College. At this conference, it was recommended that a state wide committee be appointed to investigate, gather information and lay plans for the organization of a state farm bureau to be perfected when a majority of farm bureaus in the state had accepted the principles of the organization.

"A committee consisting of F. O. Peterson of Burdick, D. E. Lauver of Paola, and H. N. Holdman of Meade was appointed to make investigations and report on the matter of organizing such an association. The committee met after adjournment of the regular conference and requested Dean Umberger to obtain for it all possible data and information on state federations in the United States.

"The committee then called a meeting to be held in Topeka February 20, 1919, for further consideration of this question. Ralph Snyder of Oskaloosa and Dean H. Umberger of the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural College were present at this meeting on invitation of the committee. A conference of Farm Bureau delegates was called for October 21, 1919, to consider the advisability of organizing a Kansas State Farm Bureau.

"After listening to addresses by President Jardine, Walter Burr, Lloyd R. Simons of the States Relations Service, Chester Gray, President of the Missouri State Farm Bureau and member of the Organization Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and John W. Coverdale, Secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau, the question was thrown open for discussion.

"Thirty-nine delegates representing thirty-eight counties attended this conference. A list of the delegates follows:

Delegate	County
J. C. Berry	Anderson
W. N. Zieber	Barton

R. S. Crane	Barber
Wm. Campbell	Bourbon
W. N. Schafer	Cherokee
J. W. Collins	Cheyenne
C. B. Vandeveer	Clark
G. W. McConahay	Cloud
Over Gwin	Coffey
Roy German	Comanche
E. W. Smay	Franklin
Leonard Thrall	Greenwood
P. W. Enns	Harvey
J. W. Ryan	Jackson
Ralph Snyder	Jefferson
John Kemmerer	Jewell
Lloyd Ewing	Johnson
W. H. Buttell	Kingman
R. B. Williams	Labette
Will Leak	Leavenworth
L. R. Plumb	Lyon
A. Shearer	Marshall
H. N. Holdeman	Meade
C. J. Woods	Miami
Roy E. Long	Montgomery
W. J. Harris	Morris
F. O. Peterson	Morris
S. P. Crumpacker	McPherson
John McEnaney	Nemaha
Chas. Horchem	Ness
C. D. Resler	Neosho
S. E. Colglazier	Pawnee
J. E. Whitman	Pratt
H. T. Simpson	Rawlins
Ralph Button	Shawnee
J. W. Finn	Sumner
J. T. Martin	Washington
J. E. Clark	Wilson
N. T. Corson	Wyandotte

"S. E. Colglazier of Pawnee County was made chairman of the committee. Ralph Snyder, Jefferson County; J. W. Ryan, Jackson County; C. D. Resler, Neosho County; H. T. Simpson, Rawlins County; and Walter Burr, Kansas State Agricultural College were appointed committeemen on constitution and by-laws.

"A constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted by a majority of the delegates representing farm bureaus to become effective when ratified by those bureaus.

"The following temporary officers were elected:

Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, President
J. M. Ryan, Muscotah, Vice-President
P. W. Enns, Newton, Secretary
John McEnaney, Corning, 1st Congressional District
C. J. Woods, Paola, 2nd Congressional District
C. D. Resler, Chanute, 3rd Congressional District
R. O. Peterson, Burdick, 4th Congressional District
Andrew Shearer, Frankfort, 5th Congressional District
L. M. Jorgenson, Jewell City, 6th Congressional District
H. N. Holdman, Meade, 7th Congressional District
S. P. Crumpacker, McPherson, 8th Congressional District

"By common consent, Dean H. Umberger of the extension division of Kansas State Agricultural College was named temporary secretary. The constitution was submitted to the farm bureaus in counties where such bodies were organized, and was adopted by a majority of them. A meeting was then called for February 27, 1920, at Manhattan, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The constitution drawn up by the temporary organization was thus effected and application was made for membership in the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"The following were elected permanent officers:
Ralph Snyder, Oskaloosa, President
J. M. Ryan, Muscotah, Vice-President
P. W. Enns, Newton, Secretary

Executive Committeemen were elected as follows:
Wm. Leak, Tonganoxie, 1st Congressional District
O. O. Wolf, Ottawa, 2nd Congressional District
C. S. Perkins, Oswego, 3rd Congressional District
F. O. Peterson, Burdick, 4th Congressional District
H. W. Avery, Wakefield, 5th Congressional District
J. A. Crawford, Beardsley, 6th Congressional District
H. N. Holdemen, Meade, 7th Congressional District
S. P. Crumpacker, McPherson, 8th Congressional District

"Dean H. Umberger of the extension division and Karl Knaus, county agent leader, both of Kansas State Agricultural College, were elected advisory members of the executive committee without right of ballot.

"The following counties, having ratified the temporary constitution became charter members of the Kansas State Farm Bureau:

Anderson
Atchison
Barton
Bourbon
Chase
Clark
Cheyenne
Coffey
Comanche
Finney
Franklin
Greenwood
Harvey
Jackson
Jefferson
Jewell
Johnson
Kingman
Labette
Leavenworth
McPherson
Marion
Marshall
Meade
Morris
Neosho
Pawnee
Pratt
Sedgwick
Sumner
Washington
Wichita-Greeley
Wyandotte

"Charles R. Weeks, formerly superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station and manager of the commercial farm here was elected secretary. Mr. Weeks began his work May 1, 1920.

"The state farm bureau organization established a membership dues of $1.00 per paid up member in the county farm bureau. Since our membership, with the exception of three counties, had been developed on the basis of $1.00 per member, it became necessary to reorganize all the farm bureaus in the state that desired to become members of the state farm bureau. The constitution adopted by the state farm bureau provided that when a majority of the organized farm bureaus cooperating with the extension division of the agricultural college and Department of Agriculture should have ratified the constitution adopted, it should become effective. The Dean of Extension was made temporary secretary of the state farm bureau. While the general direction of the reorganization campaign was in charge of the Dean of Extension, the field work connected with carrying out the reorganization plan fell entirely to the force in the state leader's office. (County Agent Leader)

The proposition was first presented to the executive board of the following counties: Anderson, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Chase, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clark, Clay, Coffey, Comanche, Doniphan, Ellis, Franklin, Finney, Ford, Gray, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Lyon, Marion, Marshall, Meade, Miami, Montgomery, Morris, McPherson, Nemaha, Neosho, Pawnee, Pratt, Rawlins, Sedgwick, Shawnee, Sumner, Washington, Wichita-Greeley, Wilson and Wyandotte.

"Officers of the temporary state farm bureau and a representative of the state leader's office were present at each of those meetings. In each case the state farm bureau constitution was approved by the county executive board and its adoption recommended to the members at the annual meeting. The state farm bureau was again presented at the annual meeting of the counties mentioned above, a representative of the state leaders office and an officer of the state farm bureau being present.

"The membership dues adopted by the various farm bureaus ranged from $1.50 to $5.00. The reorganization of the farm bureau on the new dues basis began in Lyon County on January 5, 1920, and continued until the second week in May."

The Membership Drive:

"In order to overcome the tendency to overlook the educational program of the farm bureau, in soliciting membership in the reorganization campaign, a meeting of solicitors on the first day of each drive was attended by a representative of the county agent leader's office, who presented the educational program of the county farm bureau to the solicitors and others present. The plan adopted of using the farm bureau officers and leaders in soliciting proved valuable, first of all in developing materially the interest of those leaders in farm bureau work and also in giving a much clearer idea of the organization work of the county farm bureau. More than three hundred farm bureau leaders were used as solicitors in these campaigns. In some cases with the best instruction and care, promises difficult or impossible of fulfillment were given by over-zealous solicitors, but on the whole the plan worked out well and no serious reaction followed."

In his report for 1920 H. Umberger, Director of Extension, made these comments relative to the membership campaign:

"The Extension Director and the County Agent Leader are members ex-officio of the state farm bureau executive committee and, hence, are able to assist very materially coordinating and harmonizing the work of the state farm bureau and the extension division. The Extension Director was elected as acting secretary and continued in this office for the entire period of the first membership campaign conducted by the state farm bureau during the winter of 1919 and 1920. Campaigns were conducted in forty-three counties (counting Wichita-Greeley as one). This campaign was conducted in cooperation with the county farm bureaus, the state farm bureau furnishing paid solicitors, who were in all cases bona fide farmer members of other county farm bureaus. The county in which the campaign was conducted furnished the drivers and was responsible for the general success of the campaign. The State Farm Bureau dues, during the year 1919-1920, were one dollar. In addition to this each farmer solicited was asked to give an additional subscription to assist in defraying the expense of the campaign. The Extension Director continuing as acting secretary, was wholly responsible for the organization of the state-wide campaign. That campaign resulted in 28,171 members and provided a fund of $42,438.90. After the organization had been completed the Executive Committee hired a permanent secretary, thus relieving the Director of Extension of that activity.

"The cooperation with this organization is especially good. The policy of the state farm bureau will apparently be to develop educational work along marketing lines. Those most influential in the organization in this state realize the relationship of the farmers, as a class, to other business associations and there is a relatively small tendency to create a definite class organization. This materially assists in harmonizing the progress of this association with that of the extension division. It is quite evident that when the state and county farm bureaus realize that as educational institutions they must consider, not farmers as a class or counties as a unit, but communities as a unit, then the difficulty of harmonizing the program of the State Farm Bureau with that of the Extension Division will be much alleviated. The county farm bureaus have been very successful in handling problems of production since the county unit is entirely large enough for this purpose. There is a very insistent demand on the part of farmers for a greater assistance in marketing and since the extension organization at the present time is only on the county basis there was obviously a necessity for considering the organization of a larger unit than this when marketing problems were at issue. This would seem to be the particular field for the State Farm Bureau and its development in this state seems to be in that direction.

"I should consider that the relationship of the State Farm Bureau as an organization will be the same with regard to the Director of Extension that the county farm bureau is to the county agent, naturally assuming that the national organization would function much the same in its relationship to the Department of Agriculture. This relationship will, perhaps, be recognized when the county, state and national associations consider that they are serving, not a class or an individual, but a community, The community being spoken of as a unit may involve the state or even a larger territory."

Excerpts from Volume I, Number 1, Kansas Farm Bureau Bulletin, dated August 1920, are given on page 881, Volume III

Table Showing Comparison of Membership and Dues for 1919 and 1920

	Membership		Dues	
County	1919	1920	1919	1920
Allen	New	567	$2.00	$10.00
Anderson	334	542	1.00	2.00
Atchison	550	872	1.00	2.00
Barton	501	746	1.00	2.00
Bourbon	379	506	1.00	5.00
Chase	256	429	1.00	2.50
Cheyenne	215	463	2.00	5.00
Cherokee	440	685	1.00	3.00
Clay	354	736	1.00	3.00
Clark	230	376	1.00	2.00
Cloud	255	627	1.00	1.00
Coffey	290	1124	1.00	3.00
Comanche	225	418	1.00	2.00
Doniphan	275	722	1.00	3.00
Douglas	308	332	1.00	1.00
Ellis	New	455	3.00	3.00
Finney	336	267	1.00	3.00
Ford	450	440	1.00	3.00
Franklin	275	882	1.00	2.00
Gray	236	310	1.00	2.50
Greenwood	318	634	1.00	2.50
Harvey	369	511	1.00	3.00
Hodgeman	336	316	1.00	2.00
Jackson	304	753	1.00	3.00
Jefferson	286	722	1.00	2.50
Jewell	338	653	None	10.00
Johnson	381	595	2.00	5.00
Kingman	340	549	1.00	2.00
Labette	314	1179	1.00	2.00
Leavenworth	625	902	1.00	3.00
Lyon	462	625	2.00	2.00
McPherson	547	434	1.00	2.00
Marion	264	503	1.00	2.00
Marshall	360	804	1.00	2.00
Meade	350	338	1.00	3.00
Miami	247	791	2.00	2.00
Montgomery	350	869	1.00	3.00
Morris	443	1048	1.00	2.00
Nemaha	291	553	1.00	3.00
Neosho	410	683	1.00	2.00

Ness	New	260	1.00	1.00
Osage	New	464	1.00	10.00
Pawnee	384	636	1.00	2.00
Pratt	546	561	1.00	3.00
Rawlins	334	502	1.00	5.00
Reno	New	304	1.00	1.00
Rooks	New	318	3.00	3.00
Rush	New	260	1.00	1.00
Sedgwick	393	1100	1.00	2.50
Shawnee	400	790	1.00	2.00
Sumner	307	1054	1.00	3.00
Washington	474	727	1.00	3.00
Wichita-Greeley	133	246	1.00	2.00
Wilson	396	932	1.00	2.50
Wyandotte	210	672	2.00	2.00
Totals	16,820	33,429		

Mr. H. J. Wilder, Inspector for the States Relations Service, following his inspection of the program and financial records of the Kansas Extension Service on October 1 to 9, 1920, made these written comments in his report:

> "The Farm Bureau Federation in Kansas was organized by Director Umberger, who was largely instrumental in framing its constitution and by-laws. The control of this organization has been largely in his hands. The Federation itself does no preliminary organization for extension work but enters those counties only that have already organized farm bureaus. The extension director is solely responsible for all preliminary organization. This prevents any friction.
>
> "The Federation is handicapped in financing. At the outset the secretary of the Federation was told at a conference held in the extension director's office that he must cooperate with Director Umberger or his job would terminate. Director Umberger and County Agent Leader, Karl Knaus, are ex officio members of the executive committee. Director Umberger is also a member of their organization committee, and Mr. Knaus of their project committee. The Federation is going to try to increase the membership fee to $5.00, but as their secretary, Charles R. Weeks, is not a strong leader, he may not accomplish this.
>
> "While the cooperation of the State Farm Bureau Federation is very friendly, that organization is spending money too fast and is said to be 'smearing up the field'. Their secretary is an organizer and jumps into many things that cannot be carried out.....
>
> "Dean Umberger and Mr. Knaus are on the executive board of the Kansas State Farm Bureau. This board as a whole is very friendly and the College extension force could probably control it if they made the effort. The present secretary is inclined to be visionary, but if he does not eventually get his feet on the ground he will probably be discarded. He is inclined to ignore the regular county work and stress only marketing."

> "The Kansas Farm Bureau is at the present time (1921) conducting its membership drives on the basis of $10.00 dues to the county farm bureau, $5.00 of which goes to the Kansas Farm Bureau. This amount of dues, in most cases, will increase the resources of the county farm bureau and should handle all unforeseen financial difficulties during the coming year.
>
> "During the year (1920) additional farm bureaus have been developed in the following counties: Rush, Ness, Rooks, Ellis, Allen, Osage, Reno."

Through the years from 1930 to 1952, the following programs have had an effect upon the increased numbers of farm bureau members:

1933 - Agricultural Adjustment Act with its benefit payments
1938 - Organization of Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company with county farm bureau and state bureau membership required.
1948 - Kansas Farm Life Insurance Company - Membership not required but this was an added feature in the farm bureau program.
1951 - Reorganization of County Farm Bureaus as County Farm Bureau Associations on the family membership basis.

The changes in the amount of dues for the Kansas State Farm Bureau are given on the following pages:

Kansas Farm Bureau Dues 1920 to 1964

Notes from a Review of Minutes of the Kansas Farm Bureau Annual Meetings and Executive Committee and Board of Directors Meetings.

February 27-28, 1920:

Membership was to be on the calendar year basis.

The constitution which was drawn temporarily on October 21, 1919, was adopted with the provision for a membership fee of $1.00 per year. Of this amount, 50¢ was for dues in the American Farm Bureau Federation.

March 19, 1920:

Consideration was given to the publication of a newspaper.

Ralph Snyder, President, interviewed President Jardine relative to securing an office on the campus. Permission was granted.

H. Umberger was offered the job of Secretary for the Farm Bureau.

Chas. Weeks and Harry L. Kent were interviewed for the secretary job. Chas. Weeks was employed at a salary of $4500 and a stenographer, effective May 1, 1920.

September 20, 1920:

The official paper was to be called Kansas State Farm Bureau Bulletin and changed from bulletin size to magazine type with 16 pages.

September 21, 1920, 7:30 p.m., special meeting of Farm Bureau delegates held in the Community House in Manhattan. Forty counties represented and seven were absent.

The dues were raised to $5.00 per year, due January 1, 1921. The vote was 31 for 7 against.

Andrew Shearer offered a motion that the dues be as follows:
$300 for 30 western counties
$400 for 30 central counties
$700 for the eastern counties. Motion lost.

Motion passed to recommend that the dues to be retained in the counties be $5.00 per year, thus making total dues to be $10.00 per year. Carried.

February 19, 1921: Second Annual Meeting in Manhattan - 52 delegates.

October 19, 1921: Executive Committee meeting.

A reduction of the dues to $2.50 considered but no action taken.

Discussion brought out a reaction to paid solicitors - $10.00 dues was too high - Some counties would fail to meet their minimum membership requirement by law.

February 8-9, 1922, Annual Meeting at Manhattan, during Farm and Home Week.

The Seventh District was divided into East Seventh and West Seventh, along the west line of Rush and Comanche Counties.

The dues was reduced from $5.00 to $3.00 and the counties to be responsible for the membership solicitation work. Vote 45 to 6.

February 5, 1923: Annual Meeting in Manhattan.

The annual meeting time and place was changed from Farm and Home Week to such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct. Vote 28-7.

Dues were changed to $500 for each county - or an amount equal to $2.00 per member for legal minimum plus 50¢ for each additional member. Of this amount, 40 percent to be paid February 1, forty percent on March 1, and the balance on April 1. Carried 38 to 3.

December 18-19, 1923: Fifth Annual Meeting, Emporia State Teachers College.

Home and Community Chairman positon created. Vote 25 to zero.

January 13-14, 1925: Sixth Annual Meeting, Topeka.

The Executive Committee name was changed to Board of Directors. Changed term of office of President and Vice-President to two-year term. Directors to be elected for two-year term.

The Kansas Farm Journal (name of official publication by this time) was on a weak financial basis.

January 11-13, 1926: Seventh Annual Meeting

January 12, 1927: Eighth Annual Meeting, Topeka.

A county with 100 women members to be entitled to an additional delegate.

January 6, 1928: Ninth Annual Meeting, Dodge City.

The dues were changed to:
$250 for a county with a valuation of $20,000,000 or less
$350 with valuation from $20 to 30,000,000
$400 with valuation from $30 to 40,000,000
$450 with valuation from $40 to 50,000,000
$500 with valuation from $500,000,000 and over
Dues to be paid, fifty percent on January 15 and the balance July 15. Carried 40 to 7.

In 1927, an agreement was made with the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company of Bloomington, Illinois. J. C. Russell became General Agent.

January 9, 1929: Tenth Annual Meeting, Topeka.

Mrs. Julia King Smith was employed as Secretary (not a field person).

April 17, 1929: Executive Board Meeting.

Discussion of investigate possibility of own insurance company.

January 14-16, 1930: Eleventh Annual Meeting, Great Bend.

Dues changed to $1.50 for each paid-up agricultural member. Effective for 1930. Dues to be payable the first of the month following the month in which collected.

January 6, 1931: Twelfth Annual Meeting, Wichita.

Home and Community Committee Chairmen to be elected for each district for a two-year term.

October 16, 1935: 17th Annual Meeting

Proposal that dues be $1.00 was defeated 96 to 3.

April 21, 1947: Special Meeting of Delegates, Manhattan.

Changed dues from $1.50 to $5.00 for each paid-up agricultural member. to be paid the first of the month following collection. Carried, 184 to 32.

The $5.00 dues has remained in effect through 1964.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Many County, State or Federal Agencies have contributed to the progress of the Kansas Extension Service program. Likewise, many private Corporations and organizations have cooperated in conducting one or more extension program projects. In a few instances, Extension Service administrators have been assigned administrative responsibilities, especially during the early days of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. The agencies and organizations listed in the following paragraphs may not be complete as such cooperating groups number in the dozens.

1. Railroads:

The railroads were among the earliest of cooperating organizations. At least 27 agricultural trains have been operated in Kansas between 1905 and 1937. The railroads usually provided the equipment and oftentimes pullman and dining facilities including meals. The College provided the technical personnel, the exhibits, public address equipment, and, in varied cases, paid the travel expenses of the College personnel. The trains operated were:

1905 - Dairy Train, in cooperation with the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway

1906 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Six day, 7,300 in attendance.

1905 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines. Two weeks, 135 stops, 10,000 in attendance.

1907 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Twelve stops, 3,800 in attendance.

1907 - Corn & Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Union Pacific Railroad. Four days, 3,860 in attendance.

1907 - Alfalfa Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Six stops, 5,700 in attendance.

1911 - Dairy Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1911 - Pork Production Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines. The attendance for the two 1911 trains was 8,670.

1912 - Wheat Train, in cooperation with the Rock Island Lines.

1912 - Diversified Training Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1912 - Drainage Train, in cooperation with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad.

1912 - Good Roads Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway.

1912 - Livestock Train, in cooperation with the Union Pacific Railroad.

The total number of stops for the five trains operated during 1912 was 293, and the attendance was 58,337.

1913 - Diversified Farming and Home Management Train, 13 stops with 2,700 in attendance.

1914 - Two Silo Trains, 114 stops, 29,445 in attendance.

1915 - Hessian Fly Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Six day, 6,906 in attendance.

1917 - Cow and Hen Special, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Twenty-five days, 190 stops, 39,883 in attendance.

1922 - Cow, Sow, and Hen Special, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Two weeks, 55 stops, 31,000 in attendance.

1922 - Kaw Valley Potato Train, in cooperation with the Union Pacific Railroad. March 20 to 25, 11 stops, 2,937 in attendance.

1925 - Opportunity Special (Wheat Train), in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Forty-four stops, 117,000 in attendance.

1926 - Two Wheat Festival Trains, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway and the Rock Island Lines. Sixty stops, 158,300 in attendance.

1926 - Soil Improvement Special, in cooperation with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Twenty-eight stops, 45,000 in attendance.

1926 - Soil Improvement and Legume Production Special, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Fifty-seven stops, 96,287 in attendance.

1928 - Agricultural Train (Improved Farm Practices) operated by the Union Pacific Railroad. Fourteen stops, 9,389 in attendance.

1930 - Wheat Festival Train, over Santa Fe and Rock Island Lines. Fifty-eight stops, 106,150 in attendance.

1931 - Beef Cattle Festival Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Twelve days, 34 stops, 109,135 in attendance.

1937 - Better Farm Homes Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway. Thirty-seven stops, 67,192 in attendance.

During the years of showing a College exhibit at the Free Fair at Topeka, State Fair at Hutchinson, and the Wheat Show at Wichita, the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroads provided the transportation from and return to Manhattan. In later years, the Santa Fe. The Union Pacific, the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroads have provided trips to the International Club Congress as awards for state project winners.

2. Agricultural Adjustment Administration

Emergency Hog Buying Program:

On October 18, 1933, the AAA announced the Pig and Sow Buying Program designed to improve the purchasing power of hogs. Spring pigs under 100 pounds were bought at $9.50 per cwt. for pigs weighing 25 to 30 pounds, and the price decreased 25¢ per cwt. for each five-pound increase in weight down to a minimum of $6.00 per cwt. on pigs weighing 95-100 pounds. Range pigs and razor backs were bought at a discount of $3.00 per cwt. Packers handled and processed the hogs at cost. The better parts of the carcasses were processed for food which was sold to the Federal Relief Administration and the balance was tanked to avoid competition in the food market. One Extension animal husbandry devoted 20 days in Kansas City as a coordinator between the Government and the county agents. From August 23 to October 7, 1933, 698,830 head of pigs and sows weighing 43,255,001 pounds were purchased for $3,081,984.55.

Wheat Program:

The Director of Extension was assigned the responsibility for administration in Kansas. The state was divided into 15 districts with seven counties each with an extension specialist in charge of each district. On September 4, 1933, the state was redistricted into eight districts. The county agent was placed in charge in each county. In addition to the regular 78 county agents, 21 emergency agricultural assistants were appointed to unorganized counties and as assistants in a few counties.

In the Central Office, an Agricultural Adjustment Administration office was organized with three departments: office organization, field organization, and technical information. A classroom at the south end of the second floor of Anderson Hall (next to the district agents' office) was made available for the office. Each department was headed by one of the regular district agents.

Extension Service representatives attended a regional meeting in Kansas City on June 26 and 27, 1933, at which time the Washington officials gave information on philosophy, organization and operation of the program. Following that meeting a two-day training school was held at Manhattan for all the personnel who were to assist with the program. District meetings were then held to discuss the program with county agents and leaders or committeemen. County agents then held meetings to give the provisions of the program to the wheat growers of their counties. Up to November 18, state supervisors devoted 1,163 field days to the program, holding 114 district meetings with an attendance of 3,396 leaders. County agents and emergency agents worked 6,627 days between July 10 and November 1. County and community committeemen devoted 19,083 days to their work.

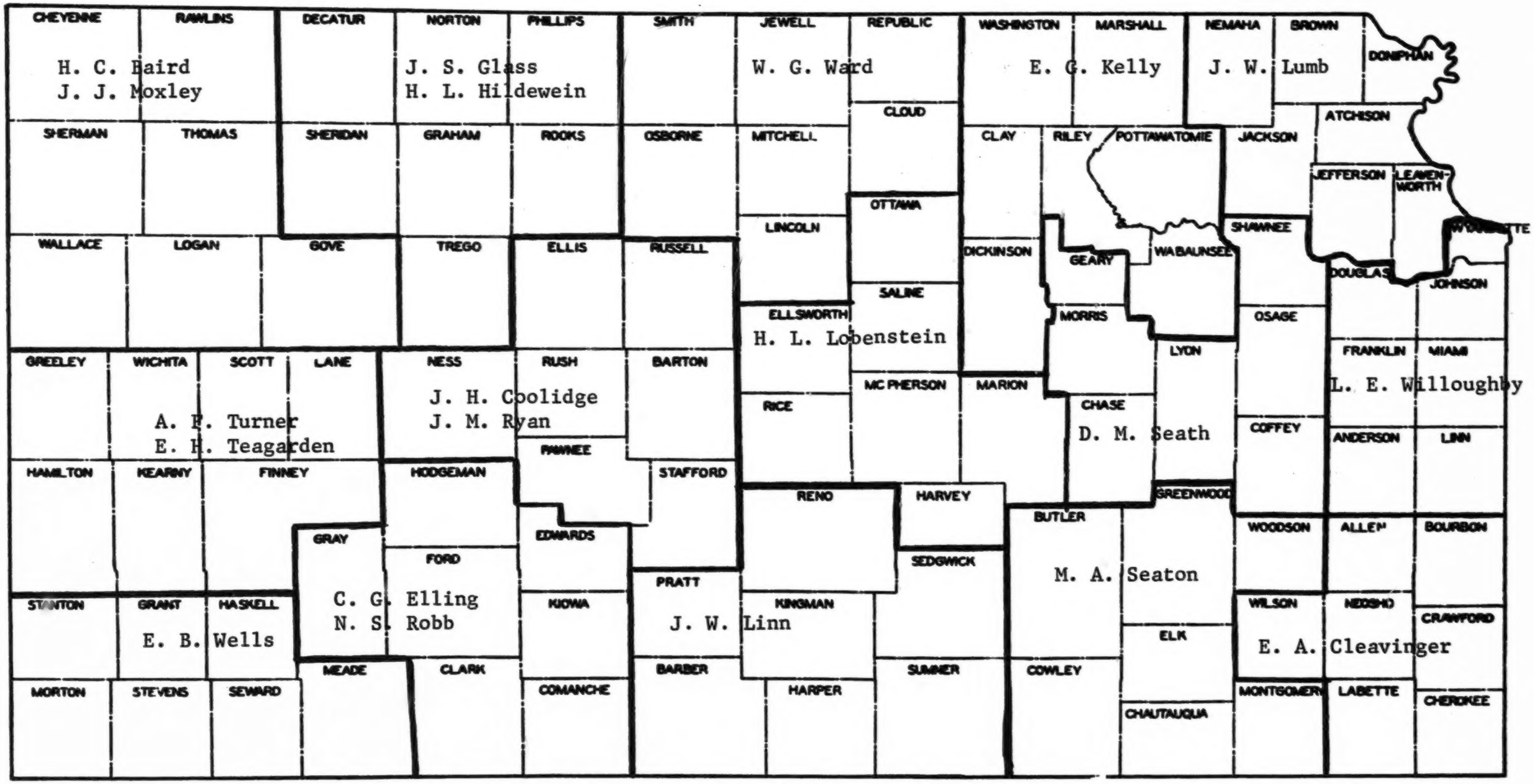
An Interpretation Committee met daily to study and interpret the regulations coming from the Washington office. A handbook was designed in which every person, state or county, could keep in a classified manner, the regulations and interpretations for their use.

A Clearing-House Committee was designated to supervise the distribution of information as it become available for personnel and the press.

By December 31, 1933, 97,812 application for wheat allotment contracts had been signed in Kansas, involving 12,535,192 acres of wheat land. A total of 92,974 contracts had been signed providing for benefit payments of $7,437,059. The estimate was that the total payments to Kansas would be $24,000,000, two-thirds to be paid on December 1933, and January 1934, and the balance the following September 1934.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

District Organization of State - July 10, 1933 to September 7, 1933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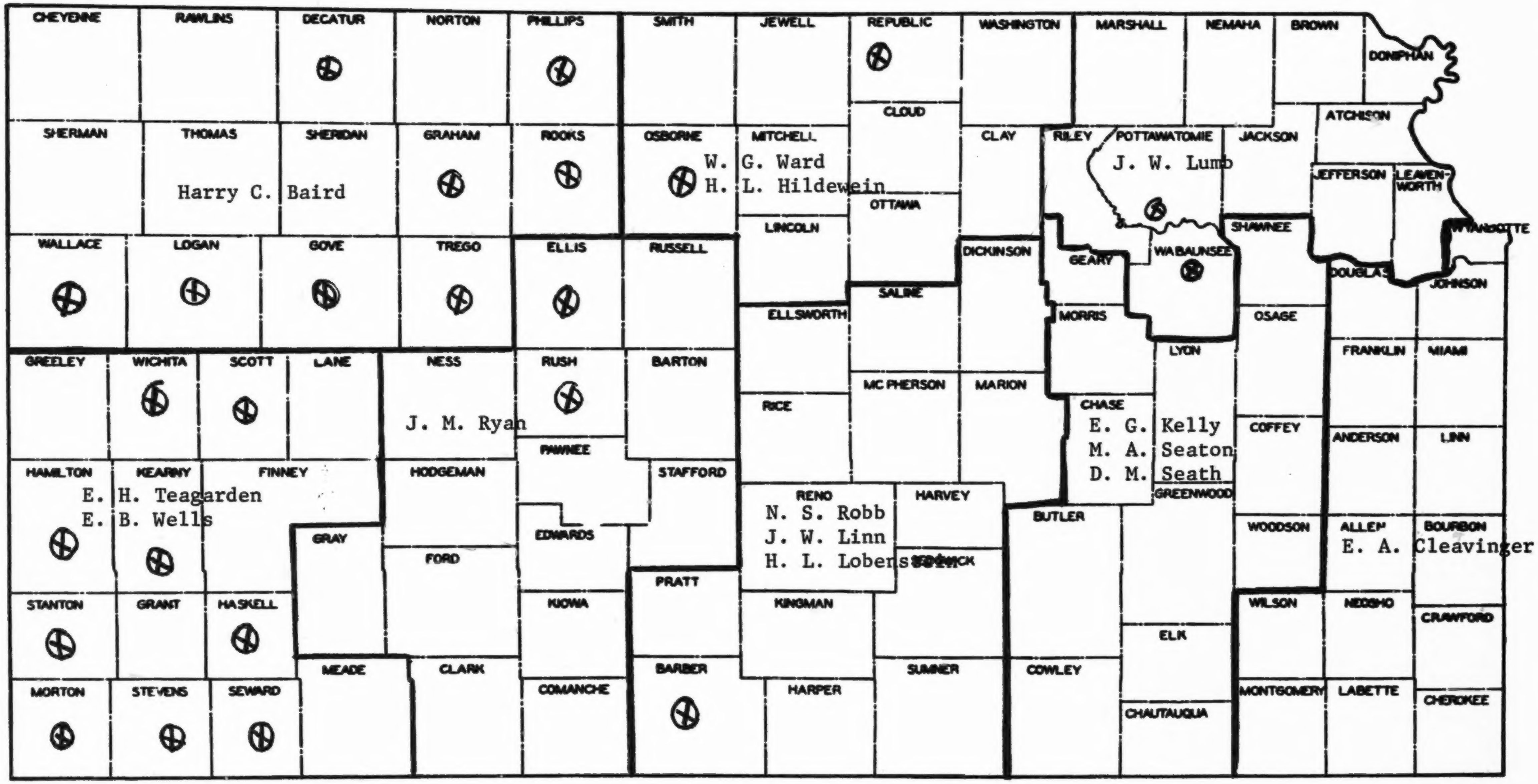
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Reorganization of Districts - September 7, 1933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STEVENS
SEWARD

⊗ - Counties without a regular county agent
Emergency Agent placed in those counties

Administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

The Act was passed May 12, 1933, for the purpose of restoring the farmers' purchasing power and remedying the severe disparity which existed at that time between the prices of farm products and other products.

Between December 1, 1933 and November 30, 1934 county extension agents devoted 17,302 days to the adjustment program, 10,896 meetings were held with a total attendance of 400,195. Extension specialists and district supervisors spent 4,907 days on the program in the field and the central office.

The supervision of the wheat adjustment program was the responsibility of L. C. Williams, then in charge of agricultural specialists, until July 5, 1934, at which time M. L. Robinson, county agent in McPherson County, was appointed to handle the responsibility of the administration of the wheat adjustment program.

The State Corn-Hog Adjustment program was first placed in charge of Walter G. Ward, extension architect, with the assistance of Carl G. Elling, animal husbandry specialist, and Vance Rucker, marketing specialist. A state Advisory Committee for the Corn-Hog program consisted of W.W. Behrens of Osage County and E. H. Hodgson of Rice County together with H. Umberger, Director of Extension. On July 1, 1934, Otis Glover, a newly appointed district supervisor, was assigned the general administration of the Corn-Hog program. At that time Mr. Ward was assigned to the State Board of Review along with Mr. Hodgson and Floyd K. Reed, State Agricultural Statistician. The Board of Review examined the requests from the counties for allotments, compared them with past production statistics, and determined the final county allotments which were required to be within the total allotments for the state.

The compliance work on the wheat and corn-hog program was assigned to E. H. Leker, plant pathologist, assisted by A. F. Turner, district agent at large.

The emergency cattle buying program was administered by J. J. Moxley, animal husbandry specialist,until October 15, 1934, when Howard Jackson, was employed as a supervisor in charge of all drought activities.

An Interpretation committee consisting of the Director of Extension and the persons in charge of each phase of the adjustment program, was organized February 6, 1934, for the purpose of interpreting all rules, regulations and policies pertaining to the adjustment program in the counties.

With the inauguration of handbooks for each AAA project, a clearing house committee was appointed consisting of the extension editor, L. L. Longsdorf, L. C. Williams, in charge of agricultural specialists, and C. R. Jaccard, district agent.

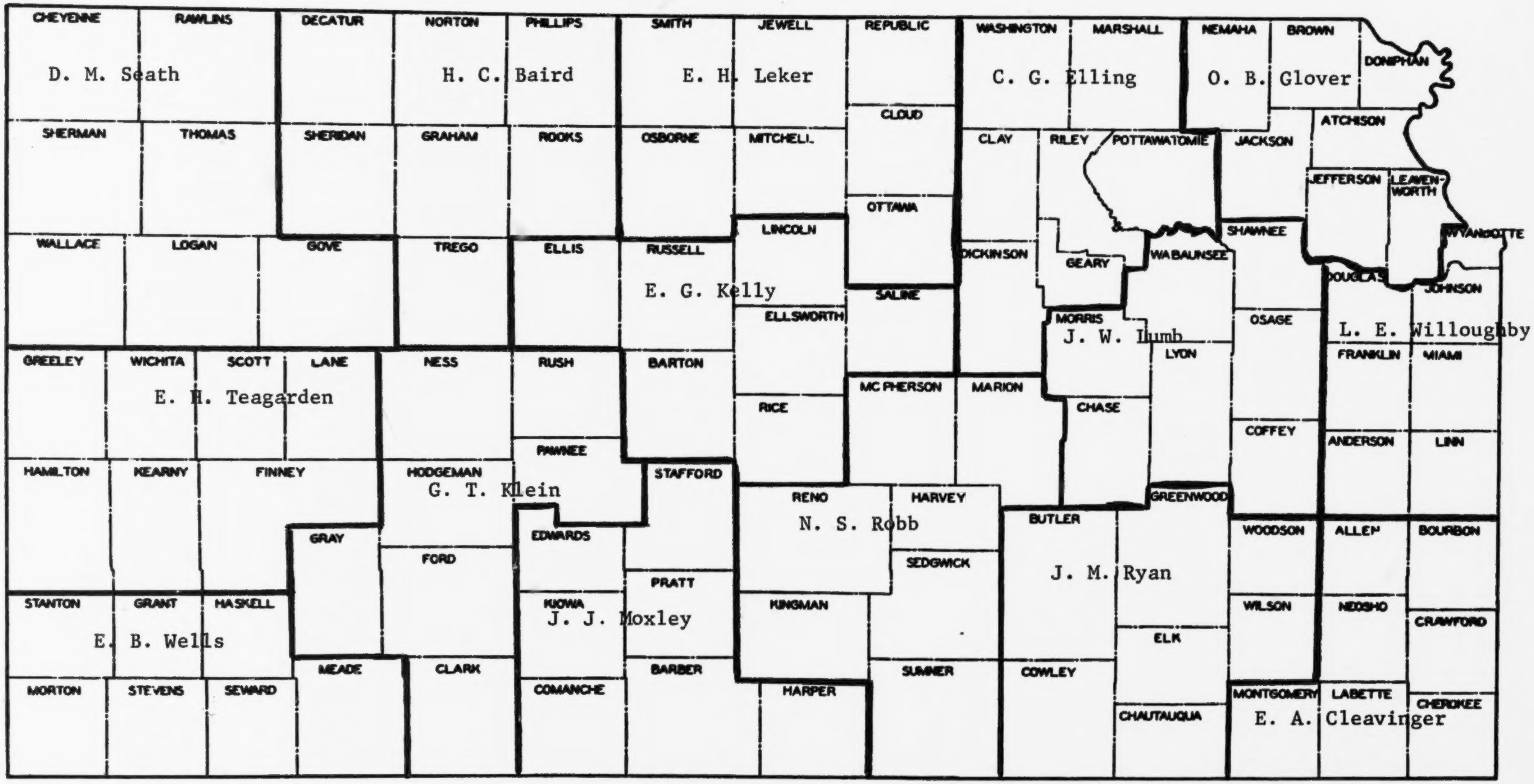
In conducting the field organization, Kansas was divided into eight districts on September 7, 1933, and was redistricted into 15 districts on January 16, 1934, with the advent of the corn-hog program. An extension specialist was placed in charge of each district. In April, 1934, the state was divided into seven districts, and on July 1, 1934, the work was assigned to each of the three district agents for their districts and each was given an assistant with the title of District supervisor.

The county agent was supervisor of the administrative work in each county. By January, 1934, there were 79 regular county agents, 20 counties employed emergency agricultural assistants, and six counties employed no agents. By March 15, 1934, 11 additional counties had organized county farm bureaus and employed regular county agents. By November, 1934, 95 counties were organized for extension work (with county farm bureaus) and were employing regular county agents. Four counties had formed a temporary organization and were employing assistant county agents. Six counties were not organized and the work was being handled by committees only.

Federal funds for the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment program were allocated to Kansas on a six-months basis, or for shorter periods for the drought relief program. Proposed budgets were submitted and used as the basis for the allocations. Funds actually expended in 1934 were:

January 1, 1934 to June 30, 1934

5 District Supervisors: Salary ($1200 per annum, AAA)	$3,000.00
12 Extension Workers: Salary ($1200 per annum, AAA)	6,600.00
59 County Agricultural Agents: Salary ($900.00 per annum, AAA for the period May 16, 1934 to June 30, 1934	6,637.50
Emergency Agricultural Assistants, Assistant County Agents and County Agents	15,133.78
101 County Office Assistants	26,260.00
Clerical Assistants, State Office	7,971.91
Clerk, State Office, AAA funds	560.66
1 Editor, State Office	639.97
Travel	66.08
Telephone, Telegraph, Supplies, Rent on Equipment, and Postage	658.06
Total Expenditures	67,527.96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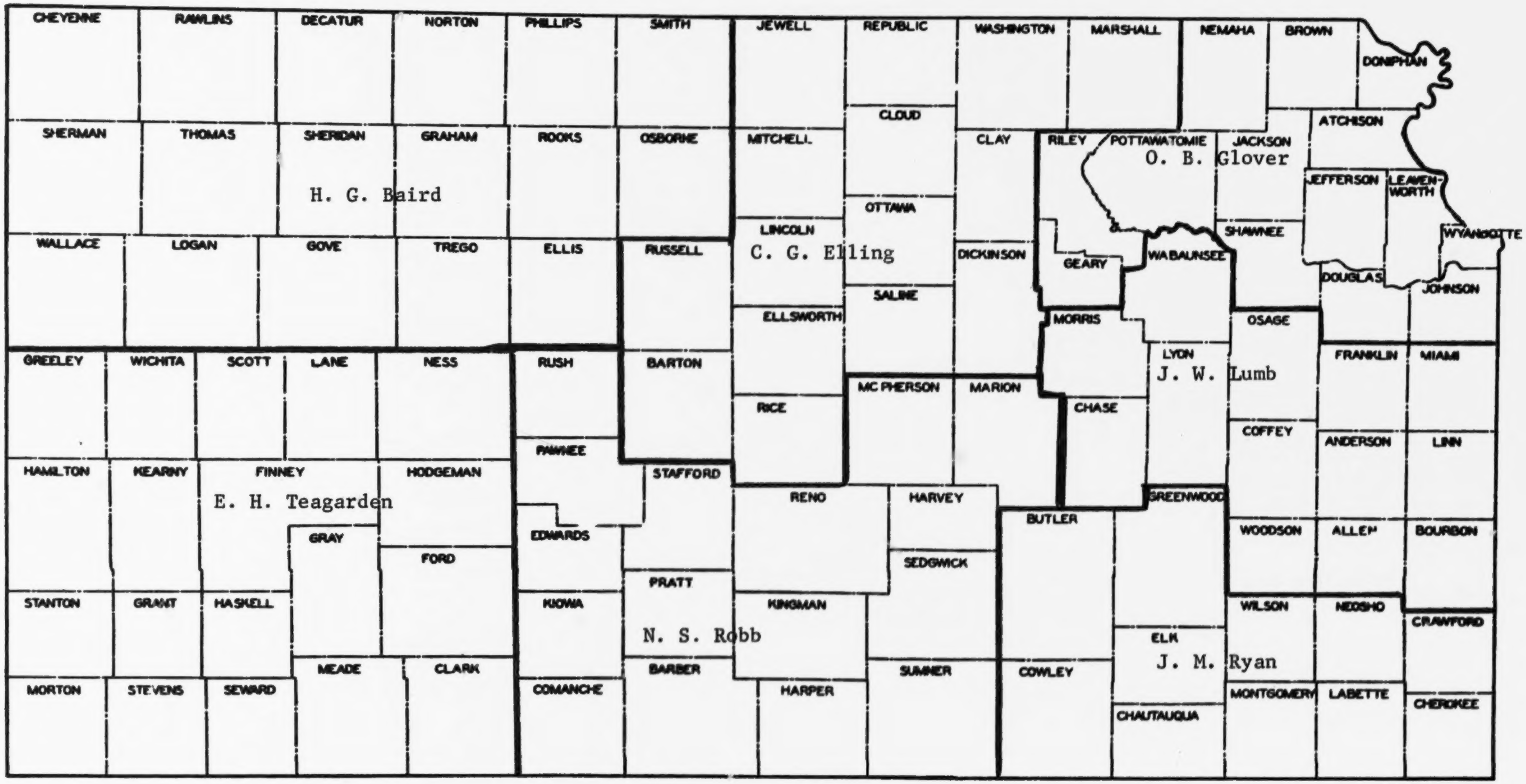
District Organization for Wheat and Corn-Hog Programs

January 16, 1934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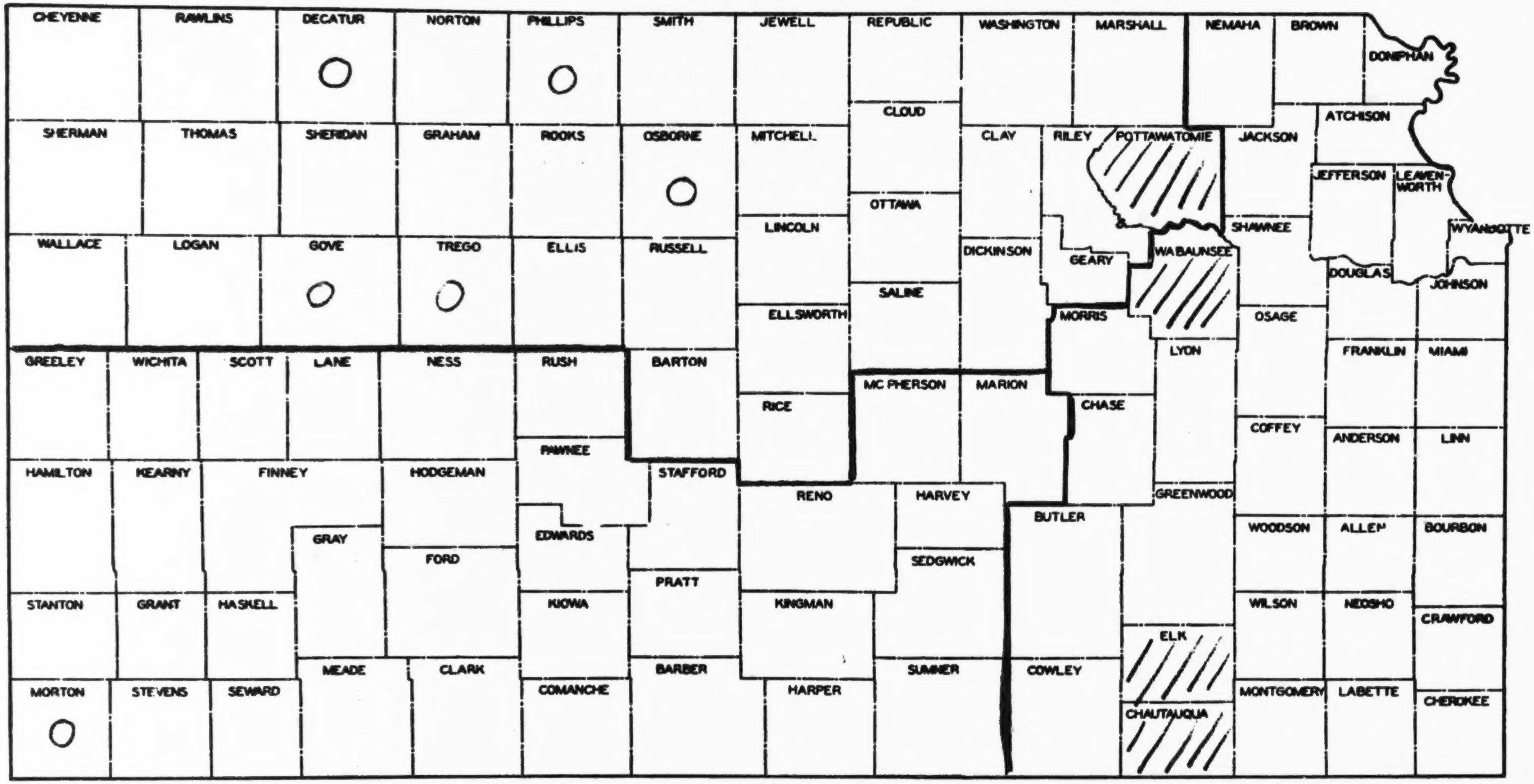
District Organization for AAA Programs

April 2, 1934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LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA

○ - Counties with no agent

▨ - Counties with Temporary Organization and employing an agent

District Organization, November 30, 1934

Northwest District:	John V. Hepler, District Agent Harry Baird, Assisting
Southwest District:	C. R. Jaccard, District Agent E. H. Teagarden, Assisting
Eastern District:	E. A. Cleavinger, District Agent L. M. Knight, Assisting

Expenses Incurred for Agricultural Adjustment Administration
July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1934
(November and December estimates)

1 Administrative Assistant - State Office Salary - $900.00 per annum AAA	$ 450.00
22 Clerks - State Office (Average Number) Salary	10,313.84
99 Clerks - County Offices Salary - $150.00 per county	14,650.00
2 Clerks - County Offices (Sugar Beet Program) Salary - Estimated for December	150.00
7 District Supervisors (Including Ryan for period July 1 to July 22) Salary - $1,200.00 per annum AAA	3,226.63
2 Editors - Salary, $1,200.00 and $1,080.00	1,113.00
78 County Agricultural Agents Salary - $600.00 per annum AAA	23,400.00
23 Assistant County Agents and County Agents (Two counties for one month only) Salary - $1080.00 per annum AAA	11,520.00
8 Counties employing Assistant Agents (Only two for full six-months period) Salary - $1,080.00, $1,578.96, and $1,552.63 per annum	2,754.00
Telephone and telegraph	509.11
Supplies, equipment, etc.	1,348.78
Total Expenditures	$69,635.36

Expenses Incurred for Corn-Hog Compliance
(Amount Autorized - $14,100.00)

Engineers - Salary	$8,016.34
Travel - Turner, Willoughby, Leker	2,200.00
Estimated expense for December	3,750.00
Total Expenses for Compliance	$13,966.34
Total Expenses for six-month period	$83,601.70

Expenditures Drought Relief - Cattle AAA

June 1, 1934 to August 30, 1934

County Clerical Assistants	$ 7,559.37
County Committeemen, Appraisers, etc.	43,974.52
State Office, Clerical Assistants	876.50
2 District Supervisors (Morgan & Taylor) Salary $386.97 Travel 647.42	1,034.39
Telephone, Telegraph, etc. & Supplies	667.63
Total Expenditures	$54,112.41

For the period September 1, 1934 to November 30, 1934

County Clerical Assistants	$20,458.10
County Committeemen, Appraisers, etc.	54,833.39
State Office - Clerical Assistants	1,744.84
2 District Supervisors (Morgan and Taylor) Salary at $150.00 per month	900.00
5 District Supervisors (Lumb, Elling, Moxley, Morgan and Taylor), Travel	2,226.77
Telephone, Telegraph and Supplies	1,050.32
Total Expenditures	$81,243.42

A summary of the wheat adjustment activities in Kansas, from December 1, 1933 to November 30, 1934, shows that 97,357 wheat allotment contracts were in force, representing a base acreage of 12,396,345 acres of wheat. Only 1,122,072 acres were not under contract. By November 30, 1934, $35,416,227.44 in wheat adjustment payments had been made to Kansas farmers.

In Kansas, 79,109 hog and corn producers signed Corn-Hog contracts representing 3,698,625 corn acres and 89,868 contracted or reduced acres, and 2,538,128 hogs. The drought practically ruined the corn crop but the sign-up shows the popularity of the program in Kansas. Up to November 30, 1934 $7,503,187.76 have been paid Kansas producers for cooperating in the program. A total of almost $16,000,000 will be paid when the final payments are made.

The Sugar Beet Adjustment program was started late in 1934 with a regional meeting in Fort Collins on October 15, 1934, attended by E. H. Teagarden who had been designated to be in charge of the Sugar Beet program. On November 20, 1934, a district meeting was held at Garden City with H. H. Simpson representing the Sugar Beet Section of AAA. The program centered around the Garden City Sugar factory who had all of the production data for the counties involved which were: Edwards, Finney, Ford, Gray, Hamilton, Hodgeman, Kearny, Ness, Pawnee and Rush.

The program on Cotton Acreage Reduction and Tax Exemption Certificates reached only Montgomery and Chautauqua Counties. All of the office work was handled in the Montgomery County office. Twenty contracts were signed involving 815 acres and 115,998 pounds of lint cotton.

The Tobacco Adjustment program reached Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Linn Counties with 74 contracts including 268.6 acres of tobacco.

According to reports from county agents October 31, 1935, there were 95,163 wheat allotment contracts in force. The farms had been inspected for compliance and Proofs of Compliance submitted for payments. Payments on wheat contracts had been as follows:

1933 - $23,417,893.19
1934 - 22,627,657.67
1935 - 14,219,131.41 and the second payment for 1935 still due.

The administrative cost per contract was $6.25 in 1935, $3.50 less than in 1934.

A referendum was held on May 25, 1935, to determine the wheat growers interest in continuing the wheat allotment program. Those voting for the continuance of the program numbered 65,516 and the negative vote was 7,552. Non-contract signers also voted with 6,252 favorable and 2,739 opposed.

The Corn-Hog program was launched in Kansas on December 17-18, 1934. During 1935, 62,507 corn-hog contracts were signed representing 2,566,791 hogs and 4,255,435 acres of corn. By the end of October 1935, $3,859,793.40 had been paid on the corn-hog contracts. A total of $10,486,870.00 was the estimate of the total payments of the year.

The wheat allotment program and the corn-hog program were abruptly discontinued on January 6, 1936, when the Supreme Court ruled vital factors of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional. New legislation was written and passed the Congress on February 29, 1936, as the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Payment to be made to cooperators in the new program allowed participants to adopt soil-building and soil-conserving practices. The objective of the program was to divert land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops and practices. Of 27,900,000 acres of crop land in Kansas, 19,338,000 acres were included in the agricultural conservation program work sheets.

Agricultural Planning as advocated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration became a responsibility of the Extension Service. By type-of-farming areas, meetings were held with leaders to determine the direction the new conservation program was to take; where the money was to be spent to bring about the greatest amount of agricultural improvement. The summary of that work revealed that Kansas needed one million additional acres of alfalfa, 700,000 more acres of sweet clover, that one-fourth of the land should be contour-farmed, that 16 percent of the land in western Kansas should be summer fallowed, that deferred grazing should be practiced on all pastures until they recovered from the drought, and that one-fourth of the pastures should be mowed for weed control. With an estimated $18,000,000 available for agricultural adjustment payments in 1937, for maximum benefits it could be budgeted as follows:

Seeding new alfalfa	$1,800,000
Seeding red clover	30,000
Seeding sweet clover	630,000
Seeding vetch	28,000
Seeding lespedeza	148,000
Liming legumes	480,000
Fertilizing legumes	1,432,000
Seeding perennial grasses and new pastures	2,442,000
Pasture fertilizers	83,000
Terracing	1,500,000
Contouring	1,000,000
Cover crops (East)	1,068,000
Cover crops (West)	348,000
Fall listing (wind erosion control)	117,000
Strip crops and fallow	640,000
Summer fallow	1,407,000
Reseeding pastures	824,000
Deferred grazing	3,330,000
Mowing pasture weeds	420,000
Go-back land	345,000

If the funds available could be applied as per the above budget, it would provide only 30 percent of the needs for any one year.

In order to correlate the interests of all Extension activities in the state and the counties, county agricultural program advisory committees were established. Those committees consisted of the president of the farm bureau, the president of the Agricultural Conservation Association, the chairman of the planning committee, and the chairman of the women's advisory committee of the farm bureau. At a series of type-of-farming area meetings conducted in August and September, those county representatives selected four members of their group in each area to represent them on the state agricultural program advisory committee. The state committee was given duties for planning future agricultural programs and in fitting those programs into all of the permanent Extension Service activities.

The State Agricultural Conservation Program was handled under the direction of the Director of Extension with the aid and assistance of a State Agricultural Conservation Committee consisting of six men. The educational features of the program were handled directly under the guidance of the Extension personnel, with the State Committee acting in an advisory capacity; while the regulatory features such as the establishment of bases, adjustment of complaints, checking of performance, and approval of applications for grants and payments were handled under the direction of the State Committee. Five representative farmers, the Director of Extension, and an executive secretary appointed by the Director of the Western Division made up the personnel of the State Committee.

After considering fully the work sheets signed by farmers and all available statistical data, a county soil-depleting base was established for each county in the state by the State Committee, and the counties were notified of such base. A total of 116,865 work sheets were listed representing a total of 29,069,216 acres of farm land and 18,995,187 crop acres. The approved ratio of soil-depleting crops to crop land plus wild hay for the state of Kansas was established as 89.5 percent. Thus, an approved soil-depleting base for the state as a whole from work sheets reported was established at 17,321,261 acres.

The activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the period November 1, 1937 to October 31, 1938, included:

1. The completion of the 1937 agricultural conservation program.
2. Putting the 1938 agricultural conservation program in the field and carrying through its activities up to and including the submission of a limited number of applications for payments which were certified for payment prior to November 1, 1938.
3. The federal crop insurance program for wheat was initiated under title 5 of the Act of 1938.
4. The 1938 wheat loan program was carried out under the Act of 1938 and made available loans to cooperators with the 1938 agricultural conservation program, such loans being on the wheat produces in 1938.
5. Corn loans under the 1937 corn-loan program were either liquidated or the corn resealed according to the resealing provision of the loan program.

The educational program for the agricultural conservation program during 1938 included four series of district meetings (usually nine to twelve each series) conducted by the Extension Service with the cooperation of the state office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The county agents and the county committees then conducted county and community meetings to reach their farmers. In the district meetings, the agronomy and engineering specialists of the Extension Service discussed how their extension programs correlated with the agricultural adjustment programs. The Extension publicity office made 111 releases during the year pertaining to the various phases of the adjustment program.

During the year 1938, a few changes in organization for AAA were made:

1. The title of the executive secretary became Executive Officer (E. H. Leker).
2. The educational program was the responsibility of the Director of Extension.
3. The State AAA committee, formerly consisted of five farmers, was changed to four farmers and the Director of Extension.
4. The state technical committee consisted of representatives of the agricultural experiment station with the Director of the Station as chairman. The committee was advisory to the executive officer and the state committee.
5. The state planning committee consisted of 45 men and women who served in an advisory capacity to the state committee (AAA) in planning future programs.
6. The field administration was under the direction of field or district supervisors who were responsible to the executive officer.

During the year ending October 31, 1938, the state office cost of administering the AAA program was $177,621.56 which was 1.23 percent of the payments to participants in the program. The county association expenses totaled 980,520.20 which was 6.84 percent of the payments. Payments to farmers were: $14,230,964.82 for conservation practices; $105,205.47 for 219 sugar beet payments; and $3,023.46 on 37 cotton adjustment payments.

The 1937 soil-conserving acreages for payment included: 35,523 of perennial legumes, 39,835 of biennial legumes, 18,573 of annual legumes, 4,927 of perennial grasses, 1,861 of legume and grass mixtures, and 262 of other crops.

During 1939, the State Agricultural Conservation Program committee was composed of : A. L Criger, Elk County, Chairman; H. L. Cudney, Edwards County; Emmett Womer, Smith County; C. E. Klingensmith, Pottawatomie County; and H. Umberger, Director of Extension. E. H. Leker, executive assistant for the committee, served as secretary.

The Technical Committee, which advised the State Agricultural Conservation program committee with respect to approved soil conserving practices and specifications, had as its members in 1931: L. C. Williams, Assistant Director of Extension; R. I. Throckmorton, Head of Department of Agronomy; W. E. Grimes, Head of Department of Agricultural Economics; and Walter G. Ward, Head of Department of Rural Engineering. That committee called into consultation technical assistance from other departments of the College, and from other state and federal agencies. The committee worked in close cooperation with the State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service; the State Director of the Prairie States Forestry Project; the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; and the state representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA. Mr. Keith Dusenbury of the State Agricultural Adjustment Administration office served as secretary for the committee.

The State Agricultural Conservation Program committee, with the close cooperation with the technical committee and many other persons and agencies, prepared a docket of approved soil conservation practices adapted to Kansas conditions. For eastern Kansas, all possible emphasis was given to the growing of legumes, the conservation of the soil and soil moisture,and the improvement of range land and pastures. For western Kansas, the docket included practices designed to control wind erosion and other practices especially adapted to that area including strip cropping, listing and planting on the contour, sorghum cover crops, and basin tillage.

The educational program for the agricultural conservation program was in direct charge of A. F. Turner, district agent at large. He was assisted by the district agents in charge of the AAA program in each district: Harry C. Baird in the northwest district; E. H. Teagarden in the southwest district, and Otis B. Glover in the eastern district. Press and radio releases and handout materials were prepared for use throughout the year. Frequent conferences (twice a month) were held between AAA administrators, Extension administrators and the extension specialists to correlate the recommendations of the specialists with the conservation practices included in the ACPprogram.

Since the State Committee for the Administration of the AAA program was created in 1936 and an executive officer employed, the Director of Extension has served on the State Committee. District agents, related specialists, and county agricultural agents have assisted with the educational program for the various programs conducted by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

3. Soil Conservation Service

Early in 1935, the Forest Service asked the Extension Service to assist with surveys relative to the need for soil conservation work in the areas of Kansas where work camps had been established. During the winter of 1935-36, five county soil conservation associations were organized by the agronomy specialist assigned to that work. The associations were largely around the work camps.

During September of 1935, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Kansas Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service. Two Extension specialists, L. E. Willoughby, Agronomist, and Hal. F. Eier, Engineer, were employed on a cooperative basis. Furthermore, an assistant county agent was assigned to each county with a soil conservation association. By November 1, 1936, 228 farms were under agreement involving 55,994 acres. Farm plans provided for whatever soil conservation practices that seemed necessary to control erosion.

During 1936, the Extension Service provided an assistant county agent to cooperate with the Works Progress Administration on a project for the protection of the watershed above the Atchison County State Lake. Fourteen farmers with 2,641 acres of land were cooperating in that project.

Following the passage of the Standard Soil Conservation District law by the Kansas legislature in 1937, the Extension soil conservationist, employed cooperatively with the Soil Conservation Service, directed an educational program for the organization of soil conservation districts and was instrumental in organizing a district in each Kansas county, the final district being organized in 1954.

During the intervening years and to the present time (1964) the extension soil conservationists have worked closely with the soil conservation districts and the county agents in planning and execution of programs for the districts. The Director of Extension and the Senior Conservationist have served as members of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

4. Rural Electrification Administration

The REA was created in May of 1935. An Extension subproject in Rural Electrification was organized in 1936. Since 1936, extension specialists have cooperated in the organization of Rural Electric Cooperatives, and assisted with their educational programs. Work was done in wiring, small appliance selection and repair, electric power, hay and grain drying, and other uses of electricity to increase the farm income.

5. Farmers Home Administration

Early work was done with the for-runners of the Farmers Home Administration, the Rural Rehabilitation Administration and the Farm Security Administration. This agency has provided financial assistance to many families who had developed plans for an improved farm and home under the direction of Extension personnel. The Director of Extension Serves on the State FHA Advisory Committee which meets twice each year.

6. Farm Credit Administration

The Production Credit Associations, the Federal Farm Loan Associations, and the Bank for Cooperatives have given assistance to many individuals and local cooperatives when credit was needed to organize and/or conduct a sound farming and business program. Contacts have been frequent and relationships have been excellent.

7. Kansas Bankers Association

One of the earliest projects with the Kansas Bankers Association was the publication and distribution of a Farm Account book prepared by extension specialists. Through the years the Bankers Association had made liberal support to the 4-H Club program by giving awards in many programs.

Banker-Farmer Project

In February of 1925, Mr. Dan H. Otis, Director of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association, met with the Agricultural Committee of the Kansas Bankers Association at the College. A program for effective cooperation between bankers and farmers was planned. These projects were adopted:

1. Encourage the development of cow testing associations.
2. Prevention of worms in hogs.
3. Promote boys and girls club work.
4. Encourage the production of alfalfa, sweet clover and soybeans.
5. Encourage sound methods of dairy production.
6. Help to prevent the distribution of inferior livestock.
7. Encourage the wide use of radio for securing reliable information.
8. Farm Accounting (Added July 21, 1926).

A plan of action included the appointment of one banker in each county, later known as the Key-Banker, to work with the county agent and select at least one farmer with whom to work on one or more demonstrations. Six district meetings were held for the bankers, county agents, and presidents of farm bureaus at which time each county selected one or more projects they wanted to emphasize by this program. Director Umberger's observation was:

> "This project has considerable promise. It presents the possibility of working through another agency with individuals and with groups with whom we, perhaps, are not directly in contact through the county agent and the farm bureau. It will be necessary, however, for considerable followup work to be done before itcan be made effective in every farm bureau county in the state."

8. Kansas 4-H Foundation

The Kansas 4-H Foundation was established in 1952, its sole purpose being to assist the Extension Service with the 4-H Club program. The Foundation now owns and operates the Rock Springs Ranch, State 4-H Leadership Training Center, while the 4-H Club Department is responsible for the camping program. The Foundation also publishes and edits the Kansas 4-H Journal.

9. Other Agencies and Organizations

Many other agencies and organizations have cooperated with the Extension Service in its programs with the people of Kansas. The following list is incomplete but it illustrates the varied nature of organizations interested in the extension program:

a. Local Chambers of Commerce
b. Local civic clubs
c. County Agricultural Extension Councils
d. Kansas Livestock Association
e. Kansas Crop Improvement Association
f. Kansas Poultry Improvement Association
g. Kansas Swine Improvement Association
h. Kansas Sheep Breeders Association
i. Kansas State Board of Agriculture
j. Kansas State Home Demonstration Council
k. Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and Education
l. Kansas Inter-Breed Dairy Council
m. The Endowment Association of Kansas State University
n. Kansas Wheat Improvement Association
o. Kansas Turkey Federation
p. Kansas State Horticultural Society
q. Kansas Seed and Feed Dealers Association
r. Kansas Conservation Contractors Association
s. Kansas Federation of Beekeepers
t. Kansas Sanitary Livestock Commission
u. Kansas Entomological Commission
v. Kansas Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Council
w. Kansas Committee of Federal and State Agricultural Agencies
x. Governor's Watershed Review committee
y. Governor's Interdepartmental Committee on Aging
z. Kansas Rural Areas Development Committee
aa. Kansas Rural Defense Advisory Committee
bb. Kansas Medical Association
cc. Kansas Committee of Farm Organizations
dd. Kansas Farm Bureau (Commodity program and Safety)

Cooperation with other State and Federal Agencies included:

1. Agricultural Adjustment Administration - Educational program and encouragement in use of conservation practices.
2. State Board of Agriculture - Noxious weed control, wind erosion control under the soil drifting law, and State Fair.
3. Soil Conservation Service - An Extension Conservationist is cooperatively employed; a State Advisory Committee is used; organization of soil conservation districts; and an educational program on the use and value of soil conservation practices.
4. Kansas State Vocational Agriculture - Conferences on various programs and supplies of bulletins and other materials for use by vocational teachers.
5. The National Poultry Improvement Plan - Specialists work with USDA Bureau of Animal Industry, Kansas Poultry Improvement Association and the Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commissioner.

6. Rural Electrification Administration - Extension Specialist has organized and conducted schools on selection and care of electrical equipment and on proper lighting in addition to his work on adequate wiring and economics uses of electricity.

7. Farm Credit Administration - Cooperation in organization and work with Farm Improvement Clubs which study the use of credit, accounts, and analysis of the farm business; preparation of farm plans with borrowers; and work with cooperatives for revision of by-laws and business analysis.

8. Farm Security Administration - Assistance in farm management work with clients, keeping accounts and plans for repayment of loans.

9. Tennessee Valley Authority - Extension specialist cooperated in the establishment of demonstration farms in Coffey, Neosho, and Jefferson Counties. TVA provided the phosphorus for use on the demonstration farms. Farmers keep accounts which are analyzed at the end of the year by farm management specialists and experiment station personnel.

10. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine - Grasshopper control programs have been successfully conducted with materials and equipment furnished by the Agency and supervised by the Extension entomologist.

11. Works Progress Administration - WPA provided clerical assistance for the summarization of AAA farm account books and those of the farm management associations and TVA farms.

12. Bureau of Plant Industry - Extension landscape specialist used materials from the Woodward, Oklahoma, station for demonstrational planting in Comanche, Rice, Ford, and Pratt Counties.

13. Forest Service - Cooperation with the Prairie States Forestry Project in an educational program for planting and care of shelterbelts in forty central Kansas counties. Assisted in the selection of local leaders for the project and training of them. Extension prepared and released publicity for press and radio use.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS

World War I

In his report for 1917, County Agent Leader H. Umberger stated:

"There were no changes in the general plan of organization necessary in order to meet the war emergency, except the creation of the Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Agents. The Emergency County Agent work was handled as an integral part of the regular county agent work and except for the placing of a number of emergency demonstration agents in districts of two or more counties and a few demonstration agents in one county each without thorough preliminary organization of farmers, the organization in no way differed from that used in peace time. In the work done by the division, however, the war emergency measures recommended by the federal government were emphasized above all others. Such, for instance, as the organization work to meet the harvest labor situation, the seed and labor surveys, the campaigns for increased wheat production, increased hog production, and increased poultry production, the control of crop and orchard insects, and the growing of gardens. More or less of this work is done every year by the Extension Service and the war emergency only intensified and increased the amount of work done along these lines and special emphasis was placed on those lines recommended by the federal government."

"In May (1917), when it was announced that an appropriation bill was pending in Federal Congress which would provide an additional fund for demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to augment the Smith-Lever appropriation, it was decided, since the appropriation was not sufficient to place an agent in every county, to canvas those counties not already having regular agents or a farm bureau, offering them the services of an agent, if $800 would be raised by the county, either from private subscriptions or preferrably by appropriation from county funds, and the services of both a man and a woman agent if $1200 were appropriated."

"Prior to this time and after the declaration of war, a council of defense had been organized as follows:

"Organization of Kansas Council of Defense, President and one Vice-President in each congressional district, and among the committees a committee on agricultural production consisting of fourteen members with state sub-committees as follows: Field Crops, Seed and Soils, 14 members; Horse and Machine Power, 5 members; Livestock, 13 members; Dairying, 8 members; Potatoes and Truck Crops, 8 members; Fruit, 8 members; Plant Diseases, 4 members; Gardening and Canning, 8 members; Poultry, 7 members; Insects, 8 members; and Injurious Mammals (Gophers, Rats, etc.) 8 members.

This organization was supposed to be extended to all counties where a president and a secretary was to be appointed by the governor (Arthur Capper). The Emergency Agent work was undertaken through the cooperation of the County Council of Defense.

In many cases these county organizations were not interested in the Agricultural Development and it was found necessary to detail members of the Extension Division to visit each county for the purpose of explaining fully the purpose of the movement to the County Council of Defense and County Commissioners. The following men were detailed for this work:

A. F. Turner,	Assistant County Agent Leader
P. E. Crabtree,	Dist. Agricultural Agent, West Central
Walter Burr,	Director Rural Service
C. G. Elling,	Dist, Agricultural Agent, Southeast
G. E. Thompson,	Crops Specialist

This work was completed about June 1, 1917. The table gives the results:

County	Date of Appropriation	Amount	Demonstration Agent	Date Began
Ford	June 8, 1917	$800	John V. Hepler	8-16-17
Hodgeman	June 8, 1917	800	Neil L. Rucker	7- 1-17
Finney	May 18, 1917	1200	Chas. E. Cassel	7-10-17
Ness	May 22, 1917	1200	W. J. Yeoman	6-16-17
			Millie Lindsay	9-30-17
Cowley	June 2, 1917	1200	E. E. Isaac	7- 1-17
			Juanity Sutcliff	9-15-17
Rush	July 2, 1917	800	L. E. Willoughby	8-20-17
Pratt	June 14, 1917	800	A. V. Norlin	9-24-17
Kingman	July 2, 1917	800	H. L. Hildewein	8-20-17
Seward	July 14, 1917	1200	L. C. Christie	9- 1-17
			Ellen Nelson	9-17-17
Stevens	July 14, 1917	1200	R. F. Hagans	9- 1-17
			Bertha Boyd	9-25-17
Lane	May 22, 1917	1200	Appropriation	rescinded
Labette	May 17, 1917	800	"	"
Greeley	May 26, 1917	1200	"	" "

Plan of Organization

The first step in county organization for war emergency work was to select a chairman for an agricultural committee. This was done by the County Council for Defense or the emergency agent. Two additional committeemen were selected. The committee then appointed one "township vice-president" in each township. In the same manner, two other committees were appointed, one for Labor and one for Home Economics. The three committees with a total of nine members composed the County Advisory Council for the emergency program. Township organizations were completed by adding persons to represent home economics, labor, livestock, crop production and any other interest that needed consideration. Each township adopted a township program. The entire organization was considered to be an Emergency Farm Bureau. Later, a number of the emergency county organizations became regularly organized farm bureaus for conducting the extension program.

Counties not in either a county farm bureau, an emergency council, or in a district being served by a district agricultural agent, were grouped into districts of two counties each in so far as possible. The emergency agents were paid from the emergency funds.

Projects selected by the various counties included commonly; (1) establishment of an effectual labor bureau, (2) farm equipment, (3) household conveniences, and (4) sanitation. Immediate projects included; wheat varieties, Hessian fly, growing in corn stubble and control of volunteer; seedbed for all crops; seed selection; conservation of feed for livestock; conservation of foods by canning, drying, storage and avoiding waste; use of fertilizers including straw and manure; fall and winter plowing; livestock feeding; dairying; control of insects and diseases; tenant-landlord relations; cooperatives; pastures; fruit production and many others.

A complete list of emergency agents will be found in the section devoted to County Agent Work and Home Economics Extension.

From the list of personnel appointed, it will be noted that most of them were employed too late in the year to be of much effect in increased crop production for 1917. Some few, however, were able to help farmers secure seed wheat and otherwise contribute to increased production of that crop.

County organization for the emergency program proceded by the selection of a county chairman and two additional committeemen. That committee of three then selected a vice-president in each township. In a similar manner two additional county committees were established, one on home economics and one for labor. The three county committees of three each then composed the County Advisory Council of nine members. That group, with the agent assisting, developed a county program for food production and conservation. Meetings were then held in each township or community and community committees selected with members representing home economics, labor, crop production, livestock, and whatever other projects the group desired to include. The county committee correlated the community programs that had been planned.

Because of the importance of home economics in the war effort, on November 1, 1917, a Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Work was established. Miss Frances L. Brown was transferred from the leadership of the regular home economics extension program to the headship of the emergency department. Miss Stella Mather was assistant to Miss Brown.

During the winter of 1917, the emergency agents devoted some time to the perfection of a temporary county farm bureau.

Early in 1918, additional district emergency agents were employed until each county of the state had the services of a county agent or a district agent. During 1918, 21 additional county farm bureaus were organized.

The organized program of production for the war effort as explained in the foregoing paragraphs continued through 1918 and into 1919. Food conservation, food preservation, farm machinery repair and conservation, and farm labor were all given adequate attention.

All emergency positions were discontinued June 30, 1920 at which time the federal emergency funds were also terminated.

A list of War Food Production Assistants and War Food Preservation Assistants is given on page 871, Volume III

Instructors for Federal Vocational Trainees are given on page 877, Volume III

World War II

The Kansas-United States Department of Agriculture Defense Board held its first meeting July 25, 1941, with Roy C. Wilson of Hiawatha, Kansas as chairman. The meeting was called for the purpose of reporting to the Secretary of Agriculture the progress that Kansas farmers were making in increasing their production of dairy, pork, and poultry products.

The Extension Service was in a strategic position to give aid in the National Defense program. Agricultural specialists intensified their efforts in the production of milk and milk products, beef, pork, mutton and eggs. County programs were revised with increased emphasis where needed. Emphasis was also placed on the production and utilization of feed grains and the production of edible cereals. An intensified publicity program was developed using all available means of mass media.

In the counties, lists of farmers specializing in the various enterprises were compiled and those producers supplied with special assistance designed to secure increased production. As the war progressed, county agent personnel became involved in the military services and often a county agent position was vacant for several months or was filled with inexperienced persons. In two counties, women were employed as the county agricultural agent for a year or more. In other counties, the home demonstration agents did noble work in carrying on the agricultural program during the absence of the agricultural agent.

During the war period, home economics specialists and home demonstration agents devoted their attention to food conservation, home gardens, food preservation, and otherwise contributing to the program of supplying military forces with necessary food and colthing.

Engineering specialists directed their attention to care and repair of farm machinery, irrigation, and soil conservation. Safety and the conservation of labor also were initiated as important factors in an all-out defense program.

Agricultural Production Goals and Accomplishments in the War Effort

Goal and Commodity	Percent over 1941 Production	1942 Production
3,380,000,000 pounds of milk	7	3,301,000,000
765,000 milk cows	4	786,000
154,583,000 dozen eggs	16	165,000,000
638,307,000 pounds of pork	45	640,000,000
1,914,000 beef cattle for slaughter	52	1,816,000
43,000,000 pounds of mutton	11	64,500,000
180,000 acres of flax	18	280,000
125,000 acres of soybeans	166	290,000
3,722,000 acres of corn	??	3,254,000
(Dry year but final bushels produced was above goal)		
11,372,000 acres of wheat - The state allotment		11,116,000
(Total wheat crop was second largest on record)		
95,000 acres of rye	16	230,000
2,100,000 acres of oats	22	1,970,000
1,573,000 acres of barley	8	1,803,000
1,750,000 acres of grain sorghum	12	1,574,000
115,000 farm gardens	35	129,000

The Extension Service geared each project to the war effort. All channels of communication were used including; press, radio, publications, discussions and visual aids. Farm labor was recruited from the cities, women were given training when needed, and farm management specialists gave attention to efficient operations on the farm and labor-saving practices. Marketing specialists aided in anti-inflation discussions, transportation problems, orderly livestock marketing, labor supply, price regulations and ceiling, government wheat loans and quality production. Engineering activities included a program of fire prevention, use of native materials for farm structures, terracing to combat soil erosion, conservation and repair of farm machinery, and the care and use of electrical equipment. The objectives in the nutrition program were: to teach people the requirements of an adequate diet; production, preparation and serving of food; and food preservation coordinated with the garden program. Clothing specialists directed special attention to helping people with: care of textiles, leather, fur, and rubber foot wear; repair of clothing; and remodeling for maximum use. Maintenance of the family health and care of sick, when necessary, were given much attention. Special emphasis was placed on the upkeep and repair of home furnishings. Family recreation was encouraged as a means of reducing travel by auto thus reducing use of tires.

The Neighborhood Leader program was an organized effort to convey important information to every family. The township vice-presidents of each county farm bureau divided each township into neighborhoods of not more than six to ten families and secured one person to serve as a Neighborhood Leader. The Neighborhood Leaders were provided with a newsletter monthly which contained the important suggestions for current use. In general the Neighborhood Leaders were asked to handle these responsibilities:

1. Victory gardens
2. Transportation of farm products to market
3. Control of inflation
4. Secure labor
5. Securing custom equipment for harvesting farm crops
6. Producing new crops to meet war needs
7. Rural fire prevention and control

That work was accomplished by neighborhood meetings and family visits. Printed materials were provided and the telephone was used freely.

Extension Service personnel actively participated in the State and County War Boards and the State Council of Defense which also had County Councils of Defense. Those organizations initiated programs involving fire prevention, farm safety, health protection, and salvaging of materials such as aluminum, iron, waste paper, fats, etc.

With 8,500,000 men in the armed forces, agriculture experienced many problems on which Extension gave all-out assistance. These included:

1. An acute manpower shortage, especially trained men to operate machinery.
2. Current shortage of farm machinery.
3. Shortage of food and fiber storage facilities.
4. Shortage of equipment for food preservation.
5. Difficulty was experienced in rapid transit of crops and livestock to terminal markets. Local transportation was handicapped by shortage of tires, gasoline, and broken-down trucks.
6. There was a need for shifting certain acreages of commonly produced crops to those needed for wartime use such as the oil crops.
7. Inflation faced the country.
8. There was a need to correlate the activities of the various agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to obtain efficiency in operation.

The Extension Service gave its full attention to these problems and directed all phases of the program to war efforts.

The following paragraph taken from the Director's report for 1944 summarizes and indicates the success of the over-all effort of the Extension Service in the war effort:

> "Farm production planning under war-time conditions has proved to be most important for the proper adjustments in crops and livestock in meeting production goals, at the same time insuring stability in the farm business. The Extension Service in cooperation with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station prepared a suggested adjustment pattern for 1945, which is designed to maintain a balance between livestock, feed grains, and food grains, and thus promote the most effective use of land and labor. A few of the more important factors in reaching and maintaining the desired pattern of production are enumerated in the following paragraphs:
>
> 1. Avoid excessive wheat acreage that might endanger the fallow program.
> 2. Attain suggested acreage of oil crops.
> 3. Encourage Victory Gardens for production of food.
> 4. Increase moderately rotation pastures and alfalfa.
> 5. Study carefully any adjustment in livestock and poultry numbers.
> 6. Continue good practices of crop production, safe guard seed supplies.
> 7. Obtain an adequate supply of specialized equipment, particularly labor-saving harvesting machines.
> 8. Avoid a jam in livestock marketing.

Droughts

Early in 1931, Congress provided for drought relief loans to distressed farmers. A State Drought Relief Committee called a meeting which included the district agents, to select the counties to be eligible for the loans. The committee designated Cowley, Butler, Lyon and all counties directly east of them and Barber, Comanche, Clark, Ford and Hodgeman Counties as eligible counties. Each of those counties designated a drought relief committee who received the applications for loans and forwarded them to the St. Louis office for seed loans. At the close of business on December 5, 1931, a total of $145,699.16 had been applied for and $20,087.63 had been remitted on the applications.

The drought situation brought about decreases in federal and state appropriations, necessitating a reappraisal of budgets and adjustments in proposed expenditures to available resources.

In January of 1932, Congress passed the Feed and Seed Loan bill which provided low-cost loans to farmers in need of credit. Applications for the loans were generally handled in the county agents office and referred to a county seed loan committee of three men, one of whom was the county key-banker. Approved applications were sent to the Regional Feed and Seed Loan Office in St. Louis. The total number of loans approved was 2,154. Very few applications were rejected. Some borrowers considered the loan as a grant and, therefore, repaid the loan reluctantly - some several years later with considerable interest.

Emergency Relief Activities

Because of the severe drought and low incomes prevailing in 1934, the Extension Service was called upon to give assistance in a number of relief programs including:

1. Homestead Rehabilitation - Developed by the Kansas Emergency Relief committee as a program to aid families on relief to improve their home situations by additional employment, development of new skills, and otherwise add to their income. About 2,000 families used the opportunity to improve their income. The program was conducted by supervisors and assistants employed by the State Emergency Relief committee after the program was organized over a plan developed by the Extension Service.
2. Livestock Distribution and Maintenance - The cattle and hogs purchased during the buying programs under the supervision of the Extension Service were turned over to the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee for distribution and maintenance until their disposal. This program included 478,475 cattle and 7,979 hogs.
3. Subsistence Gardens - The families of the unemployed were encouraged to use whatever plot of ground that was available to produce food for the family. A temporary assistant horticulture specialist was employed from February 1 to November 15, 1934, to carry out the program. County Poor Commissioners furnished seed and plants purchased through dealers at a 25 percent discount. Where families did not have a plot of ground available, an area for a community garden was found and made available. In 88 counties, 14,581 gardens were grown under the plan with a total value of $99,970.79. The drought held down production.

4. Food and Clothing Relief - Extension specialists in Foods and Nutrition held training schools for home demonstration agents on the preparation of low-cost meals. Canning was encouraged. In a few cities, canning centers with large equipment were established. As a result of this program, 32,424 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned; 97,375 pounds of fruits and vegetables were stored; 500 pounds of fruits and vegetables were dried; 17,154 quarts of meat were canned; and 126,571 pounds of meat were cured.
5. Meat Preparation and Utilization - Involved training meetings for the agents who in turn conducted meat cutting and curing demonstrations, using relief funds for purchase of animals for relief families, and packing houses who processed the animals for the families.
6. Clothing - Twelve counties organized and equipped sewing rooms for the use of families in repairing and renovating clothing. Home demonstration agents provided supervision with the assistance of leaders.
7. The Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation - A corporation was organized for the purpose of buying, selling, holding, and otherwise dealing in livestock, machinery, agricultural products, and other commodities which were made available for distribution to relief families. Milk cows received from the cattle buying program were received and distributed to families who were in a situation to adequately care for them.
8. Emergency Crop and Livestock Loans - The government had provided $45,000,000 to loan to farmers in the drought areas. The loans were made, largely, through the county agents office. Spring crop loans were made to 1,993 farmers for $234,205; 11,657 summer fallow loans for $2,109,100; 15,200 livestock feed loans for $879,388.
9. Water Conservation Program - The possibility of ponds constructed in the relief program becoming silted as a result of soil erosion above them brought about a need for a protective program. Extension engineers actively cooperated in a program of terrace construction and contour farming above the ponds. The Relief Committee employed seven district engineers to assist with the program. Extension specialists gave training and demonstrations to assist the district engineers with their program. By the end of the year 29 counties were active in the program with 317,840 feet of terraces surveyed; 123,890 feet of terraces constructed; 683 acres of land were protected by the terraces; locations for 1,452 farm ponds had been surveyed; 525 wells completed; and eleven municipal lakes were under construction.

In 1935, the Emergency Drought Activities continued and included:

1. Cattle buying terminated January 12, 1935, after purchasing 521,041 head for $7,523,942. By counties, the number of cattle purchased ranged from none in Allen County to 17,774 in Osborne County. Some of the best dairy cows were retained and turned over to rehabilitation families.
2. Sheep buying number 9,569 head. Of that number, 1,704 were condemned as unfit for food.
3. An emergency feed program made effective in April of 1935, was handled by the Kansas Homestead Rehabilitation Corporation. The feed purchased and distributed consisted of 170 cars of cereal hay, 137 cars of legume hay, 128 cars of corn fodder, 45 cars of molasses feed, and 30 cars of horse and mule feed. The program extended to 36 western drought designated counties.

4. Reduced freight rates were obtained for drought counties starting June 4, 1935 and continued throughout the year of 1935. The designation of drought counties changed from time to time during the year as moisture conditions changed. The reduced rates were 50 percent of the regular rate for straw, hay and roughages; 2/3 for grains and mixed feeds; 85 percent on livestock going to pasture in another area and 15 percent for the return of the same cattle.
5. Extension cooperated with the Federal Seed Stocks Committee in distributing 52,607 bushels of oats, 4,932 bushels of barley, and 670,000 pounds of sorghum seed of adapted varieties.
6. The sugar beet program in 10 counties involved 416 contracts on which advance payments of $117,375.00 had been made by the end of 1935. The payments were at the rate of $1.55 per ton less the administrative expense of 1.37 cents per ton.
7. The AAA Farm Record Book program started in 1934 was continued in 1935. District leader training meetings were held in each five-county district to acquaint agents and leaders in keeping and summarizing the books. Books distributed numbered 66,254, of which 14,250 were summarized.
8. The cotton program, handled in the Montgomery County office, represented 115,000 pounds with adjustment payments in the amount of $5,726.16 by the end of 1935. The base acreage of 1,414 was adjusted downward to 983.65 acres planted.
9. The tobacco Control Program centered in five northeast Kansas counties with 89 Tobacco Adjustment contracts with a base acreage of 268.6 acres and 163.5 acres planted in 1935
10. Emergency loans to farmers made available to farmers on June 28, 1934, were continued in 1935. The loans were for feed for livestock, spring crops, and wheat seeding.
11. The Rural Rehabilitation program, formerly the Homestead Rehabilitation Program, continued to reach farm families in the drought areas of western Kansas. By August 27, 1935, 9,751 applications for feed, seed, and subsistence had been made and it was estimated that 10,000 additional families would need some form of assistance before another crop could be produced. County extension agents served on the county committees considering the applications. On July 1, 1935, the Rural Rehabilitation program was placed under the direction of the Resettlement Administration. The Extension Service was asked to approve personnel to be employed in the program. County agents emphasized the development of long-time farm plans designed to repay the loans and recover as rapidly as possible from the drought situation.
12. For the fourth year, Extension personnel gave assistance in the Emergency Garden Program sponsored by the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. Reports from 53 counties involved indicate that 171,549 quarts of food were canned and 16,012 bushels stored for winter use.
13. An Emergency Wind Erosion Control Program was administered cooperatively with the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee. Approximately 2,500,000 acres had been reported as needing emergency tillage in an effort to control wind erosion. An allocation of $250,000 was made to Kansas for this work. Since the committees agreed that most of the work would be done by tractors, a payment of ten cents per acre was established. Applications for the tillage payments were made to the county Relief Committee and approved for payment. Each county was given an allotment of money from the state fund. Urgent requests for increases in the county allocations were given consideration and funds were increased to permit the tillage of 750,000 additional acres. A total of 3,287,700 acres were included in the final county quotas.

In 1939, to assist the counties designated as special wind erosion counties in an organization of wind erosion control associations, Director Umberger assigned Walter G. Ward, Head of the Department of Rural Engineering, to work with interested Kansas Counties on the program. It was found that the Kansas law prohibiting corporation farming made illegal the issuance of charters to the proposed associations. However, as the Kansas legislature was in session at that time, a bill was written and promptly passed by the legislature legalizing the wind control associations. County-wide wind erosion control associations were organized in Kearny, Logan, Greeley, Stanton and Stevens Counties; and township associations in Cimarron, Jones-Taloga, Rolla, South Westolga, North Westola and Richfield townships in Morton County. Each of the associations was granted a charter under the provisions of the law enacted for that purpose. Although organized and ready to function according to the plans made, no land was tilled during 1939 under the plan. However, each association was ready to operate whenever necessary. Climatic conditions improved and the wind erosion associations never found it necessary to operate under the law which gave the association authority to lease or otherwise secure the control of the management of land subject to wind erosion, however, the association was denied the privilege of selling any cover crops grown for the prevention of wind erosion.

Disasters

The 1951 Flood

The great flood of 1951 in eastern Kansas had been proceded by great floods in 1844, 1903 and 1935. Tradition records the 1844 flood as the highest in history, being five or six feet higher than the 1951 flood which was next highest. Unusual heavy rains during the spring and early summer of 1951 had thoroughly saturated the soil. When heavy rains started on July 9 and continued through July 12, the run-off was heavy and caused the flood. Some of the heavy rains reported included: over 17 inches 10 miles south of Emporia on the Neosho River; 12 miles west of Council Grove on the Neosho; 12 miles south of Junction City in the Kansas River Basin; and two miles south of Alma in the Kansas River Basin. Over 14 inches fell at Lyndon in the Marais de Cygnes River Basin and 11 miles south of Clay Center in the Kansas River Basin. Heavy rains occurred at many other places in the river basins mentioned.

At the request of the State Mobilization Committee, the County Mobilization Committees prepared estimates of the damage done by the floods on the various rivers. Some of the items in the summary included: 20,208 farms directly damaged by the floods; including 2,817,616 acres of land; 541,269 acres physically damaged by cutting, silt and sand deposits, and debris; buildings destroyed included 236 dwellings, 458 barns, 1,004 grain storage bins, and 3,360 other buildings; farm machinery destroyed included 86 tractors, 178 cars and trucks, 219 combines and hay balers; electrical equipment destroyed included feed grinders, milking machines, etc. on 605 farms, and large equipment in 809 homes. The estimated damage to the items mentioned was $19,562,394. The estimated value of all crops lost was $54,841,244. Livestock lost was valued at $1,138,263. Grain and roughage lost was estimated at $2,880,581. Total estimated losses were $78,422,382.

Extension specialists in engineering, agronomy and home economics prepared publications containing suggestions for emergency reconditioning of machinery and electrical equipment and household furniture. Assistance was given in making a survey to determine the total damage. Extension personnel cooperated with other agencies in their plans for restoration assistance. Not until November of 1951 did Extension receive special funds to assist with the restoration program. By that time much of the emergency restoration work had been completed. Twenty-seven counties had sufficient flood damage that the assistance of one or more emergency agents seemed justified. These were provided for varying periods with the emergency funds ($71,000) granted to the Extension Service. The counties and agents were:

County	Emergency Home Demonstration Agent	Emergency County Agricultural Agent
Allen	Bernice Sievers	A. L. Beal
Coffey		David C. Church
Dickinson		Melvin Morley
Chase	Florence Pretzer	
Douglas	Maryetta Teaford	Don Palmateer
Franklin	Opal Phillips	Charles Robohn
Geary	Margaret Powers	Vance Collins
Greenwood		Piatt Slough Jr.
Jefferson	Maryetta Teaford	Glen Camglin

Johnson	Eva Anset	Joe McCaughey
Labette		Rex Bray
Leavenworth		George Marshall Sr.
Linn		Cleve Miller
Lyon		Richard Jameson
Miami	Marie Barrett	Galen Morley
Doniphan	Bernice Sievers	
Morris		H. V. Samuelson
Neosho	Agnes Carter	Durward Hines
Osage		Leonard F. Bryson
Ottawa		Ralph J. Crow
Pottawatomie	Blanche Crumbaker	Chester Harrell
Riley	Betty Overley	Rex J. Kent
Saline	Molly Weathers	
Shawnee	Virginia Crooks	Glen Allen
Wabaunsee		Nick Milasnovich
Wilson		Manuel B. Penn
Wyandotte	Jessie Luther	James Mellott

Keith Collins was employed as Flood Emergency Extension Engineer, December 26, 1951. Mrs. Bessie L. Loose served as Emergency State Home Economist from December 26, 1951 to June 30, 1952. Those two emergency specialists sought assistance from all extension specialists and worked closely with the county extension agents and the emergancy agents employed.

The goals established included: (1) furnish immediate housing, food, fuel and shelter where needed; (2) protect the health of the public; (3) permanently restore farmsteads; (4) restore productivity of the land; (5) re-establish perennial crops; (6) re-establish fences; (7) practice soil and water conservation to guard against future floods; (8) restore machinery and equipment to operating status; (9) repopulate the flood area with livestock; (10) reactivate flood damaged pastures; and (11) further the programs of all government agencies.

Assistance was given in many areas of subject matter. Each problem experienced by the flooded families was given attention including credit. Government agencies were authorized to make loans at low interest rates to provide the necessary funds for restoration work. Deep plowing demonstrations, sewing machine clinics, furniture refinishing, simple carpentry, food preservation, gardening and many other subjects received attention.

In April of 1952, a flood occurred in the Missouri River valley and assistance was given to the additional counties experiencing flood damage. The emergency personnel completed their work by June 30, 1952, at which time the use of emergency funds terminated.

Tornados

On May 19, 1960, a tornado struck and left a path of destruction across five Kansas counties from one-half to two miles wide and approximately 75 miles long. The tornado first touched the ground in western Shawnee County, then moved northeastward to the state line and into Missouri. The small town of Meriden, northeast of Topeka, was almost completely destroyed. Several other communities received serious damage, and approximately 200 northeast Kansas farm families found their homes and farmsteads seriously or completely destroyed.

The Extension Service, working out from the office of the county agricultural agent in Shawnee County, immediately called a conference of representatives of other agencies including the Farmers' Home Administration, the Soil

Conservation Service, the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, farm managers from local radio and television stations, and the Extension engineering specialists, and the group outlined the services each could render in a relief and reconstruction program. The planned program included:

1. Extension engineers were to provide information and technical planning services for reconstruction.
2. Agencies providing credit established special offices to receive and process applications for loans.
3. The radio, television, and newspaper representatives agreed to handle announcements and information services.

During the clean-up period, county agents contacted 173 of the families whose farmsteads were most severely damaged. The Extension architects devoted eleven day working with the families on reconstruction plans including homes, farm buildings, and farmstead layout where rearrangement of the farm buildings seemed desirable. Forty-four families were given specific assistance in that manner. The county agents also devoted 49 days working with families in a similar manner. In addition, 35 local leaders were given special training by the Extension Architect and Home Furnishing specialist in the repair and care of storm damaged furniture.

That 1960 tornado helped Extension personnel to realize the manner in which they should always be ready to give assistance to families who might be struck by disaster of any kind.

HOUSING FOR THE DIVISION OF COLLEGE EXTENSION

The location of the various offices for the departments within the Division of College Extension is rather meagerly recorded in the annual reports. A small office in the southwest portion of the main floor of Anderson Hall was made available for John H. Miller when he was employed as Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes in 1905. The first specialists employed on July 1, 1909, were housed with their respective subject-matter departments. In Willard's History of KSAC, this statement was made for 1912:

> "Coordination of the work on the campus and out in the state was sought by a provision, 'that extension teachers on agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and horticulture should have their desks in the departments of the College in which they are working'. It was thought that the association of the extension teachers with the others would promote discussion, and insure arrival at agreement, and thus, consistency in the opinions expressed by the two classes of teachers."

On September 1, 1932, the office for the home economics staff was moved from the first floor, southeast corner, to the second floor, southeast corner, The new space allowed an additional office for a supervisory officer and a separate room for the specialists. Previously one district supervisor's and the specialists' desks were in the general office room with the secretaries. The move of the home economics offices vacated space which permitted the State Club Leader to have a private office. The Assistant Club Leaders' desks were in the same room with the clerks and files.

From an early report made by the Director of Extension, this paragraph is quoted:

> "Ample office room for the Division of Extension is provided in the several buildings on the campus. The office of the Dean, the Department of Home Economics, the Department of Home Study Service and the Rural Service Department, as well as the offices for the State Leader of Agricultural Agent Work and the State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work, are located in the Administration Building (Anderson Hall), nine rooms being provided for this purpose. A bulletin and store room and a room used for mailing out bulletins, for the mimeograph and for chart making also are located in this building. The Department of Rural Engineering is well located in offices in the Engineering building. The specialists in the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations are located in the offices of the departments of the Division of Agriculture which they represent."

About 1936, the Manhattan Bible College building was leased and many of the Anderson Hall officed personnel moved to the Bible College building. Later, when further changes in location became necessary and new buildings were being considered, the policy of where to house specialists was given much consideration by the College administration. The Council of Deans' committee on this subject made a study of the policies followed in other states. The council of Deans then approved the policy of housing extension specialists with their respective subject-matter departments as far as space was available. A copy of President James A. McCain's letter to the specialists relative to this matter follows:

"All Subject Matter Specialists
in Extension
COLLEGE

August 13, 1952

Dear Colleagues:

At a meeting of the Administrative Council on June 17, it was agreed that a committee should be appointed to study and recommend a policy in the matter of whether Extension specialists should be housed with resident subject matter departments or with Extension administration as is now the case. This matter needed clarification in advance of detailed planning for new buildings to house the Extension Service, the School of Home Economics and the three Animal Industries Departments.

Furthermore, some confusion existed over whether the College actually had a firm policy in the matter and what the policy was. At present the specialists are with Extension Administration. In December of 1949, however, the College administration gave official approval to a recommendation that space be provided in the new addition to East and West Waters Halls to house certain specialists in agriculture with their subject matter departments. This would imply either a change in the present arrangement or at least a modification of policy as it applies to one group of specialists.

The committee appointed on June 17 surveyed practices in other Land-Grant colleges and elicited opinions from the Extension specialists and department heads directly involved. Under date of July 17, the committee made the following recommendation:

> 'Motion made, seconded, and passed, with Dean L. C. Williams dissenting, that this committee recommend that the policy of Kansas State College be to house Extension subject matter specialists in resident subject matter departments.
>
> 'It was agreed unanimously to recommend that a policy statement on housing extension subject matter specialists be documented and that henceforth plans for new buildings be in conformity with the policy thus declared.'

This report was transmitted to the Administrative Council on August 5 and the council by unanimous vote recommended its adoption. As Dean Williams has informed you, I have accepted the recommendation.

This decision was not an easy one to make. The most cogent argument in favor of maintaining the present policy is my firm belief that the Extension Service of Kansas State College is second to none in the entire nation. It would follow from such a conviction that little would be gained and much risked from such reorganization. However, after a careful study of the committee's report and following conference with several staff members concerned, I am persuaded that the action finally taken should serve to strengthen Extension. I am further confirmed in this belief by Dean Williams' report of the fine spirit in which you who are Extension specialists accepted his announcement of the decision.

I should like to stress that whether we construct a new and adequate building to house the Extension Service is not and has not been involved in this decision. The clarification of our policy in this matter was necessary in order to determine the type of building we should build and the facilities it would provide. A new building for Extension is still Number 2 on our list of priorities, and this building is one of three for which I have indicated to the Board of Regents we wish to seek an appropriation from the 1953 Legislature.

Some apprehension was expressed that the new policy would 'dismember' or reduce the staff of the Extension Service. On the contrary, it seems to me that the policy now agreed upon should have the opposite effect; namely, to enlist a considerable number of additional persons as active supporters of Extension. Each department head with an Extension specialist housed with his staff will now feel even a stronger obligation than ever to work vigorously in behalf of the Extension program.

I have many times expressed gratification over the happy relationship which has prevailed for many years in the College between Extension and resident instruction, and Extension and the Experiment Station. The tradition has been firmly established of reconciling our differences 'within the family' and putting up a united front in our relationships with the groups and individuals we serve throughout the state. I doubt if there is another Land-Grant College that can claim a better record of harmony and cooperation in these areas.

I am sure that under the new housing arrangements and with the same spirit of cooperation and dedication to the job you have shown in the past, we can not only maintain this level of achievement but increase the scope and quality of our service to our constituents.

In line with the policy now agreed upon, Specialists will be housed with subject matter departments at such time as adequate space can be made available for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,

S/James A. McCain
James A. McCain
President"

The location of housing for the Division of Extension through the years is given in outline form on the following page:

LOCATION OF HOUSING FOR THE DIVISION OF COLLEGE EXTENSION

Department	1905-36	1936-42	1942-47	1947-56	1956
Administration	South end of Anderson Hall	Same	Same	SE corner of Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
District Agents	SE Anderson Hall 2nd floor	Bible College	Military Science	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
Home Economics	SW Anderson Hall 2nd floor	Bible College	Military Science	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
4-H Club	SW Anderson Hall 1st floor	Bible College	Wareham House	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
Agricultural Specialists	Res. Depts. & Anderson Hall	Bible College	Military Science	Extension Barracks	Res. Depts.
Engineering	Seaton Hall	Seaton Hall	Seaton Hall	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
Home Study	Basement of Anderson Hall	Same	Same	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall
Bulletin Room	Basement of Anderson Hall	Same	Same	Same	Umberger Hall
Information	Basement of Anderson Hall	Bible College	Wareham House	Extension Barracks	Umberger Hall

2. EXTENSION INFORMATION

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PERSONNEL IN EXTENSION INFORMATION

Miss Mabel Caldwell: Extension Journalist; June 1, 1920 to August 18, 1921

John B. Bennett: Extension Editor; October 15, 1921 to February 28, 1923

Samuel Pickard: Extension Editor; May 16, 1923 to December 31, 1925

M. W. Brown: Extension Editor, Temporary; June 1 to June 30, 1926

Gerald E. Ferris: Extension Editor, Half-Time; September 16, 1926 to June 6, 1927

Lisle L. Longsdorf: Extension Editor; July 1, 1927 to May 8, 1961
also served as Radio Program Director
LWOP January 31, 1955 to January 30, 1956
LWOP August 15, 1960 to May 8, 1961
Associate Extension Editor; May 8, 1961 to September 15, 1961 Retired

Larry Freeman: Assistant Extension Editor; September 1, 1930 to November 30, 1930

O. B. Dryden: Assistant Extension Editor; August 1, 1933 to February 16, 1935

Jean W. Scheel: Student Assistant Editor; January 1934 to July 9, 1934
Assistant Extension Editor; July 10, 1934 to June 30, 1946
Military Leave from December 11, 1942 to June 30, 1946

Miss Jessie Dean: Assistant Radio Program Announcer and Radio Continuity Writer; June 1, 1934 to March 12, 1935

Eugene D. Warner: Temporary Assistant to the Extension Editor; November 1, 1934 to February 14, 1935
Art and Report Specialist, Half-Time; September 1, 1935 to September 30, 1944
Assistant Extension Editor; October 1, 1944 to June 30, 1948
Associate Extension Editor; July 1, 1948 to August 14, 1960
Acting Extension Editor; August 15, 1960 to June 30, 1962
Extension Editor and Associate State Leader, Extension Information; July 1, 1962 to Present*

Maurice L. DuMars: Assistant Extension Editor; February 26, 1935 to July 8, 1936

Miss Pauline Compton: Assistant Extension Editor, Temporary; March 19, 1935 to August 31, 1935

H. B. Summers: Assistant Radio Program Director; July 11, 1935 to August 31, 1935

Miss Ellen Warren: Assistant Extension Editor; July 1, 1936 to September 30, 1940

James P. Chapman: Assistant Extension Editor; July 13, 1936 to August 15, 1942

Miss Ruth T. Botz: Assistant Extension Editor; January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1942

W. Lowell Treaster: Assistant Extension Editor; August 31, 1942 to August 24, 1944

Mrs. Eula Mae C. Kelly: Assistant Extension Editor, Duration of War; November 9, 1942 to May 24, 1952

Harold G. Shankland: Assistant Extension Editor; January 1, 1943 to June 30, 1948
Associate Extension Editor; July 1, 1948 to Present*

Miss Alma Dean Fuller: Assistant Extension Editor; January 4, 1943 to January 5 , 1944

Mrs. Carol Borrege Claar: Creative Artist, Half-Time; November 1, 1943 to February 5, 1944
Creative Artist, Full-Time; February 6, 1944 to January 31, 1949

Elbert B. Macy: Assistant Extension Editor, Farm Labor, Temporary; August 1, 1943 to January 31, 1944

Miss Mary Smith: Assistant Extension Editor, Duration of War; February 15, 1944 to January 15, 1945

Miss Miriam Dexter: Assistant Extension Editor; March 1, 1944 to Present*

James F. Cooper: Assistant Extension Editor, Temporary; January 15, 1945 to March 15, 1945

Mrs. Inella K. Burns: Assistant Extension Editor, Temporary; June 18, 1945 to September 17, 1945
Grant Salisbury: Assistant Extension Editor; September 4, 1945 to March 11, 1948
Dick Cech: Assistant Extension Editor, Temporary; November 10, 1945 to June 15, 1947

Mrs. Olive Miller Osborn: Assistant Extension Editor, Temporary; November 15, 1945 to August 31, 1946

Mrs. Dorothy K. Arnold: Creative Artist; September 23, 1946 to December 31, 1947

Robert Hilgendorf: Assistant Extension Editor; June 16, 1947 to March 8, 1954

Paul DeWeese: Assistant Radio Program Supervisor; July 5, 1948 to August 15, 1953

Mrs. Emma Lou Hinde: Creative Artist; February 21, 1949 to August 20, 1949

James L. Dalton: Creative Artist; September 21, 1949 to August 7, 1952

Miss Marjorie Ann Tennant:	Assistant Extension Editor; July 1, 1952 to Present*
James K. Estes:	Creative Artist: September 15, 1952 to April 27, 1955
Kenneth E. Thomas:	Radio Operator; July 2, 1952 to July 26, 1952 Assistant Radio Program Director; September 8, 1953 to March 8, 1954 Transferred to Department of Extension Radio; March 8, 1954 State Leader of Extension Information; July 1, 1962 to Present*
Everett W. Browning:	Assistant Extension Editor; February 7, 1955 to August 16, 1959
Ernest G. Peck:	Creative Artist; May 2, 1955 to August 31, 1958 Visual Instructor; September 1, 1958 to Present* Military leave from October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962
Chester R. Unruh:	Assistant Extension Editor; September 11, 1961 to Present*
Ralf O. Graham:	Assistant Extension Editor; October 1, 1961 to Present*
Gary R. Dierking:	Visual Instructor; October 1, 1961 to Present*
George L. Smith:	Assistant Extension Editor; September 17, 1962 to December 31, 1962
Fred M. Parris:	Assistant Extension Editor; July 1, 1963 to Present*

* Present is June 30, 1964

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR RADIO STATION KSAC

G. T. Taylor:	Assistant Radio Engineer; September 15, 1924 to June 15, 1928 and June 14, 1930 to August 1, 1930
Kenneth Gapen:	Student Radio Announcer; September 15, 1928, to May 3, 1929
Glenn Webster:	Assistant Radio Engineer; July 1, 1928 to June 13, 1930
R. O. Compton:	Assistant Radio Engineer; September 1, 1930 to August 31, 1933
Eugene Peery:	Assistant Radio Engineer; October 15, 1933 to May 31, 1937
Ray L. Meisenheimer:	Radio Operator; June 1, 1937 to May 31, 1941
Robert C. Dennison:	Radio Operator; June 1, 1941 to March 6, 1943
Bernard P. Holbert:	Chief Radio Engineer; March 7, 1943 to June 30, 1960 Radio Broadcasting Supervisor; July 1, 1960 to Present* Transferred to Department of Extension Radio; March 8, 1954
Charles J. Goshorn:	Assistant Radio Engineer; July 28, 1947 to May 31, 1948
Harold B. Miller:	Assistant Radio Operator; May 14, 1948 to July 15, 1951
Larry R. Crissman:	Radio Broadcasting Engineer; January 22, 1951 to May 15, 1953
Clyde S. Carlson:	Radio Broadcasting Engineer; August 26, 1953 to March 8, 1954 Transferred to Department of Extension Radio; March 8, 1954 to Present*
James A. Temaat:	Radio Broadcasting Engineer, Department of Extension Radio; October 20, 1961 to Present*

* Present is June 30, 1964

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION INFORMATION

The first extension specialists and administrative officers prepared and mailed whatever press releases were prepared until June 1, 1920 at which time Miss Mabel Caldwell was employed as Extension Journalist. Miss Caldwell served until her resignation on August 18, 1921.

John B. Bennett was appointed Extension Editor October 15, 1921 and served until February 28, 1923. The position was vacant until the appointment of Samuel Pickard on May 16, 1923.

On July 1, 1924, the Extension Publicity Project was approved with Samuel Pickard as Extension Editor. He served until December 31, 1925.

Prior to the 1920's, the Home Study Service prepared and released to newspapers certain "timely topics". The biennial report for Home Study for the two-year period ending June 30, 1920, stated that 107 timely topics had been issued and 230,015 copies distributed. Press releases were sent to the selected newspapers by the College Department of Journalism. The extension editor's primary functions in the 1920's included:

1. To inform rural people with the research findings of the College.
2. To assist the field staff in the art of publicizing their programs so that they may be readily understood by the people.

The State's newspaper editors in the early 1920's were skeptical of the news releases from the Extension Service. Gradually the editors learned to know that the rural people were anxious for farm and home facts as being available from extension specialists. The early campaigns of those years provided ample opportunity for many news stories of interest to the people.

Radio programming became a part of Extension Publicity in 1924. That program will be covered under a separate division of this record.

The Extension Publicity Project experienced a gradual development from 1924 to 1940 and the following years. After Samuel Pickard resigned on December 31, 1925, the extension editor position was vacant until M. W. Brown was employed on a temporary basis during the month of June 1926. Gerald E. Ferris was employed half-time from September 16, 1926 to June 6, 1927.

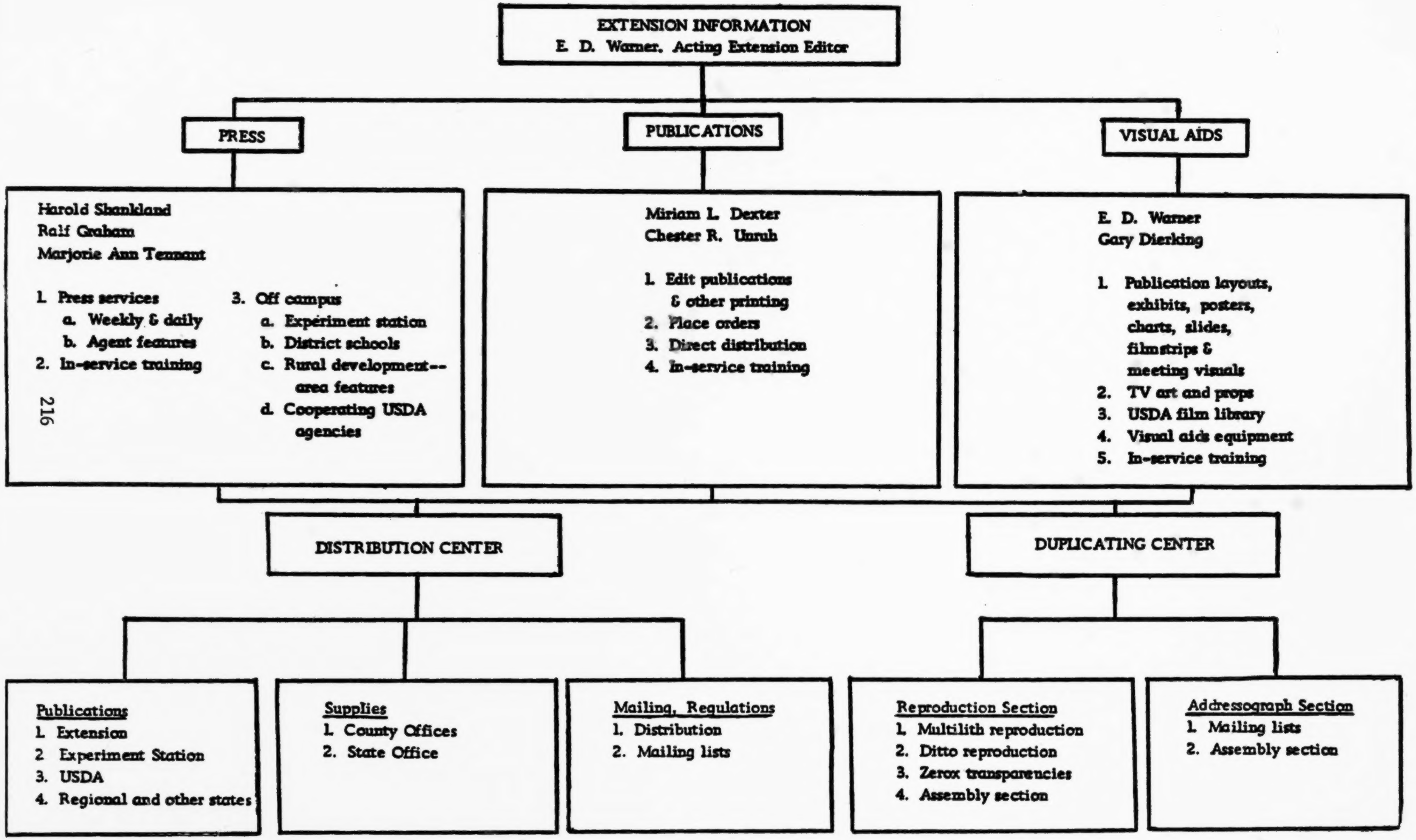
Lisle L. Longsdorf was appointed Extension Editor July 1, 1927, and served until September 15, 1961, a period of more than 34 years. Mr. Longsdorf's assistants are listed with the personnel for Extension Information. The first assistant extension editor position was created July 1, 1934.

On July 1, 1936, Extension Publicity, Project No. 2, and Radio, Project No. 26, were combined into Project No. 2, Extension Publicity and Information.

On March 8, 1954, Radio and Television were again designated as a separate department and project with Kenneth E. Thomas as department head.

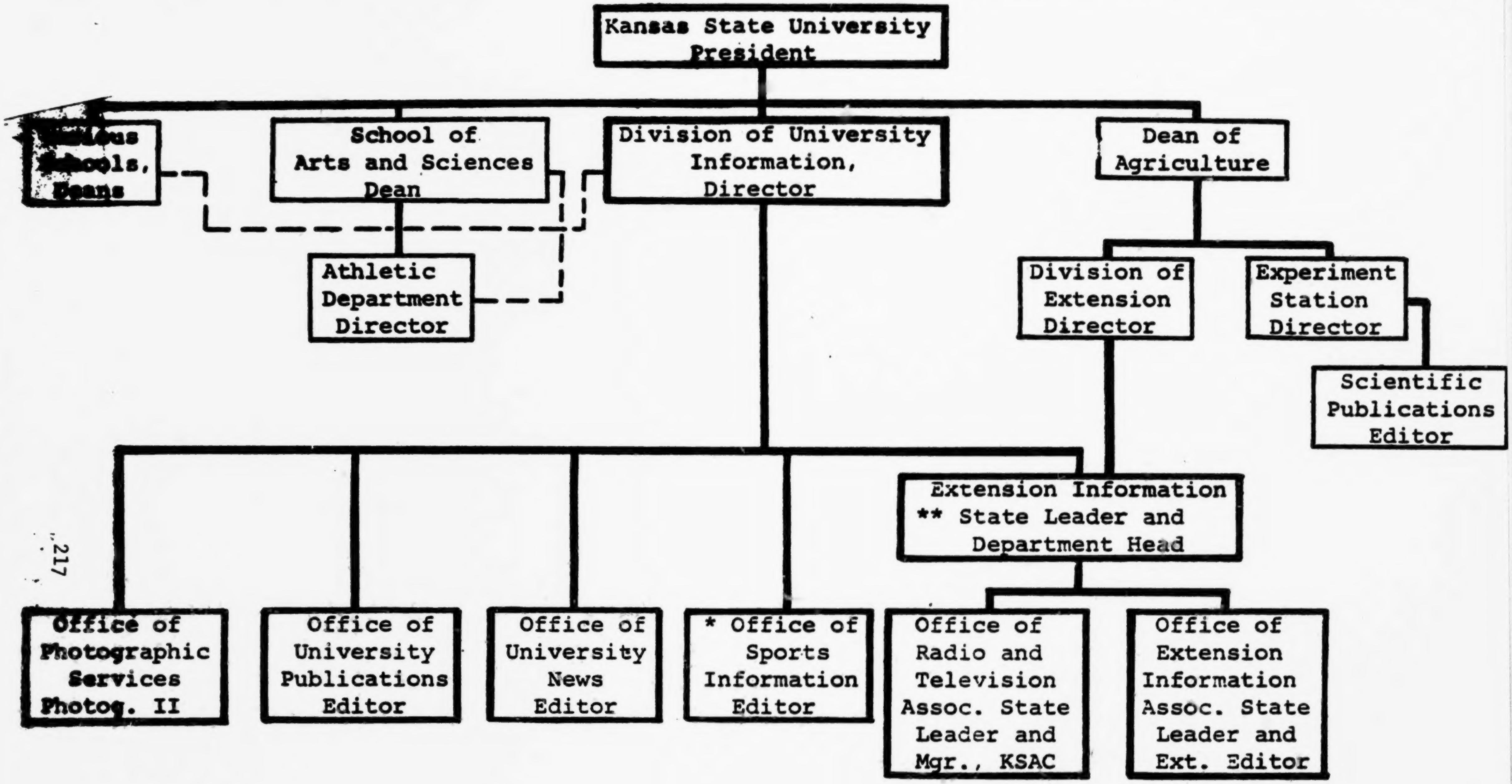
On July 1, 1962, the Division of University Information was created with Dr. Kenneth E. Thomas as State Leader and Director. Within the Division of University Information was placed the Office of Extension Information with Eugene D. Warner as Associate State Leader and Extension Editor, and the Office of Radio and Television Extension with Jack. M. Burke as Associate State Leader and Manager of Radio Station KSAC.

On the following pages are two organization charts, one shows the organization and responsibilities assigned in the Extension Information Department in 1961. The other chart shows the organization for the Division of University Information.


EXTENSION INFORMATION
E. D. Warner, Acting Extension Editor
PRESS
PUBLICATIONS
VISUAL AIDS
Harold Shankland
Ralf Graham
Marjorie Ann Tennant
1. Press services
a. Weekly & daily
b. Agent features
2. In-service training
3. Off campus
a. Experiment station
b. District schools
c. Rural development--area features
d. Cooperating USDA agencies
Miriam L. Dexter
Chester R. Unruh
1. Edit publications & other printing
2. Place orders
3. Direct distribution
4. In-service training
E. D. Warner
Gary Dierking
1. Publication layouts, exhibits, posters, charts, slides, filmstrips & meeting visuals
2. TV art and props
3. USDA film library
4. Visual aids equipment
5. In-service training
DISTRIBUTION CENTER
DUPLICATING CENTER
Publications
1. Extension
2 Experiment Station
3. USDA
4. Regional and other states
Supplies
1. County Offices
2. State Office
Mailing, Regulations
1. Distribution
2. Mailing lists
Reproduction Section
1. Multilith reproduction
2. Ditto reproduction
3. Zerox transparencies
4. Assembly section
Addressograph Section
1. Mailing lists
2. Assembly section

ORGANIZATION OF EXTENSION INFORMATION

1961


Kansas State University President
Various Schools, Deans
School of Arts and Sciences Dean
Division of University Information, Director
Dean of Agriculture
Athletic Department Director
Division of Extension Director
Experiment Station Director
Scientific Publications Editor
Extension Information ** State Leader and Department Head
Office of Photographic Services Photog. II
Office of University Publications Editor
Office of University News Editor
* Office of Sports Information Editor
Office of Radio and Television Assoc. State Leader and Mgr., KSAC
Office of Extension Information Assoc. State Leader and Ext. Editor

* person in this position responsible to Head, Department of Technical Journalism, for residence teaching

** Director of University Information functions also as administrative head of Extension Information

━━━ line relationship

— — — cooperative relationship

ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY INFORMATION

July 1, 1962

THE EXTENSION NEWS

The Extension News a monthly printed publication, was the official house organ of the Extension Service from November, 1921, until it was discontinued in January of 1925. Extension News contained news of extension activities and articles of information to extension personnel. The pressure of the new radio work and shortage of funds made it advisable to discontinue the publication as it served a comparatively small number of persons compared to the other publication prepared by Information and Publicity. A similar publication was never revived; circular letters have served as the means of communication from extension administrators and supervisors to the entire extension staff.

During the years of World War II, a publication entitled The Neighborhood Leader was edited and published by extension information personnel and distributed to almost 10,000 neighborhood leaders in the state. Those two publications have been the only ones issued as newspaper-style publications by the Extension Service.

COMMUNITY DISCUSSION PROGRAMS

During 1935, the extension editor took the lead in organizing and holding Community Discussions as an added phase of field work. That activity was stimulated by the desire to acquaint farm people with the changing economic trends. Community discussion demonstrations were conducted on a five-county group basis throughout the state as a means of training county agents, adult discussion leaders, and selected farmers and homemakers. The program became very popular as a means of teaching but was discontinued at the outbreak of World War II in favor of important war work.

COUNTY AGENT TRAINING

In 1930, a plan for district training meetings for county agents in the field of publicity was approved, however insufficient travel funds necessitated cancellation of the plan at that time. Similar plans were considered for 1931, 1932 and 1933 but not approved because of the shortage of funds. In 1934, however, the district schools were held at Salina, Concordia, Colby, Larned, Wichita and Dodge City. Similar schools were conducted for several years. The objective of the schools was "to develop a corps of able country newspaper correspondents".

In 1938, a five-year program for training county agents was launched with press services being the major study. Other subject matter was included the following years, including:

1939	Illustrations
1940	Film strips and movies
1941	Publications and reports
1942	Training local leaders to write and radio as a teaching method

The district publicity training schools were continued until the early 1940's when World War II activities demanded their suspension.

In 1957, the Director of Extension selected a team of four members to take intensive training in Basic Communications and Oral Communications at the National Project on Agricultural Communications (NPAC) at Michigan State University. The team consisted of:

E. D. Warner, Associate Extension Editor, Chairman of the team
Mildred Walker, Consumer Education Specialist
Norman Whitehair, Grain Marketing Specialist
Leo Wendling, Extension Agricultural Engineer

The training included the basic fundamentals of learning. Plans were made to give training in Basic Communications to all extension personnel. Thirteen district meetings were scheduled for county personnel from November 5, 1957 to May 16, 1958. Three schools were organized for the central staff at Manhattan on June of 1958. The training schools were of four days duration. The subject matter presented included:

How People Learn
Understanding People
Means of Communication
Steps to Effective Communications

Through another series of district training schools early in 1959, all extension personnel were given training in Oral Communications. Written Communications was given in 1960, and Visuals in 1961. In order that new personnel be trained in the various phases of communications, somewhat condensed training was incorporated into the induction training program for all new personnel beginning in 1959.

PRESS SERVICE AND NEWS RELEASES

By 1940, Extension Publicity and Information gathered news material from the various departments of the Extension Service and the College and prepared an average of 13 different articles each week which were distributed to the 500 Kansas weekly newspapers. Timely articles were supplied to 65 daily newspapers. During the year, 337,211 column inches of such material was published. Agreements had been developed with the Action Agencies whereby their news releases were prepared by Extension. A weekly news service was also prepared for the county extension agents. Those articles were written as the agent speaking or were "block in" stories for localization by the agent.

A clipping service had been established. A report of the publicity material used was sent to each department head and each action agency each month. In this manner those who prepared the original material knew the extent to which their material was used by the press. Those services have been continued through the years essentially as organized a quarter century previous.

Addressograph mailing lists had been prepared by 1940. They included lists for the press releases, county agent list, and lists for mailing single copies of publications in certain categories as published. Those mailing lists have been maintained and expanded but always as up to date as possible. Addressograph equipment has been secured for making the stencils, for storage of the various addressograph stencils, and for addressing envelopes or other material of a similar nature. By 1960, a total of 34 mailing lists with 6,361 names and addresses were being maintained.

In 1945, a mat service was initiated and 2,700 mats made with 2,681 used during the year. In 1955, the College Journalism Department made a Fairchild engraver available for extension to use. The engraver made possible more pictures for use by the press of the state especially weekly papers. Seventy percent of the county extension agents were writing personal columns.

The Farm Press was given special consideration in 1945 when the production of feature stories of particular interest to progressive farmers was started. The Kansas Farmer and the Weekly Star Farmer were the two farm publications in Kansas to which approximately 90 percent of the farmers subscribed. Feature stories were occasionally prepared for national farm magazines such as Capper's Farmer, Successful Farming and the Farm Journal, or editorial assistance given specialists who prepared articles to submit for publication. Special articles have also been written for the large daily newspapers of the state who carry farm and home sections in their Sunday editions.

Publicity staff members have been assigned to write feature stories of experiment station field days, state fairs, American Royal Livestock Show, and similar events.

With the creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933 with the Extension Service in charge of administration, the Extension Publicity Department began close cooperation with the agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the preparation and release of news stories and educational material. The annual Publicity report for 1945 includes these agencies to whom cooperation was extended: (Some Wartime Agencies)

Production and Marketing Administration
Office of Information, USDA
National, State and County War Boards
War Food Administration

Office of War Information
Soil Conservation Service
Kansas Crop Improvement Association
State Farm Organizations
Farm Security Administration
Rural Electrification Administration
State Office of Civilian Defense
State and County Nutrition Committees
Farm Credit Administration
U. S. Treasury Department.

The Weekly Star Farmer discontinued publication in March of 1961 at which time the Kansas City Star and Times began a Sunday farm feature section.

Throughout the years since the early 1930's, special consideration has been given to thorough coverage of all 4-H Club events and the educational phases of club work. For many years a 4-H Club Column was written for the Weekly Star Farmer. Biographical material and photographs are obtained for State and National 4-H Club winners and furnished to the press and especially to the individuals home town newspapers. Editorial assistance has been given to the writers of 4-H Club project material, bulletins and handbooks.

In 1961, Ralf O. Graham was employed as an additional assistant extension editor and assigned to write stories of the work of the agricultural experiment station and the branch stations. Also, Mr. Graham, by interviews with research personnel, provided the new research findings to county agents in a form that was useable in news stories and in meetings with farmers.

Complete publicity coverage of special events may be illustrated by the publicity program for the Kansas Wheat Festival held on the College campus on May 18, 1961. The occasion was the dedication of the new Flour and Feed Milling Industries Building and an address by Orville Freeman, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Departments of Publicity and Information and of Radio and Television pooled their efforts with the following releases:

1. Lead story in weekly news releases for four weeks
2. University News Bureau releases on 12 different days
3. Radio-television script service articles on seven days
4. Pictures and script to television stations on five days
5. Mentioned daily on the KSAC Farm Hour program for 17 days
6. Sound-on-film clips narrated by the dean of agriculture used on six stations
7. Personal contacts with personnel of other than college news media
8. Feature story in the May issue of the KSAC program schedule
9. Associated press story on May 17
10. More than 80 news media persons covered the day's activities
11. Nineteen radio stations carried the Secretary's address
12. Five television stations used a video-tape of the address

PUBLICATIONS

By 1940, the publications for which Extension Publicity was responsible consisted of bulletins, circulars and leaflets. Editorial assistance is provided for preparation of publications by specialists. The publications were classified as bulletins, circulars or"M" circulars. Extension Publicity was also responsible for distribution of Extension and USDA publications. The following table gives the numbers of publications edited, printed, and distributed in selected years:

	Publications	No. of Copies	Number of Copies Distributed			
Year	Edited	Printed	Extension	U.S.D.A.	Misc.	Total
1940	18	???	79,108	136,653	642,400	858,161
1945	31	???	93,177	82,852	164,333	340,362*
1950	197	???	151,736	88,707	560,944	1,182,995
1955	94	879,842	1,436,576	177,000	45,000	1,658,576
1960	73	824,061	867,685	146,135	794,948	1,285,680
			Agr'l. Expt. Sta.		243,900	
			No. Central Region		27,960	
1963	82	1,439,350	1,040,288	550,000	???	
			Expt. Station		222,680	3,696,000

*War Years

The distribution of the Agricultural Experiment Station publications was consolidated with extension publications late in 1959. The majority of the publications are distributed to the county extension offices in bulk for distribution to individuals on request.

In 1958, a coordinated plan for editing and publishing extension and experiment station publications was developed and given administrative approval. The new plan provided for the elimination of duplication of material in publications (resident faculty and extension) and the co-authorship of many publications.

VISUAL AIDS OTHER THAN PHOTOGRAPHY

The first specialists prepared whatever charts or drawings desired to illustrate or display the facts to be mentioned in a lecture. Later, student help was used to make charts. In the late 1920's, cloth charts were used widely by specialists, especially those in agriculture,aand large tables were available in the basement of Anderson Hall for the preparation of the charts. Muslin was purchased by the roll for that purpose. Letter stencils of various types and styles were available for use.

On August 30, 1934, E. D. Warner was employed half-time as Art and Report Specialist. Mr. Warner began to bring quality into the charts, posters, and other visual aid materials used by extension personnel. Occasionally some student help was also available. In the 1941 report for the department, the following visual aids were listed as having been prepared during the year:

12	Cloth charts
34	Illustration board charts
524	Other charts including posters of all kinds
621	Illustrations on stencils cut
389	Illustrations drawn
787	Slides mounted

The transformation in the nature of the work done by the Extension Creative Artist is evident in the work reported in 1955 which included:

315	Rough layouts
72	Page layouts
373	Posters and charts
150	Signs
36	Illustrated stencils
48	Cover designs
144	Multigraph drawings
16	Miscellaneous folders illustrated
12	Photos mounted
5	Photos retouched
102	Negatives mounted for photo plates
96	Spot illustrations
36	Hand lettered illustrations
52	Television drawings

The work mentioned was completed by one creative artist with some student help.

In 1956, when the Extension Information Department moved into Umberger Hall, space was available for the installation of a few power tools for the construction of exhibit material, flannel boards, frames for peg-board, and many other items. Previously such work was done by the artist in his basement with his privately owned tools.

For four months, during 1956, the College was responsible for a television program on WIBW-TV at Topeka. All visuals were prepared by the extension artist. Occasional television programs of other stations by extension specialists required visuals. For most effective use of such visuals, a visual aids library was established with storage available in the basement of Umberger Hall.

Fair exhibits also commanded the assistance of the extension artist. Such exhibits varied in size from small ones to be transported by automobile to more elaborate exhibits for the College Centennial observance and for use at the state fairs.

In September of 1961, a second creative artist was added to the staff. The two artists with some student help have been able to prepare visuals, illustrations, posters, and the many other forms of art work desired by the extension specialists. Furthermore, some art work has been done for other departments on the campus. The two artists and one student working twelve hours per week produced the following during the 1962-63 fiscal year:

343	pieces of art work for publications
37	certificates lettered
893	signs, charts and posters
854	flannel graph cards
828	overhead transparencies
72	models, displays, and exhibits
72	television visuals
174	pieces of film and slide set art work
3,273	total pieces of art work

On July 1, 1963, the agricultural experiment station started to pay for one artist half-time to aid in the illustration of experiment station publications.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND SLIDES

The development of color photography brought a great increase in the interest in good photography, although black and white pictures had been used by Extension personnel since simple cameras became available. The Publicity and Information Department personnel took an active part in color photography in two ways - (1) by instructing extension personnel in the use of a camera for color work (as well as camera selection), and (2) providing a service for mounting in glass the color film taken by extension personnel. Specialists started to prepare sets of slides on a given subject, such as grasshopper control, and making the sets available to agents on a loan basis. Because of the demand, as many as 12 or 15 sets of some slide subjects were prepared for loan. A script prepared by the specialist accompanied each set of slides.

The Federal Extension Service at the same time (1940's) prepared film strips on many subjects and provided one copy of each for the Kansas film strip library. The FES film strips were used by specialists and agents. Extra copies were available at a very reasonable cost.

For a few years in the early 1940's, a photograph contest (including slides) was sponsored by the Publicity Department and photographic supply agencies. The latter provided prizes for the outstanding exhibits in each of a number of classes. Those contests provided opportunity, at annual conference, for all personnel to see what others were doing in quality photography and to obtain suggestions for improving their photography.

Photography schools of two or three days duration were conducted for extension personnel with the cooperation of a local photographer who served as the principal instructor. Extension personnel paid a fee to aid in offsetting the cost of the instructor.

In 1945, 58 slide sets were maintained with two new ones added, 267 filmstrips were available to extension personnel, more than 800 photographs were taken and used for publicity or in publications. A motion picture film library was started although no special funds were available for that purpose. Storage space and equipment to service the movie films was installed. During the next five years, more than 100 movie films were accumulated and made available for use.

During 1963, 72 pieces of art work were completed for film or slides. A classified employee was available to keep in workable condition all of the visual aid equipment as well as movie film, check out and in all equipment used by extension personnel, and operate projection equipment for review of film or for special showings on the campus.

DUPLICATION SERVICES

The Home Study Service, housed in the basement of Anderson Hall, was responsible for the first duplication service for the Division of Extension. The equipment consisted of one mimeograph and a mimeoscope for illustrations. Soon after 1925, the duplication service became a responsibility of the extension editor as was the distribution of publications. Mimeographs were continued as the duplication equipment.

In 1955, a multigraph was installed with other duplication equipment and a new development in the duplication program was initiated. Multigraphed folders were substituted for some of the printed leaflets (four-pages). During 1955, 11,840 stencils and multigraph plates were made and 4,793,052 pages of duplicated material were produced.

When the duplicating equipment was moved to Umberger Hall in 1956, an additional multigraph was installed. Mimeograph stencils and multigraph plates were typed by secretaries who devoted full time to that work. Proofreading was done by the department submitting material for duplication. The mimeoscope was used for reproducing illustrations. That organization for the use of the available equipment continued until early 1960 when a Zerox camera produced multigraph plates much faster than typing by hand. Accuracy was not a factor as the plate was exactly as the copy. Illustrations became very much more readily reproduced in the multigraph material.

An eight-page collator for assembling the printed pages was installed in 1959 and increased the efficiency of assembling work. During 1964, equipment (multigraph and collator) was installed to duplicate 11 by 17 inch sheets. That equipment further enlarged the field for duplication work.

A summary of the volume of duplication work is given below:

Volume of Production of Duplication Unit

	Number of:			Number of Impressions With:		
Year	Mimeograph Stencils	Multigraph Plates	Ditto Stencils	Mimeograph Stencils	Multigraph Plates	Ditto Stencils
1956	10,082	2,645	---	2,407,221	2,561,230	---
1957	9,381	2,970	---	2,359,293	2,841,502	---
1958	6,990	5,684	---	1,836,690	4,106,453	---
1959	6,139	7,962	---	1,473,899	6,147,744	---
1960*	Stencils & Plates			Mimeo & Multigraph		
		13,014			7,416,639	
1961		13,516	2,025		7,881,418	84,123
1962		17,549	???		9,528,501	???
1963		15,639	???		10,427,681	181,823

*Zerox camera for making multigraph plates was installed

DISTRIBUTION CENTER

When the Extension Service moved from the Extension Barracks to Umberger Hall in 1956, the Distribution Center was established as a central unit to be responsible for the distribution of Extension and USDA publications specialists' subject matter, administrative materials, records, work forms, and other supplies. Later, an agreement was reached with the Agricultural Experiment Station for the distribution of their publications through the Extension Distribution Center. For a few years, the duplication work was under the supervision of the Director of the Distribution Center. When the duplication work was moved to Room 11, Umberger Hall, a classified employee was placed in charge of the duplicating work.

The Distribution Center also was assigned the responsibility for the care and checking out of visual aid equipment and for its care and upkeep.

A mailing service was also organized within the Distribution Center. The mail is received, distributed throughout the building, mail collected from the various offices and dispatched to the downtown Post Office. Inter-office mail and On-campus mail is also handled by the mail service. Almost 100,000 pieces of mail were handled in 1957.

The number of publications and other materials distributed to the county extension offices and to individuals was 1,923,469 in 1956. That number increased to 3,696,243 in 1963.

RADIO STATION AND PROGRAMS

Experimental work with short-wave equipment had been done as early as 1912 by the Department of Physics as weather reports were broadcast. Those broadcasts were discontinued during World War I but resumed in 1919. At that time the station was known as 9YV. In 1921, Professor Eric Lyon of the Physics Department took charge of the broadcasting equipment and soon converted the 9YV wireless station to a 100-watt radio station with the call letters WTG (1921). Interest grew in the possibilities of broadcasting from the College programs of interest to the people of the state but the equipment was expensive and funds were not available for purchase of the equipment that would have been necessary.

By 1923, a radio station at Milford, about 25 miles distant as the crow flew, had started to operate with call letters of KFKB. The desire for an attempt to use radio program to take programs from the College to the people became sufficiently great on the part of Sam Pickard, Extension Editor, L. C. Williams, Specialist in Horticulture (and later Extension Director), and Professor Eric Lyon that they each contributed $50.00 to guarantee the tolls for a telephone line to Milford to carry the first radio broadcasts beginning February 11, 1924. The results of that early program were such that the people became enthused and brought to the attention of the College administration and members of the legislature. Funds in the amount of $29,000 were appropriated to purchase and install a new 500-watt Western-Electric transmitter. The new station, KSAC, began broadcasing December 1, 1924, and dedicated with a five-hour nation-wide Kansas Aggie program. Thus a dream of taking the College to the People and the People to the College was fulfilled.

The 500-watt station was on a wave-length of 880 kilocycles by special permission of the Acting Secretary of Commerce. The first license was granted on January 27, 1925. On October 30, 1928, KSAC began to divide broadcasting time with Station WSUI, operated by the University of Iowa, Iowa City. At that time permission was granted to change the wave length to 580 kilocycles, a more favorable spot on the dial as a greater area could be reached. The license permitted to use 1000 watts of power during the daytime but restricted to 500 watts at night. Later the Federal Radio Commission began to try to get station sharing time to be located closer together geographically. In August of 1929, the College officials were approached by representatives of a new broadcasting association in Topeka, owned by the Capper Publications with a proposal to share time with them. An agreement was reached and signed November 8, 1929. On November 30, 1929, Station WIBW (Capper Publications) began broadcasting with time shared by KSAC.

The transmitting equipment gradually became worn and somewhat obsolete. On March 14, 1931, the Governor of Kansas Approved a bill appropriating $24,000 for reconstruction of the station. A new 1000-watt transmitter was purchased, a new antenna was suspended between the two towers by Nichols Gymnasium where the transmitting equipment and studio was located on the third floor. In 1937, the equipment was again brought up-to-date. In 1942 a modern announcer's desk, equipped with turntables, was installed. The record library was enlarged with $125 worth of classical records. Transcription equipment was installed in the control room in 1943. That equipment made possible the transcribing of programs for future broadcasts. A new receiver was also installed to meet the requirements of the Seventh Service Command Wartime Code. A proposal and budget was prepared for the purchase of new 5,000-watt transmitting equipment, a total of $83,651.31.

On November 21, 1946, the Federal Communications Commission granted KSAC permission to increase its power from 1000 watts to 5000 watts. That power permitted the station to reach all parts of Kansas effectively. A new building to house the transmitter and a new 433 foot vertical Truscon tower of the latest post-war design was constructed on the Animal Husbandry land two miles north on Denison Avenue. In addition to the new 5000-watt transmitter, there was installed: the old transmitter, a gasoline driven electric generator for emergency power, and other equipment necessary to meet emergencies if power and/or telephone services should be interrupted.

The new equipment and building mentioned in the previous paragraph were financed by a grant of $26,350 from the Sear Roebuck Foundation and permission to use $26,350 of Federal Bankhead-Flannagan extension funds. The use of the federal funds included an agreement to make certain radio program studies relative to subject matter organization and presentation as well as presentation by radio station personalities. (1946 and 1947 reports)

Early in the morning of November 17, 1950, a fire destroyed the KSAC transmitter equipment. The State Emergency Fund Board granted $44,646.95 for rebuilding. In the interim, Radio Station WIBW at Topeka, with whom KSAC shared broadcast time, broadcast the regular radio programs from KSAC over telephone lines. KSAC resumed broadcasting on January 15, 1951.

KSAC PERSONALITIES

1. Sam Pickard, Extension Editor, who had charge of the programs until his resignation on December 31, 1925.
2. George Gemmell, Director of Home Study Service, was assigned the responsibility of program direction upon the resignation of Mr. Pickard. The radio programs were strongly directed toward educational programs under Mr. Gemmell's direction.
3. Lisle L. Longsdorf, Extension Editor from July 1, 1927 to 1961, became the next radio program director. Under Mr. Longsdorf's direction the programs and service to other stations developed in keeping with the interests expressed by the people being served.
4. F. D. Farrell, President of the College, constantly supported the broadcasting service and served on some nation-wide committees.
5. H. Umberger, Director of Extension, took an unusual interest in radio programs and served as Chairman of the Radio Committee of the Land-Grant College Association; Vice President of the National Committee on Education by Radio; and a member of the Advisory Committee of 24 prominent Education in Radio representatives to select outstanding individuals to be listed in the first Who's Who in American Radio Education published in 1940.
6. L. C. Williams, In Charge of Agricultural Specialists and later Director of Extension, constantly encouraged persons working under his supervision to be active in radio program work.
7. Amy Kelly, State Home Demonstration Leader, assisted her co-workers in the preparation of high-type programs for the homemakers of Kansas.
8. Ellen Batchelor, Assistant to the State Leader, prepared and presented a special homemakers program "The Family Circle" for many years prior to her death in 1961.

KSAC RADIO PROGRAMS

The KSAC Radio programs have been quite varied through the years but always with the people in mind and frequently programs were organized as a result of requests from the people. The very first programs, those broadcast from Milford, faculty members presented lectures. Listeners were enrolled in radio courses for a period of ten weeks. The subject matter included: crops, livestock, dairying, poultry, agricultural economics, foods, clothing, interior decoration, rural architecture, farm mechanics, radio and general subjects. Those lectures were given five nights per week from 7:00 to 8:00 p.m. That first effort was so successful that an extended program was organized for a 32-week period and the "curriculum" enlarged to include 27 courses -- five in agriculture, six in engineering, four in home economics, and twelve in general science. That effort was known as the "College of the Air". It remained as one of the main features of the new station KSAC when it went on the air December 1, 1924. A new program initiated December 1, 1924, was the "Farm Hour" scheduled at 12:30 noon. At that time the Farm Hour was composed of introductory music, two seven-minute lectures and a question box. A "Homemakers Program" was introduced February 2, 1925 and extended from 9:55 to 10:25 a.m. At the same time a "Rural School Program" was started and scheduled from 9:00 to 9:25 a.m. In 1926, a program for 4-H Club members was presented on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. On August 1, 1928, the daily schedule was:

9:00 to 9:25 a.m.	Rural School Program
9:25 to 9:55 a.m.	Housewives Musical Program
9:55 to 10:25 a.m.	Housewives Half Hour
12:20 to 12:35 p.m.	News Service
12:35 to 1:20 p.m.	Noon Farm Program
4:00 to 4:30 p.m.	Music Appriciation
7:00 to 8:00 p.m.	College of the Air

Each year brought some changes in the programs scheduled. The programs were under the direction of the Extension Editor and time was a factor also. A market service was added and in 1931 a new series of programs designed to reach prospective students was started.

SYNDICATED RADIO SCRIPT SERVICE

A Syndicated Radio Script Service was established January 18, 1932 with eight commercial stations in Kansas and along the border participating. That service has expanded to more than thrity stations, many of them using the taped programs in addition to the script service.

RADIO FILMSTRIP PROGRAMS

Radio Filmstrip programs were a unique feature used during the 1932-33 year. Copies of the filmstrip were sent to county agents who scheduled meetings at the same time that the program was to be on the air thus coordinating a local program with the program presented in the radio studio on the campus. Finances were not sufficient to extend the program beyond the first year.

By 1935, radio sets in the home were very common in contrast to the comparatively small number in use in 1924 when the programs over KSAC were started. Surveys indicated 300,000 sets in working condition. Of this number a study indicated that about 13,700 farm radios and 14,100 city radios were tuned to KSAC regularly and that an audience of 112,000 persons was not unreasonable. Program schedules were printed and made available to persons requesting them. That practice has continued since 1928.

A Teletype Service was installed by the Department of Journalism and became available March 1, 1938. That service provided news and market information. Students edited the news and market information and made it available for use on the radio programs.

By 1940, KSAC radio programs and service had reached these stages:

1. Three and one-half hours daily broadcast: Homemakers Hour from 9:30 to 10:30 each forenoon, Farm Hour from 12:30 noon to 1:30 p.m., and the College of the Air from 4:30 to 5:30 p.m. except Saturday.
2. The extension editors' time was over-loaded. Radio specialist needed.
3. The All-College Radio Committee was reorganized by President F. D. Farrell with sub-committees assigned to Agricultural Features, Athletics and Special Events, Children's Programs, Dramatics and Student Programs, Evaluations, 4-H Club, Handbook and Publications, Health, Home Economics, Literature and Languages, Music, Public Relations, School Broadcasts, Science Programs, Social Science Programs, and Technical.
4. Radio students were finding ready employment in the radio field.
5. Training in radio program preparation and presentation was given to county extension agents.
6. Twenty-nine commercial radio stations were using script service.
7. Thirty minutes daily were devoted to the promotion of the National Defense Programs. During the war years as much as 25 percent of the broadcast time was devoted to promoting war-time efforts.
8. Near 30,000 radio receivers were tuned regularly to KSAC.

The KSAC facilities provided training for hundreds of students in radio preparation and presentation. The Department of Speech used the facilities to a large extent until a student station was installed. The Department of Music provided live talent for certain of the regularly broadcast programs. Music students also participated in special programs from time to time.

The approval and consturction of other radio stations throughout the state reduced to a certain extent the KSAC listening audience due to local programs and especially local news programs.

On September 4, 1945, Grant A. Salisbury was added to the Publicity and Information staff and assigned to radio programs. He was the first full-time employee in radio. And, on November 1, 1945, Dick Cech joined the staff as Assistant Extension Editor and devoted part-time to radio programs. Also, Mrs. Olive Miller Osborn was employed as Assistant Extension Editor and was the first woman to be responsible for the Homemakers' Hour. She handled other duties in Extension Publicity.

During the years of World War II, KSAC devoted liberal amount of time to

War Loan Drives, Army and Navy Recruiting, Office of War Information news, Red Cross, and the Office of Price Administration.

The regular radio programs broadcast over KSAC during the 1945 were typical for that period of time. They included:

- The Market Basket
- Your Home and You
- College Home Economics Radio Club
- Library Program
- Music Faculty Program
- College Departemnt of Music Program (Students)
- Your College (College administrators)
- Music Notes and Bars (Piano)
- The Farm Hour
- The College of the Air
- 4-H Club Program

Special programs included:

- High School Day
- Industrial Kansas
- Vocational Agriculture Programs
- Veterans' Administration Program
- Farm and Home Week of the Air
- Veterinary Medicine Interviews
- International Security Assembly

RADIO RESEARCH STUDIES

Radio research studies were started in 1946 when the new transmitter and tower were constructed partially with Federal Bankhead-Flannagan funds, the use of which included an agreement to do some research in radio programmings The studies included certain phases of agriculture, home economics, 4-H club, Institute of Citizenship, training of county agents, the Radio Course for country correspondents, and suggested methods of presentation.

Cooperation with commercial radio stations continued through the 1940's by the issuance of "Farm Flashes" and "Homemakers' Chats" daily and "Along the 4-H Front" weekly. Additional releases concerning special events were also prepared and distributed by the Information and Publicity staff. The station also broadcast the talks made by outstanding speakers at the College Student Assemblies. In 1950, the radio station staff arranged for almost 100 interviews with Kansas State personnel by commercial radio farm directors from the area. The campus remote studios were used for this purpose by farm directors from:

WDAF Kansas City
KFEQ St. Joseph, Mo.
KXXX Colby
Voice of America, New York City
KGNO Dodge City

All athletic events on campus were being broadcast and some away-from-home events. Evening events were broadcast in cooperation with Station WIBW of Topeka who shares time on the same wave length as KSAC.

EXTENSION RADIO, PROJECT NO. 26

Extension Radio, Project No. 26 was created March 8, 1954 and the Information and Publicity staff who had been working on radio programs exclusively were transferred to the new department. Those included were: Kenneth E. Thomas to be In Charge, Bernard Holbert as Chief Radio Engineer, and Clyde S. Carlson, Radio Broadcasting Engineer. Robert D. Hilgendorf who had served as Radio Director resigned March 6, 1954.

From the 1953 annual report of the work in Information and Publicity, the following summary statements have been extracted:

More than 4,000 talks given the Kansas State faculty
Approximately 1,500 talks taped for play-back or use of commercial stations
Twenty-two programs from Branch Experiment Stations
Originated the programs for the Sports Network
Maintained membership in NAEB (National Association of Educational Broadcasters) tape network and used 200 network programs
Broadcast 22 high school programs
Printed and distributed approximately 120,000 printed radio programs
Three members of the staff served on a College Television Committee
Cooperating commercial stations numbered 63
Script service to commercial stations included: Farm Flashes, Housekeepers' Chats, and Along the 4-H Front
About 75 local programs were planned and broadcast by cooperating stations including: Farm Forum at Garden City; Field Days at branch Experiment stations; State Fairs; Sorghum Conference for the Southwest; Farm, Home and Industrial Conference at Beloit; and some programs with county agents.

A further record of radio and television activities will be found under the material for the Department of Radio and Television.

TRAINING FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE STUDENTS

Early in 1951 the extension editor was assigned the responsibility as chairman of a Foreign Exchange Committee within the Extension Service. The committee was charged with the responsibility to work with all foreign students or other representatives who were interested in extension methods. That program came about because of the activity of the Federal Economic Cooperation Administration program (ECA). During 1951, 36 foreign students indicated a desire to study extension methods as used in Kansas. In many foreign countries, it was learned, good agricultural research programs have been conducted but the results of the research work had never been taken to the people.

The committee plan for giving aid to the foreign students and exchangees interested in extension methods was to place the foreign representative with an experienced county agent for a short time, two or three weeks. Also, some of the foreign visitors desired to live and work with a farm family. In those cases a county agent was asked to locate a farm family that would like to have the foreign visitor as a guest for from one to three weeks. Families soon began to ask for the privilege to entertain the foreign visitors and little difficulty was experienced in locating suitable families for the visitors.

Some foreign exchange students desired to enroll in the classes in Extension Methods being offered the College students interested in Extension.

Extension Editor, L. L. Longsdorf, was granted a leave of absence from February 22, 1953 to May 22, 1953 to visit Iran as a participant in the Point IV program of the Federal State Department. That experience gave Mr. Longsdorf a "grass roots" view of the kind of training needed by foreign students who came to the College for a training experience.

Several groups of exchangees from a single country were given special assistance as planned with the Federal office handling the Point IV program. An example was a group of veterinarians from Turkey who, after visiting the Schools of Veterinary Medicine at the University, were taken on an organized bus trip to the offices of the State Board of Agriculture, the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, the stockyards at St. Joseph, a packing house in St. Joseph, a cooperative creamery at Everest, A dairy farm at Basehor, beef cattle operations in South Central Kansas, the Branch Experiment Station at Hays, and KSAC Radio Station facilities on the University campus. Twenty Turkish veterinarians comprised the group.

During 1954, 41 visitors from seven foreign countries were given assistance as provided in their educational plan as developed by the Federal office. In 1956, 30 foreign visitors from 11 countries were given assistance in extension methods. In 1957, 35 from nine countries were assisted.

The University established an Office for Foreign Exchange Visitors under a contract with International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and that office developed procedures for handling all the details of the plans with the foreign visitors, thus alleviating Extension personnel from detail responsibility. Each year varying numbers of foreign students have been enrolled in the classes offered in Extension Organization and Policy and Extension Methods. A high percentage of those students were interested in graduate work in Extension Education and completed their master's degrees in that field.

HOUSING FOR EXTENSION INFORMATION

The first extension editors occupied a desk in the office of the Director of Extension. In 1927, Mr. Longsdorf was moved into an office with L. C. Williams, In Charge of Agricultural Specialists. Within a year, an office for the editor was provided in the basement of Anderson Hall on the east side of the hall at the south end of the building. The supply of bulletins and space for the duplication equipment was also located in the basement of Anderson Hall.

In 1937, the College leased (for $700 per month) the three-story stone building at the corner of 14th Street and Anderson Avenue. The building was owned by the Manhattan Bible College who was experiencing difficulty in meeting the payments on the mortgage. The extension editor and his staff were assigned space on the west side of the main floor and later moved to the top floor of the Bible College Building. The bulletin distribution, bulletin storage, and duplication equipment remained in the basement of Anderson Hall.

In 1945, the Bible College was able to regain full use of their building. The Wareham House at 1645 (?) Anderson Avenue was leased to house the Extension Publicity and Information Department and the Department for Boys' and Girls' Club work. At the same time the Departments of County Agent Work, Extension Home Economics, and Agricultural Specialists moved to the second floor of the Military Science Building.

In 1947, after World War II, a group of connected army barracks were moved onto the space just west of Waters Hall (the site of the present Physical Science Building) and arranged for occupancy by Extension Service personnel. The Extension Information Department was assigned space inthe east wing of the Barracks complex. Duplication equipment was moved from Anderson Hall to the barracks area. Bulletin room remained in Anderson Hall.

Early in 1956, when Umberger Hall was ready for occupancy, Extension Information moved into the offices provided for them in the east wing on the main floor. Four offices, a secretaries' office and a projection room were provided in that area. In addition, in the basement of Umberger Hall, space was provided for bulletin storage and distribution, duplication equipment, an art room, and space for storage of paper and envelopes. Within a very few years the art room and duplication room became over-crowded. A zerox camera had been purchased for making multigraph plates and was installed in the room adjacent to the duplication room. The storage space for paper and envelopes was moved to room 11B which was being used for the storage of exhibit material by specialists. To alleviate the crowded condition in the duplication and art rooms, room 11 of Umberger Hall was equipped for the duplication equipment which was installed during 1961. That move provided another room for the creative artists and their equipment. Ample space was available in room 11 for the duplication equipment and the staff who operate it.

Also, in 1961, the projection room on the main floor of Umberger Hall was converted to an office for the assistant extension editors assigned to editing and preparation of copy for publications.

3. COUNTY AGENT WORK

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GENERAL AND SUPERVISION

Administrative Personnel for County Agent Work and County Extension Operations

H. Umberger:	Demonstration Supervisor and Assistant County Agent Leader February 1, 1915 to June 30, 1917 County Agent Leader; July 1, 1917 to December 31, 1918 Dean and Director; January 1, 1919 to June 30, 1947 Dean and Director Emeritus and Professor of Extension Methods; July 1, 1947 to September 30, 1951 Retired, Deceased
Geo. E. Piper:	Assistant County Agent Leader; November 15, 1917 to August 31, 1919
Karl Knaus:	Assistant County Agent Leader; (1916) December 1, 1917 to June 30, 1920 County Agent Leader; July 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922 District Agent, Northeast District; January 1, 1923 to June 20, 1923
A. F. Turner:	Assistant to County Agent Leader; April 1, 1917 to June 30, 1919 Assistant County Agent Leader; July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1923 Field Agent; July 1, 1923 to April 30, 1948 District Agent At Large; May 1, 1948 to December 31, 1949 - Retired
F. A. Dawley:	Assistant County Agent Leader; January 1, 1920 to May 31, 1923 District Agent; June 1, 1923 to August 14, 1923 Field Supervisor; August 15, 1923 to January 31, 1926
A. L. Clapp:	Assistant County Agent Leader; (1917) September 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922 District Agent, Southwest District; January 1, 1923 to October 31, 1928
Geo. W. Salisbury:	Assistant County Agent Leader; (1919) September 6, 1920 to December 31, 1922 District Agent, Southwest District; January 1, 1923 to October 31, 1928
Frank O. Blecha:	District Agent, E. District; (1919) December 1, 1923 to June 30, 1958 - Retired On Leave to Rural Finance; February 1, 1934 to January 31, 1935 On Leave to Farm Labor Program; May 1, 1943 to April 30, 1948

C. R. Jaccard:	District Agent, SW District; (1922) November 1, 1928 to July 9, 1936 To Area Planning Specialist
Cecil L. McFadden:	District Agents, Temporary; (1920) December 4, 1928 to February 28, 1929
John V. Helper:	District Agent, NW District; (1917) March 15, 1930 to March 31, 1941
Harry C. Baird:	District Supervisor; (1920) January 1, 1934 to April 20, 1941 District Agent, NW District; April 21, 1941 to June 8, 1957 - Retired
Earl H. Teagarden:	District Supervisor; (1929) January 1, 1934 to June 30, 1938 District Agent, SW District; July 1, 1938 to July 31, 1956 Transferred to Program Analyst - Retired June 30, 1962
E. A. Cleavinger:	Acting District Agent; (1927) February 1, 1934 to January 31, 1935 Extension Agronomist
Otis B. Glover:	District Supervisor; (1929) January 1, 1934 to July 31, 1956 District Agent, NE District; August 1, 1956 to October 31, 1963 - Retired
Leonard F. Neff:	District Supervisor; (1924) September 5, 1939 to August 14, 1955 LWOP August 15, 1955 to November 30, 1957 on foreign assignment to the Philippines Transferred to Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training Retired June 30, 1961
Mott L. Robinson:	District Supervisor; (1923) July 1, 1941 to April 16, 1945
Louis M. Knight:	District Supervisor; (1923) July 31, 1934 to January 14, 1937 District Agent, SW District; January 15, 1937 to March 20, 1938
Frank A. Hagans:	District Supervisor; (1930) July 21, 1946 to July 31, 1956 District Agent, C. District; August 1, 1956 to Present*
Elmer W. Blankenhagen:	District Supervisor; (1950) September 1, 1955 to July 31, 1956 District Agent, SW District; August 1, 1956 to Present* Sabbatical Leave for Graduate Study; October 8, 1962 to August 18, 1963

Oscar W. Norby:	District Agricultural Agent; (1942) July 1, 1957 Sabbatical Leave for graduate study; October 6, 1958 to October 5, 1959 LWOP for graduate study; October 6, 1959 to December 31, 1960 Transferred to Coordinator of Extension Program Planning State Leader of Field Operation; July 1, 1961 to Present*
Ray M. Hoss:	District Agr'l. Agent; (1935) July 1, 1958 to Present*
Lawrence J. Cox:	District Agr'l. Agent; (1952) September 1, 1958 to Present*
Richard F. King Jr.:	District Agr'l. Agent; (1938) September 1, 1962 to Present*
D. Dean Dicken:	Area Agronomist, Hiawatha; (1942) September 1, 1962 To Present*

*Present is July 1, 1964

The name of the Department of County Agent Work was changed to The Department of County Extension Operations, July 1, 1961.

Early Supervision of County Agent Work

County Agent Work was one of five projects in the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations as recorded in the report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, by John H. Miller, Dean and Director, Division of College Extension. The other projects in that department were:

Boys' and Girls' Club Work
Extension Schools
Farm and Home Institutes
Agricultural Specialists

The Dean and Director served as County Agent Leader.
The other departments in the Division of College Extension were:

Rural Engineering
Home Economics
Home Study Service
Rural Service

County Agent Work, Home Economics, and Agricultural Specialists were supported in part by the newly appropriated Smith-Lever funds.

On February 1, 1915, H. J. C. Umberger was appointed Assistant County Agent Leader and Demonstration Supervisor. He was made County Agent Leader on July 1, 1917.

From the director's report for the year ending June 30, 1915, the following is quoted:

> "On June 30, 1914, there were nine county agents and four district agents covering an average of eight counties each, and on June 30, 1915, there were ten county agents and four district agents. During the fiscal year 1914-15, the county agent work was financed by Smith-Lever funds, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the College of Agriculture funds; and by contributions from individuals and organizations. The county organizations usually consisted of seventy-five to two hundred members."

The districts referred to were created on February 1, 1913, and were composed of the following counties:

Northwest: Smith, Philips, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman Counties with headquarters at Norton
West Central: Ellis, Rooks, Trego, Graham, Sheridan, Gove, Logan and Wallace Counties with headquarters at Hays
Southwest: Edwards, Pawnee, Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Stevens and Morton Counties with headquarters at Dodge City
Southeast: Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho and Wilson Counties with headquarters at Parsons
On January 1, 1916, another district was added. It was composed of: Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley Counties with headquarters at Scott City

The 1916 director's report recorded $41,494.61 as being expended for the County Agent Work project. Four new agents were added, the total then being fourteen. The following policy statement was quoted:

> "In every county except those in the districts, a farm bureau is organized before an agent is employed. The farm bureaus have been largely for the purpose of raising funds to support the county agent and to represent the county in its cooperative relationship with the College and the Department of Agriculture. During the year, effort has been made to reorganize the farm bureaus with local committeemen representing each community within the county for the purpose of advising with the aiding the county agent in his work."

On July 1, 1917, H. Umberger who had carried the title of Assistant County Agent Leader and Demonstration Supervisor, was designated as County Agent Leader. At the same time, the project of County Agent Work which had been in the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations was made the "Department of County Agricultural Agent Work". On July 1, 1920, the name of the department was changed to "County Agent Work".

As the activities associated with World War I developed in 1917 and 1918, the work of this department was greatly expanded as emergency demonstration agents were employed with special federal appropriations made for that purpose. Three Assistant County Agent Leaders were employed: A. F. Turner, G. E. Piper and Karl Knaus.

The Director of Extension, in the fiscal year 1919 report, made this comment about County Agent Work:

> "There are now 51 farm bureaus with county agents employed, which have a membership of 19,666 as compared with 43 farm bureaus a year ago having a total membership of 13,790 farmers. In addition to the county agents employed by organized farm bureau counties, 32 emergancy agents or district agents have been employed on emergency problems which developed in many parts of the state...... There are only 18 counties of the 105 in the state which have not at some time during the past fiscal year been given the service of one of these agents.
>
> "During fiscal year 1919, an effort was made to make the township or community the basis of programs rather than the county. Community committees were named and charged with the responsibility of determining which projects should be emphasized. At the annual meeting of the farm bureau, the various community programs were coordinated into a county program with various members of the executive committee acting as chairman of the county project committee."

In 1919, the staff of the County Agent Work consisted of these men:

- H. Umberger, County Agent Leader
- A. F. Turner, Assistant County Agent Leader, had general charge of organization work. He was assisted by:
    - J. M. Kessler
    - C. A. Scott
    - F. A. Dawley
- Geo. E. Piper, Assistant County Agent Leader, assisted with general administration and had special charge of county finances.
- Karl Knaus, Assistant County Agent Leader, had general charge of the project work in the counties and helped place new agents.

The county agricultural agents employed during fiscal year 1919, their county, their headquarters, date of appointment, salary and dates of changes in salary, and date of resignation if made during the year, are given in the following table: (on next page)

By 1921, the supervisory staff consisted of the following men:

H. Umberger,	Dean, Division of Extension
Karl Knuas,	County Agent Leader
A. F Turner,	Assistant County Agent Leader
F. A. Dawley,	" " " "
A. L. Clapp,	" " " "
G. W. Salisbury,	" " " "

County Agent Personnel - June 30, 1919

County	Agent	Headquarters	Appointed	Salary	Resigned
Anderson	F. S. Turner	Garnett	Nov. 5, 1917	$1200	Aug. 10, 1918
			July 1, 1918	1600	
			Jan. 1, 1919	1800	
Atchison	O. C. Hagans	Effingham	Mar. 16, 1918	2000	
Barber	Thomas Clarke	Medicine Lodge	Mar. 11, 1919	2000	
Barton	Ward S. Gates	Great Bend	Sept. 9, 1918	1800	Feb. 1, 1919
	Theo. W. Thordarson		Mar. 15, 1919	1800	
Bourbon	A. C. Maloney	Fort Scott	July 10, 1918	2000	
Chase	Preston O. Hale	Cottonwood Falls	Feb. 1, 1917	1800	
			Feb. 15, 1919	2000	
Cherokee	E. J. Willis	Columbus	July 1, 1918	1800	Sept. 30, 1919
Cheyenne	A. C. Hancock	St. Francis	June 24, 1918	1700	July 15, 1918
			Feb. 16, 1919	2000	
Clay	O. B. Burtis	Clay Center	Jan. 1, 1919	1700	June 15, 1919
	Robert E. Curtis		June 16, 1919	1700	
Clark	A. B. Kimball	Ashland	Aug. 20, 1918	1800	
Coffey	J. H. McAdams	Burlington	July 14, 1919	1800	
Comanche	E. L. Garrett	Coldwater	May 22, 1919	1800	
Doniphan	Herman F. Tagge	Troy	April 16, 1918	1700	April 1, 1919
	F. H. Dillenback		April 1, 1919		
Douglas	Fred T. Rees	Lawrence	July 16, 1918	1800	Feb. 1, 1919
	E. H. Ptacek		April 1, 1919	1800	Oct. 31, 1919
Franklin	F. Joe Robbins	Ottawa	July 1, 1917	1200	
			July 1, 1919	2200	
Finney	Chas. E. Cassell	Garden City	July 1, 1917	1800	
Ford	John V. Helper	Dodge City	Aug. 15, 1917	1600	
			July 1, 1918	1800	Nov. 30, 1919
Gray	H. J. Adams	Cimarron	June 27, 1918	1800	
Greenwood	W. W. Wright	Eureka	Mar. 15, 1918	2000	
Harvey	W. A. Wunsch	Newton	Mar. 1, 1918	2000	
Hodgeman	J. W. Thornburgh	Jetmore	July 5, 1918	1800	Sept. 30, 1919
Jackson	E. H. Leker	Holton	Aug. 12, 1918	1800	
Johnson	Harry S. Wilson	Olathe	Nov. 5, 1917	2200	

Jefferson	Joe M. Goodwin	Oskaloosa	Jan. 1, 1919	1800	
Jewell	A. E. Jones	Mankato	July 1, 1917	1800	Aug. 5, 1918
			Feb. 1, 1919	2000	
Kingman	H. L. Hildwein	Kingman	Oct. 5, 1918	1800	
Labette	Geo. W. Salisbury	Altamont	Feb. 1, 1919	1800	
Leavenworth	I. N. Chapman	Leavenworth	Sept. 1, 1916	1500	
			???	2000	
Lyon	H. L. Popenoe	Emporia	May 15, 1914	1700	
			???	1800	Dec. 31, 1918
	Gaylord Hancock		Mar. 1, 1919	2400	
Marion	J. L. Garlough	Marion	May 1919	1800	Sept. 14, 1919
	R. F. Olinger		Sept. 15, 1919	1800	
Marshall	R. L. Barnum	Marysville	Aug. 20, 1918	2000	June 9, 1919
	O. T. Bonnett	Blue Rapids	Nov. 10, 1919	1800	
Meade	C. L. Howard	Meade	July 16, 1918	1500	Aug. 31, 1919
	C. V. Maloney		Sept. 1, 1919	1800	
Miami	L. R. Alt	Paola	Sept. 16, 1918	1800	March 1, 1919
	J. V. Quigley		Mar. 16, 1919	1800	Nov. 30, 1919
Montgomery	Hayes M. Coe	Independence	Nov. 25, 1918	2000	
Morris	W. L. Tayloe	Council Grove	July 7, 1919	2000	
McPherson	V. M. Emmert	McPherson	June 1, 1916	1800	
			July 1, 1918	2200	
Nemaha	J. M. Murray	Seneca	Jan. 1, 1919	1800	Sept. 30, 1919
Neosho	Chas. D. Thompson	Erie	May 24, 1918	1600	
			Oct. 1, 1919	1840	
Pawnee	R. P. Schnacke	Larned	June 20, 1916	1700	
			???	2200	
Pratt	Louis E. Howard	Pratt	Jan. 1, 1919	1800	
Rawlins	E. I. Maris	Atwood	July 1, 1918	2000	
Sedgwick	E. J. Macy	Wichita	June 15, 1918	2500	
			???	2800	
Shawnee	Frank O. Blecha	Topeka	Feb 10, 1919	1800	
Sumner	W. A. Boys	Wellington	Aug. 1, 1918	2400	
Washington	R. W. Schafer	Washington	Feb. 1, 1917	1600	
			July 1, 1918	1800	
Wilson	R. O. Smith	Fredonia	April 6, 1916	1600	
			???	1800	
Wyandotte	A. D. Folker	Kansas City, Kans.	July 1, 1919	2700	
Wichita-Greeley	Geo. W. Sidwell	Leoti	Jan. 1, 1918	1800	
			July 21, 1919	1800	Nov. 30, 1919
West Central	L. E. Willoughby	Hays	Dec. 1, 1918	1800	

Organization of the Department of County Agent Work

> "The county agent department is one of seven departments in the Division of Extension. It is charged with the responsibility for the supervision of county agricultural agent work. This department also handles to a large extent the county financial matters for the Department of Boys' and Girls' Club Work and the Department of Home Demonstration Work.
>
> "Financial reports from the counties, covering the above lines of work, are received and checked. County budgets are prepared and a certain portion of the organization work prior to the establishment of a club agent or a home demonstration agent in a county is handled by this department.
>
> "Mr. Knaus as county agent leader has general charge of the department, keeping closely in touch with, and assisting the assistant county agent leaders with their work as outlined below. He also handles matters of cooperative relationships with other organizations and departments affecting county agent work.
>
> "Mr. Turner has general charge of the organization work, the development of the local farm bureau programs and allied matters.
>
> "Mr. F. A. Dawley has charge of the county financial matters, supervises the budgets with the assistance of the county agent leader, and receives and checks financial statements before they are forwarded to the Director's office for final approval.
>
> "Mr. A. L. Clapp has general charge of the project work, the selection and location of applicants for county agent positions and allied work.
>
> "Mr. G. W. Salisbury has charge of the project reports, prepares the quarterly reports and the project section of the annual report.
>
> "Kansas has not found it advisable to district the state and charge an assistant county agent leader with the responsibility for all of the work in a given district. It has seemed more advisable to give such assistant charge of a particular phase of the supervisory program for study and investigation but have him assist other members of the department with their work in the field."

The inspector from the Federal Extension Serivce in 1920, made the following comments about the County Agent Work project:

> "The chief problem is adequate supervision from the central office and this is more difficult than it otherwise would be from the fact that the counties can pay more salary for agents than the College can pay for assistant county agent leaders.
>
> "Demands for county agents in new counties are coming in faster than they can be met. Beginning July 1, 1920, the amount of money allotted to each county was reduced from $1200 to $1000. Even so, five more counties than funds can be provided for will be ready to undertake the work before January 1, 1921.
>
> "While there were only four counties in 1918 with some fashion of organization, by the end of 1919 there were 40 counties, nearly all having better community organization with project leaders in at least several communities in each county."

The 1919 Annual Extension Conference

The annual conference of extension workers was held in Manhattan the week of October 13 to 18, 1919. The program was so arranged that the conference was primarily a conference of extension methods, with very little subject matter discussion. Conference committees consisting of county agents, specialists and representatives of subject matter departments were selected and charged with development of projects for different lines of work. The committees reported 32 projects which formed the basis for developing county programs. The following projects were reviewed in the report for 1919:

Soils
- Soil blowing
- Irrigation
- Drainage
- Soil washing
- Acidity
- Soil fertility

Crops
- Variety tests
- Corn variety tests
- Sorghum variety tests
- Wheat improvement
- Government seed loans
- Potato improvement
- Fertilizer tests
- Orchard demonstrations
- Acre orchards
- Pasture demonstrations

Plant Disease Control
- Stinking smut of wheat
- Oats smut
- Potato disease control

Miscellaneous Crops
- Tractor demonstrations
- Threshing schools

Miscellaneous
- Boys' and Girls' Club Work
- Sale and Exchange (Feed & Livestock)
- Fairs - County exhibits
- Questionnaires

Livestock
- Breeders' associations
- Sales pavilions
- Dairying
- Cow testing associations
- Cow associations (financing)
- Hogs
- Beef cattle
- Sheep
- Poultry
- Disease control
- Hog cholera

Miscellaneous Livestock
- Feed inspection
- Feed importation, southwest Kansas
- Multiple hitch

Insect and Rodent Pests
- Grasshoppers
- Cutworm
- Hessian fly
- Chinch bug
- Jack rabbits
- Pocket gophers
- Prairie dog control

Farm Management Demonstration
- Assistance in income tax returns
- Harvest labor

The Office Record System - 1921

"During the months of April and May 1921, the members of the central office visited and checked up the office filing system in the following counties: (48 named). A part of the system has been installed in the other farm bureau counties but the work could not be completed at the time as the counties did not have all of the necessary equipment.

"The systmm installed was exactly the same as advocated in U. S. Department Circular 107 entitled, 'A System of Field and Office Records for County Extension Workers' by M. C Wilson. The agents have found it difficult to follow this system because they have not been in the habit of checking the field note book pads, also they have not been making regular use of their filing systems as is necessary if the record is kept of all the calls. We have continually emphasized the value and need for keeping these records and the men who have given this system a fair trial realize its value. Approximately 60 percent of the county agents are now reporting number of calls and inquiries on each project at the conclusion of the write up. The summary is bringing information to the agents regarding their work that often is a surprise to them."

The Extension Program

"During 1922 the development of the program and organization with the community is the unit has been continued. Good progress in the development of community organizations is again shown. 402 communities developed definite programs of work as compared to 293 for 1921, showing an increase for 1922 of 109 communities. 583 community committee meetings were reported in 1922 as compared to 210 in 1921.

"While variations in the method of developing the community organizations have been made, the fundamental principles have been adhered to with success. ......

"During the year some difficulty was experienced in connecting the community organization work and program development as represented by the county agent leader's office, with the work of the specialist through the department of institutes and extension schools. This was due as much to an outgrowth form of organization within the division as to any other factor. That difficulty apparently has been completely overcome by the reorganization of the departments during the year, placing the direction of both the work of developing the program and its execution under the supervision of the district leader."

On September 2, 1922, the Leavenworth County Farm Bureau held a Decennial Celebration to commemorate the beginning of county agent work in Kansas when P. H. Ross started work as the Leavenworth County Agent on September 1, 1912. The Kansas City Livestock Exchange furnished 5,000 pounds of beef for a barbecue. The Kansas Farm Bureau and the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce cooperated with the Extension Service in the celebration. A pageant, "The Awakening of the West", under the direction of Miss Oceola Burr, daughter of Walter Burr, head of the Extension

Department of Rural Service, was presented in the evening with 500 costumed actors from 12 communities within the county. More than 12,000 persons attended during the day and evening.

When supervisory districts were designated effective January 1, 1923, one policy relative to supervision of county extension programs was agreed upon. It was that the district supervisor was to be responsible to all programs in his district but that the subject matter specialists and their work would be supervised by the Department of Agricultural Specialists or the Department of Home Economics as the case might be. It was planned that the specialists should devote a major portion of their time to a limited number of counties rather than to spread his work over the entire state. It was considered that such a policy would demand more thorough training of the county agents with less dependence upon direct assistance from a specialist.

During 1924, a scheduling system for arranging dates between specialists and county agents was revised due to considerable confusion resulting from promiscuous concellation of scheduled dates. The policy established in 1924 included:

1. That a scheduled date would not be changed without the approval of all parties concerned.
2. That cancellation of dates affecting regular schedules would not become effective without the approval of the Director of Extension.

It was realized in all cases that the effectiveness of a well-planned calendar of work which is designed to effect the most efficient use of the time of the specialists and county agents, also a minimum of travel expense, could only be accomplished by adherence to the original plan. Previously many of those calendars had been rendered practically ineffective because of cancellations throughout the year.

A scheduling procedure has continued through the years, usually under the direction of a Schedule Committee. By 1961, the primary responsibility for the preparation of the schedules became lodged in the Department of County Extension Operations.

The Development of Supervisory Districts

"On January 1, 1923, the organization of this office was changed in accordance with plans suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture. The new organization provides for four district leaders directly in charge of the extension work in four districts of the State. It also provided for one District Agent at Large who is responsible mainly for the extension of organized agricultural extension work in counties that do not have the work so organized ..... (See map on following page)

"The new plan of organization provided that the District Agent should be the extension leader in his district. He should be responsible for the maintaining of all county agent work and home demonstration work and club agent work. He should also be responsible for the organization of such work in unorganized counties. It is his duty to help the county agent plan his program, to assist in arranging for the major projects in the various counties, to recommend men for positions open in his territory, and to generally oversee all extension work in that district.

"The office work of the District Agent force was also definitely divided, Mr. Knaus having charge of the central office and of stenographic help. Mr. Salisbury had charge of all narrative report work. Mr. Dawley had charge of all financial reports. Mr. Clapp had charge of maintaining a list of eligible county agent material. As other duties arose they were assigned to some particular individual."

Assistance to Counties

"..... Each county has been visited at least three times during the year: first, in December to attend the Annual meeting of the county farm bureau; second, in January to outline projects to be carried during the year; and third, in May and June to prepare a budget as the law provides....."

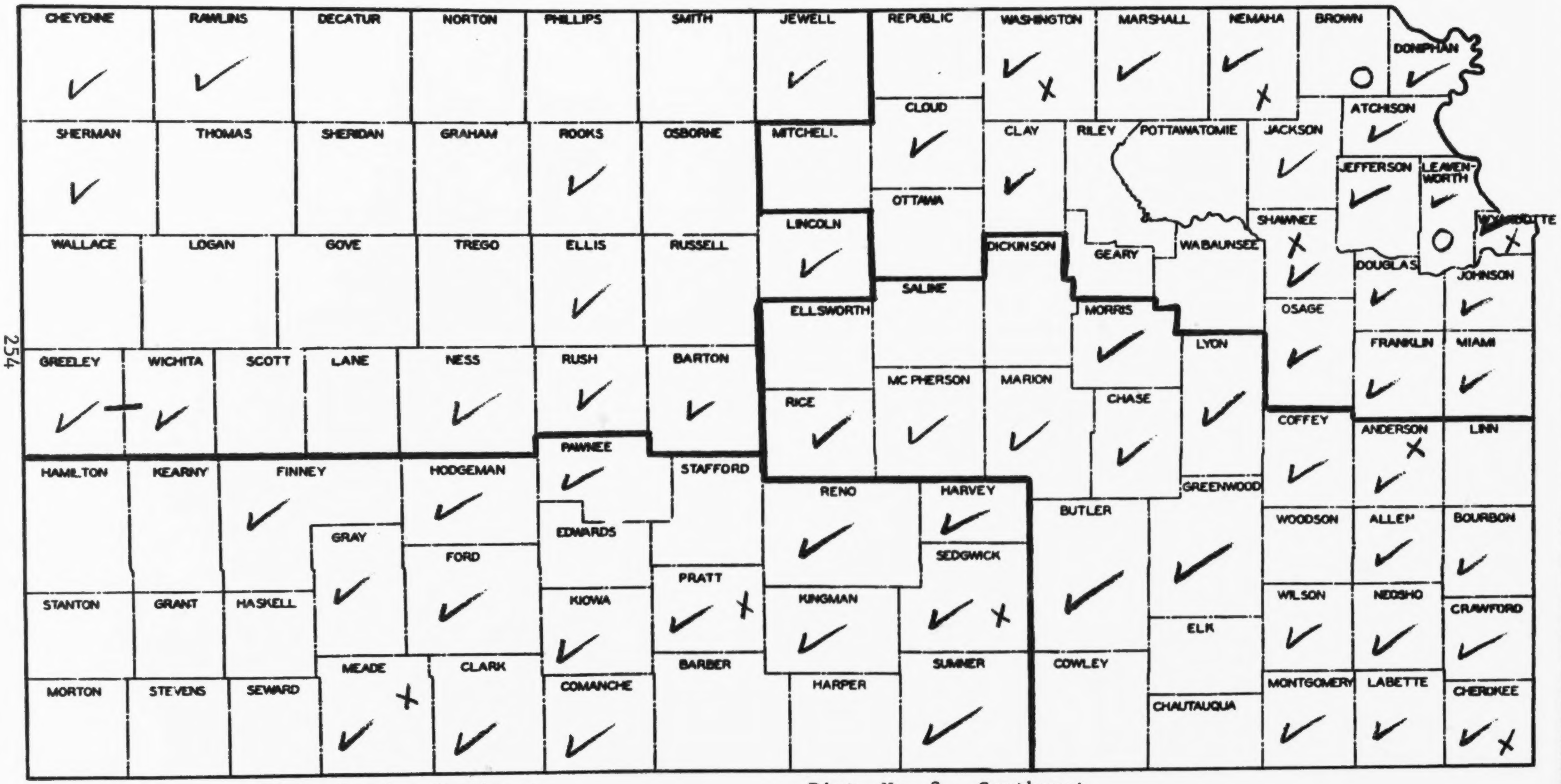
The 1923 annual report indicated that the state had been divided into four supervisory districts. At that time the northwest district was without a district agent, formerly titled Assistant County Agent Leader. At that time a discussion was held to decide whether or not four supervisors were essential in the administration of county agent work. The final decision was that the work was placed under three supervisors and the state was divided into three districts as shown on the map on page 255.

Each district agent was in direct charge of the county agent work and gave general supervision to all extension work in his district. He worked with the specialists, the specialists' leaders and the county agents in determining the program of the counties. He also assisted in distributing the time of the specialists visits to the counties.

The district Agents' supervisory responsibilities were calendarized as follows in 1926:

November through February	Building county programs Program calendars Extension organization
March and April	Inspection of each county agent including office, files, record system, progress of program, methods and cooperation.

From Director's Report for 1922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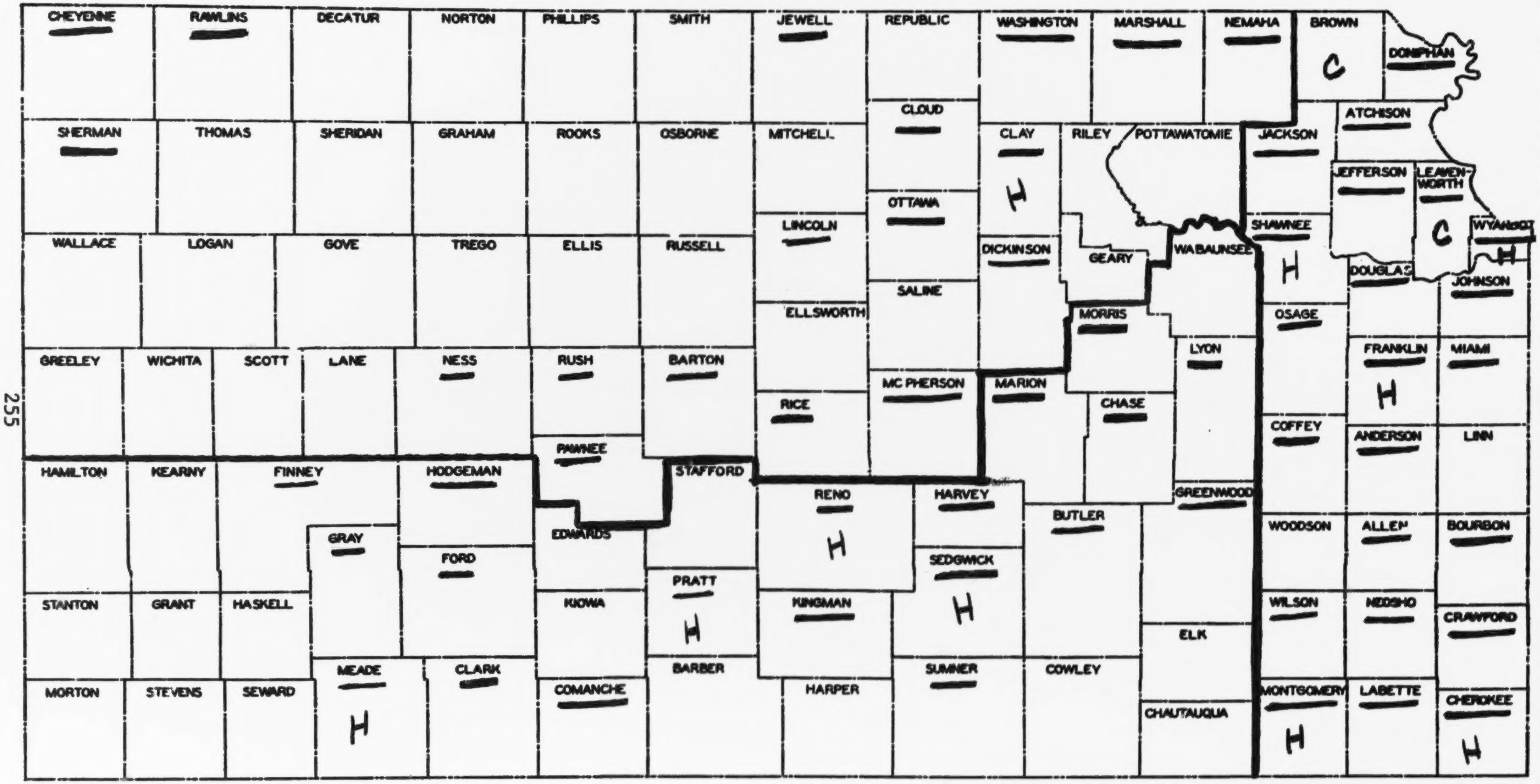
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE

Dist. No. 1 - Northeast
Karl Knaus; 17 org. Co., 8 unorg.
Dist. No. 3 - Southwest
A. L. Clapp; 14 org. Co., 13 unorg.

Dist. No. 2 - Southeast
Geo. W. Salisbury; 18 org. Co., 7 unorg.
Dist. No. 4 - Northwest
F. A. Dawley; 12 org. Co., 15 unorg.

✓ County Agent × Home Demonstration Agent ○ Club Agent

1924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	Org. Co.	Unorg. Co.	HDA	Club Leader
Northwest	18	26	1	-
Southwest	19	17	4	-
Eastern	22	3	5	2
	59	46	10	2

——— County Agent   H - HDA   C - Club Agent

May through July	Preparing budgets for next year, and preparing for presentation to appropriating bodies
August	Vacation
September and October	Outlining state programs

On September 1, 1931, the supervision of the county home demonstration agents was placed on a district basis with the same districts as for supervision of the county agricultural agents. The supervisors were given the title of "Assistant Home Demonstration Leader". The supervisors were:

Miss Ellen M. Batchelor
Miss May Miles
Miss Alpha Latzke

The supervision of 4-H Club Work was on a state-wide basis, not by districts as for the other two phases of the extension program.

The division of the state into three districts with each district containing approximately the same number of organized counties did make each district with a much uneven number of total counties:

Northwest District	44
Southwest District	36
Eastern District	25

In late 1933, the Extension Service was assigned the responsibility of administering the National Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. Some supervision was required in every county. Because of this situation the state was redistricted and each district was given 35 counties or one-third of the total number of counties in the state. At the same time, each of the three districts was divided into seven five-county subdistricts for the purpose of scheduling those five counties into a week of travel for the supervisor or a specialist. The realignment of the districts and the subdistricts is given on a map following.

The additional supervisory responsibilities brought about by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program in 1933 was met temporarily by assigning most of the agricultural specialists to supervisory work during the last four months of 1933. Each such specialist supervised from five to seven counties only.

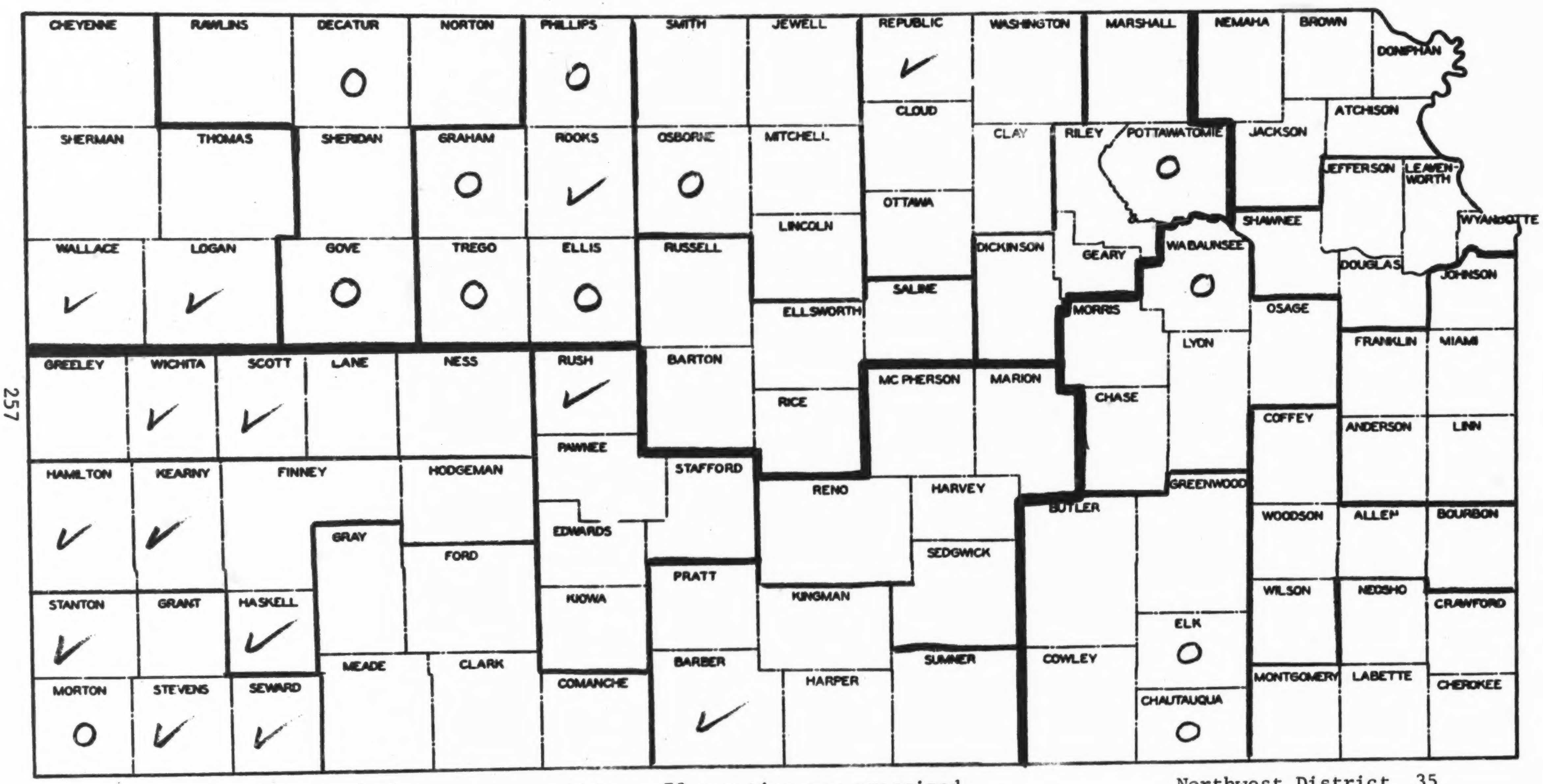
On January 1, 1934, three additional supervisor positions were authorized, the salaries to be paid from AAA funds. With the new supervisors, the supervisory staff then consisted of:

Northwest District	John V. Hepler, District Agent Harry C. Baird, District Supervisor
Southwest District	C. R. Jaccard, District Agent E. H. Teagarden, District Supervisor
Eastern District	Frank O. Blecha, District Agent Otis B. Glover, District Supervisor

The stimulus for county organizations to provide supervision for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program in addition to sponsorship for a county extension program brought about the organization of the following counties late in 1933 and during 1934:

November 4, 1933	Kiowa
December 20, 1933	Stevens
December 29, 1933	Seward
January 12, 1923	Logan
January 12, 1934	Rush (Reorganiztion)

Supervisory Districts - 1934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MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE

▬ District Boundaries

— Boundaries of five-county subdistricts for supervision and program scheduling

White - 79 counties are organized

0 - 12 counties not organized and doubtful

✓ - 14 counties not organized but hopeful

Northwest District 35

Southwest District 35

Eastern District 35

January 19, 1934	Republic
January 25, 1934	Rooks (Reorganization)
January 25, 1934	Scott
January 26, 1934	Wallace
February 1, 1934	Kearney
February 2, 1934	Stanton
February 14, 1934	Haskell
February 14, 1934	Barber (Reorganization)
February 15, 1934	Hamilton
March 8, 1934	Wichita
June 26, 1934	Graham
August 15, 1934	Ellis (Reorganization)
December 5, 1934	Osborne

In 1935, the following counties were organized:

February 26, 1935	Elk
June 27, 1935	Pottawatomie
December 29, 1935	Chautauqua

During 1936, the following:

February 19, 1936	Decatur
March 26, 1936	Morton
April 2, 1936	Phillips
April 10, 1936	Wabaunsee

The status of the county organization and the agents employed are given on the map on the following page:

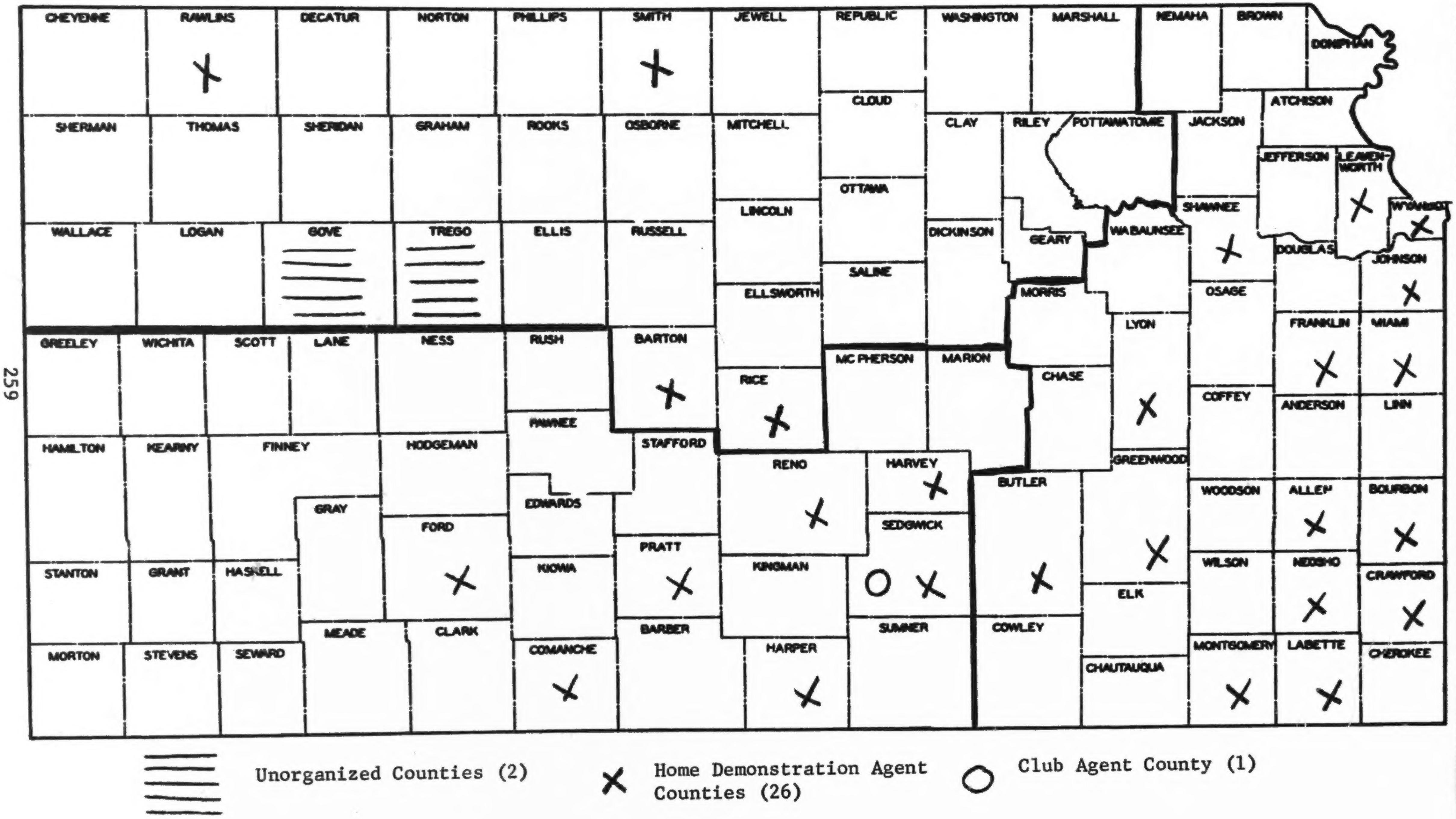
Trego County was organized December 19, 1950. Gove County was never organized under the county farm bureau law but was organized as a County Agricultural Extension Council in 1951.

In 1935, an agreement was developed wherein the cow testing associations became Dairy Farm Record Associations and the tester was given the title of Assistant County Agent with $25.00 of his monthly salary paid by the Extension Service. Each member dairyman kept a complete farm account book in addition to his dairy herd record. Thus additional farm account books became available for summary and analysis. That program continued until June 30, 1947, at which time 23 associations had cooperated in the farm record keeping activities with the help of the assistant agents. The program was discontinued in 1947 because of the lack of funds.

A similar agreement was developed for assigning an assistant agent to a county with a Soil Conservation Association. The assistant's salary was paid by the Extension Service and his local expenses were paid by the Soil Conservation Association and the county farm bureau. Fourteen counties had taken advantage of this agreement by 1942 during which year the program was discontinued because of the shortage of qualified men due to military service in World War II.

During 1935, the state was divided into Type-of-Farming Areas on the basis of agricultural and economic conditions. The areas also became the basis of extension program planning in the agricultural phase particularly. Area meeting were scheduled for December 1935 and January of 1936 to review with agents and leaders the agricultural data for the area and to formulate a procedure for developing county programs based upon the statistical data.

County and District Organization - 1936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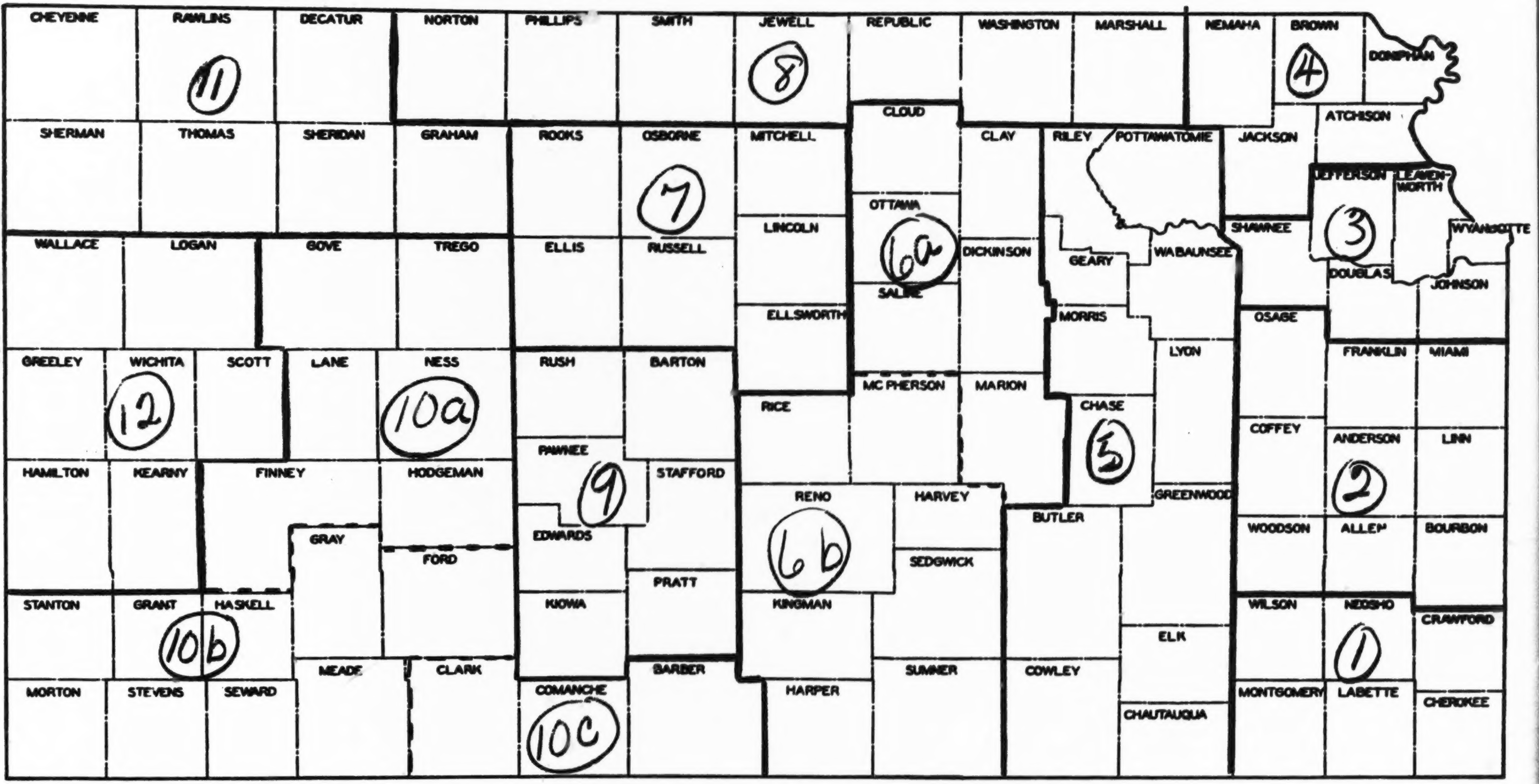
▤ Unorganized Counties (2)

✕ Home Demonstration Agent Counties (26)

○ Club Agent County (1)

Early in 1936, the United States Supreme Court declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional. The Congress almost immediately passed the Agricultural Conservation Act which provided for payments to farmers for diverting acreages of wheat and corn to soil conserving uses. Since the Extension Service was administrating the Agricultural Conservation program, it appeared that certain practices would be approved by the newly developed Type-of-Farming Areas. For that reason the boundaries of the supervisory districts were revised to coincide with the Type-of-Farming Areas. Maps on the following pages give the Type-of-Farming Areas and the revised district boundaries.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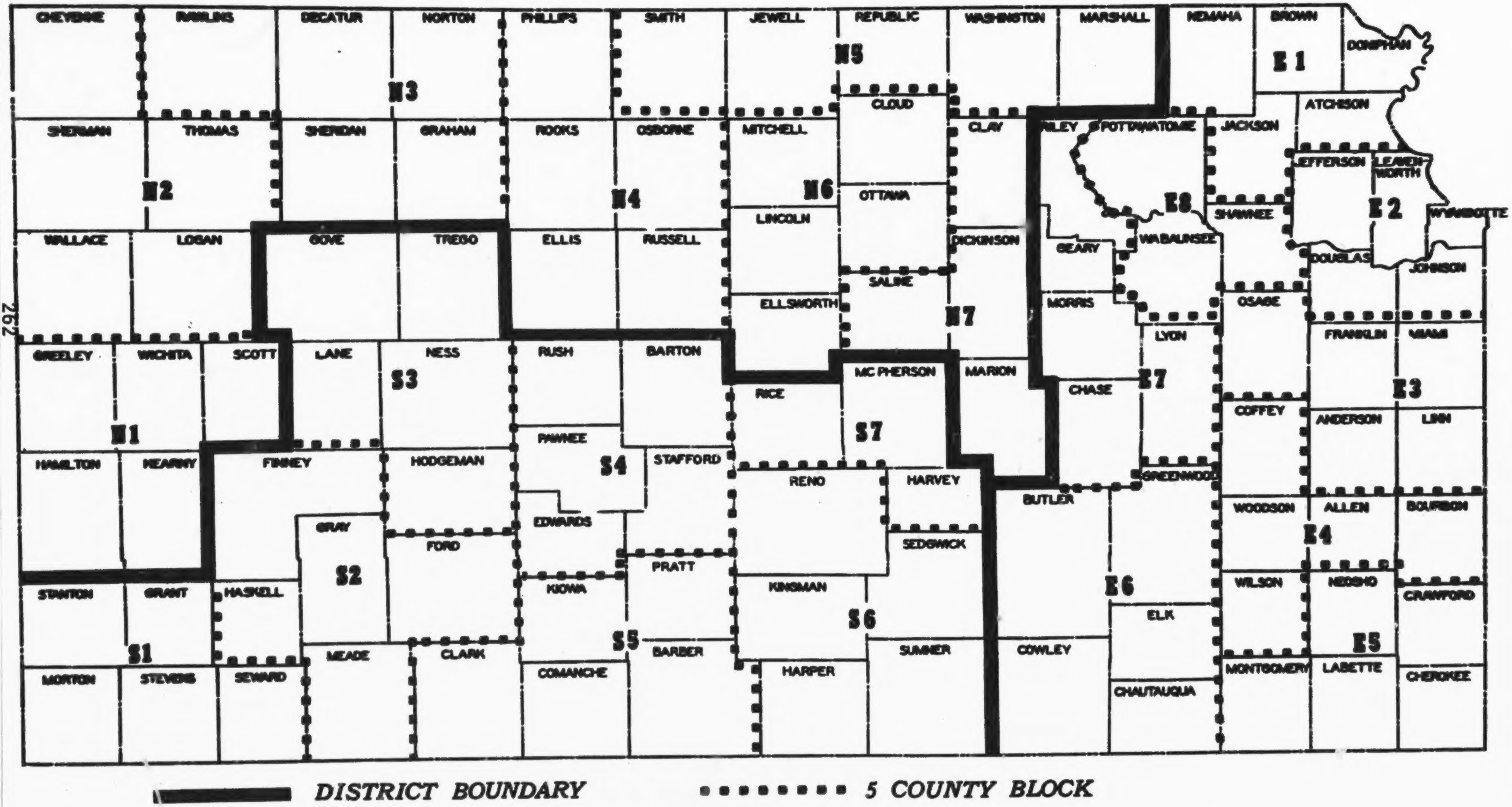
Type-of-Farming Areas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MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
5 COUNTY BLOCK

District boundaries as established March 30, 1936

These boundaries continued until 1956

On January 1, 1936, the supervisory staff and their responsibility consisted of the following:

Northwest District	John V. Hepler, District Agent
	Harry C. Baird, District Supervisor
Southwest District	C. R. Jaccard, District Agent
	E. H. Teagarden, District Supervisor
Eastern District	Frank O. Blecha, District Agent
	Louis M. Knight, District Supervisor

Each district also included a supervisor for home economics and an Assistant State Club Leader for 4-H Club Work.

In 1954, authority was approved for an additional home economics supervisor position in each of the three districts. Each district supervisory staff then consisted of:

2 supervisors for agriculture
2 supervisors for home economics
1 supervisor for 4-H Club Work

On June 1, 1956, Dr. Harold E. Jones became Director of Extension. Director Jones and Associate Director Paul W. Griffith began a study of the entire administrative organization and a revised organization plan was approved by the University administration and the Board of Regents. The portion of that plan pertaining to supervision of county agents provided that the state be divided into five supervisory districts each to be staffed by one district agricultural agent, one district home economics agent, and one 4-H club specialist. The revised district boundaries are given on a map on the following page.

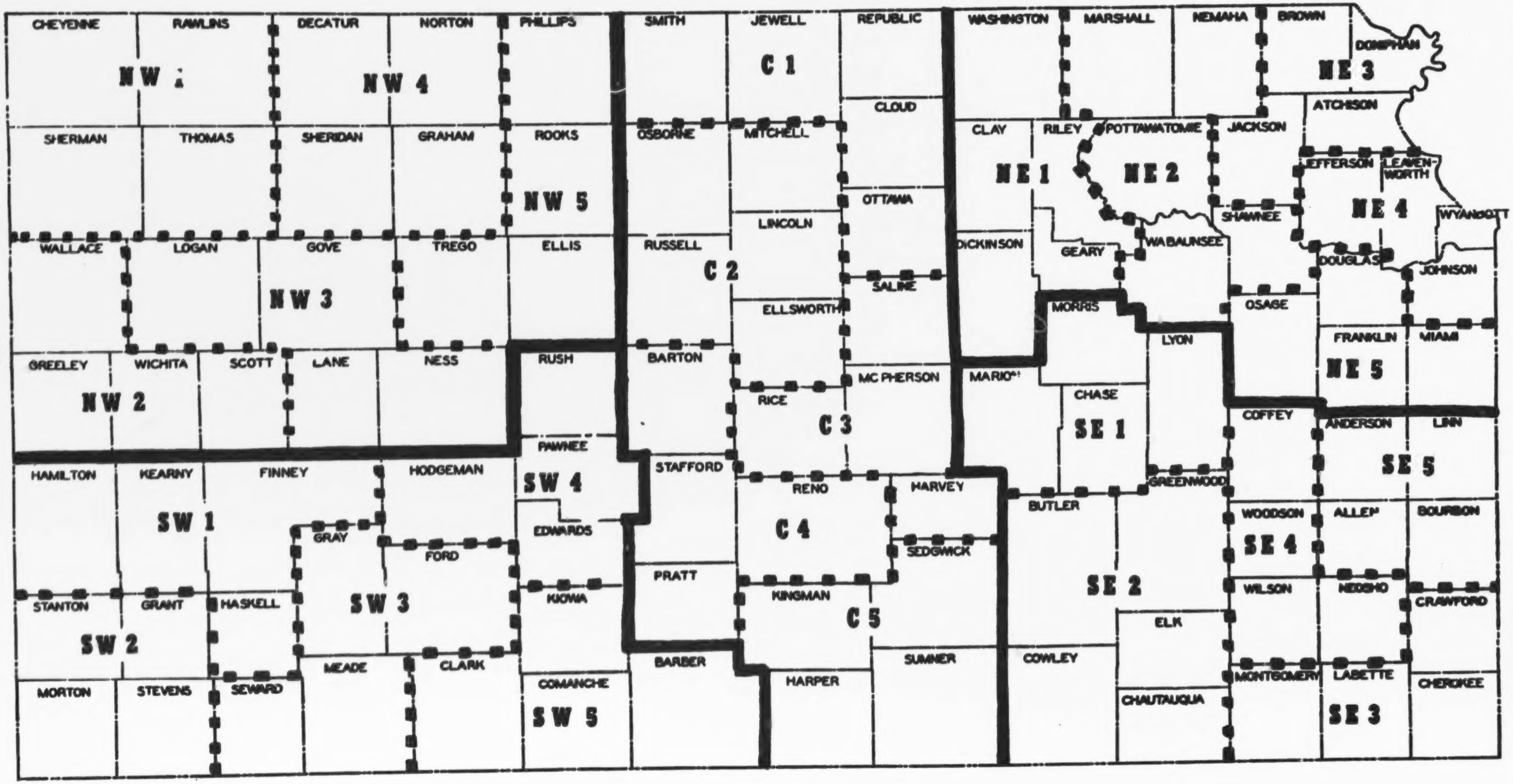
In the 1956 reorganization plan for administration and supervision, certain new positions were established for the purpose of adding emphasis to extension programs. Those positions were:

Assistant Director, in charge of programs training and studies
Associate State Home Economics Leader for Programs
Associate State Club Leader for Programs
Coordinator of Extension Program Planning
Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training
Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis

The district supervisors employed prior to the revision of the districts and their assignments were:

Prior to August 1, 1956	After August 1, 1956
Northwest District	Northwest District
Harry C. Baird, DAA	Harry C. Baird, DAA
Frank Hagans, DAS	Margaret Koenig, DHEA
Annabelle Dickinson, DHEA	Mary E. Border, ASCL (Temporary)
Marie Hendershot, DHEA	
Glenn Busset, ASCL (On leave)	
Southwest District	Southwest District
E. H. Teagarden, DAA	Elmer W. Blankenhagen, DAA
Loenard F. Neff, DAS (On leave)	Isabel Dodrill, DHEA
Elmer W. Blankenhagen, DAS	John B. Hanna, ASCL
Ella M. Meyer, DHEA	
Isabel Dodrill, DHEA	
John B. Hanna, ASCL	

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS, DIVISION OF EXTENSION, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
NW 1
NW 4
C 1
NE 3
CLOUD
ATCHISON
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
LEAVEN-WORTH
NE 1
NE 2
NW 5
OTTAWA
SHAWNEE
NE 4
WYANDOTT
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
C 2
NW 3
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
MC PHERSON
MARION
NE 5
NW 2
RICE
CHASE
C 3
SE 1
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
SW 4
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
GREENWOOD
SE 5
SW 1
C 4
BUTLER
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
EDWARDS
GRAY
FORD
SEDGWICK
SE 4
PRATT
SE 2
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
SW 3
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
C 5
SW 2
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
CHAUTAUQUA
SW 5
SE 3

District Boundaries Effective August 1, 1956

Eastern District
Frank Blecha, DAA
Otis B. Glover, DAS
Mary Ruth Vanskike, DHEA
Margaret Koenig, DHEA
Roger Regnier, ASCL

Central District
Frank Hagans, DDA
Annabelle Dickinson, DHEA
Charles Hoyt, ASCL

Northeast District
Otis B. Glover, DAA
Ella M. Meyer, DHEA
Loren Goyen, ASCL

Southeast District
Frank Blecha, DAA
Marie Hendershot, DHEA
Roger Regnier, ASCL

Abbreviations used:
DAA - District Agricultural Agent
DAS - District Agricultural Supervisor
DHEA - District Home Economics Agent
ASCL - Assistant State Club Leader

Assignments to the new positions included:
E. H. Teagarden, Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis
Mary Ruth Vanskike, Associate State Home Economics Leader for Programs
Leonard F. Neff, (On leave), Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training
Glenn Busset, (On leave), Associate State Club Leader for Programs

Gove and Trego Counties - Last to organize for Extension Programs

Gove and Trego Counties have never organized a county farm bureau prior to 1950. On February 22, George W. Sidwell, former county agricultural agent in Rice County, was assigned to Gove and Trego Counties to give assistance in their extension program which consisted largely of their 4-H Club program, and to determine the interest in organizing county farm bureaus for sponsoring county extension programs in these two counties.

Trego County leaders organized a county farm bureau during 1951 and Mr. Sidwell was employed as their agricultural agent.

Gove County was in the process of organizing a county farm bureau when the county extension council law was passed. Considerable opposition had been manifest against the county farm bureau, therefore efforts to organize as an extension organization were dropped and a county agricultural extension council was organized to operate under the law made effective January 1, 1952

Kansas Memorandum of Understanding

Since the county agricultural extension council law provides for cooperation between the Division of College Extension of Kansas State University and the county extension councils, a memorandum between these two parties was developed early in 1952. Some of the important provisions of the memorandum are:

1. The university will conduct its extension program in the counties only by cooperation with the extension councils.
2. The university will provide a staff of specialists to assist in the execution of county extension programs.
3. The university will provide administrative supervisors to represent the director of extension in carrying out his responsibilities in the counties in an effort to maintain satisfactory relationships.
4. The university will use mass media including the press, radio and television to acquaint the people of Kansas of the progress being made in the extension program.
5. The extension council will provide a satisfactory county office as headquarters for the county extension agents.
6. The extension council will cooperate with the university in the selection and employment of county extension agents.
7. The extension council will expend funds in keeping with established policies and laws of the state.
8. The extension council will maintain a complete record af all receipts and expenditures and an accurate record of the business transacted by the executive board and the council.
9. The extension council will plan and conduct a county extension program in keeping with the legislation pertaining to such programs.

Responsibilities of the District Agents

(Briefed from Job Descriptions revised January 1960)

The district agricultural agent serves as the county agent leader for his district. As such he will:

1. Be responsible for coordinating policy, programs, schedules, agent training, county office management, reports and public relations for all phases of Extension work.
2. Hold regular conferences with other district extension agents.
3. Consult with and assist the county agricultural agents and represent the Director of Extension in meetings with the executive boards and county commissioners in respect to budget matters.
4. Counsel with the district home economics agents to determine the budget needs of the various phases of the county extension program.
5. Be specifically responsible for the selection of candidates for county extension agent position.
6. Present all county extension agent candidates to the executive boards of the county extension councils.
7. Represent the Director of Extension in all matters pertaining to personnel relationships in county offices.
8. Secure complete cooperation between all county extension agents in the respective counties in the planning and execution of well balanced county programs.
9. Be responsible for securing the necessary local cooperation and needed local funds.
10. Be responsible for the work and training of the county extension agents.
11. Counsel with the Assistant Director for programs, training and studies as to the needs of the district regarding these activities.
12. Cooperate with state leaders of agricultural and engineering specialists regarding the subject matter and agent training activities for agents.
13. Advise the Director of Extension through the Associate Director for management operations as to personnel, budgets and operational needs of the various counties in the district.
14. Keep the Director of Extension advised at all times regarding specific agricultural problems and conditions and the progress of agricultural programs within the district.

The district home economics agent will:

1. Be responsible for the coordination of the county home economics programs within the district.

2. Assist the county home economics agents with preparation, evaluation and reporting of the programs within their respective counties.

3. Be responsible for the organization of home economics Extension programs in non-home economics agent counties.

4. Advise with the district agricultural agent as to coordinated Extension policy, programs, schedules, agent training, county office management, reports and public relations for the various counties.

5. Counsel with the district agricultural agent as to personnel, program and budget needs of the various counties.

6. Recommend candidates for county home economics agent positions to the district agricultural agent.

7. Be responsible for coordination of state-wide home economics programs and training within the district.

8. Counsel with the State Leader for programs and training as to the needs of the district regarding these activities.

9. Cooperate with the Associate Home Economics State Leader for programs regarding the subject matter and agent training activities of the various home economics specialists in the district.

10. Through the State Leader of Home Economics, keep the Director of Extension advised at all times regarding specific problems and conditions on the district as well as the progress of the home economics program.

Change of the Department Name

On July 1, 1961, the name of the project known as County Agent Work was changed to County Extension Operations. Dr. Oscar W. Norby, then Coordinator of Extension Program Planning, was made State Leader of Field Operations and the position of Coordinator of Extension Program Planning was discontinued. The new state leader was assigned the responsibility of coordinating the work in county extension finances, county personnel and county extension programs. The State Leader was made responsible to the Director of Extension through the Associate Director for the activities of the county extension agents. At the same time, the five district home economics agents, who had been responsible to the State Leader for Home Economics, were made administratively responsible to the State Leader of Field Operations. The Assistant State Club Leaders assigned to each district were given the title of Specialist in 4-H Club Work but continued their administrative responsibility to the State Leader for Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

The extension Personnel list for July 1, 1964 included:

Department of county Extension Operations (Project 8)

Oscar W. Norby	State Leader, Field Operations
Frank A. Hagans	District Agricultural Agent (Central District)
Position vacant*	District Home Economics Agent (Central District)
Richard F. King Jr.	District Agricultural Agent (Northeast District)
Mrs. Kathryn E. Sughrue	District Home Economics Agent (Northeast District)
Ray M. Hoss	District Agricultural Agent (Southeast District)
Miss Velma M. McGaugh	District Home Economics Agent (Southeast District)
Lawrence J. Cox	District Agricultural Agent (Northwest District)
Miss Isabel N. Dodrill	District Home Economics Agent (Northwest District)
Elmer W. Blankenhagen	District Agricultural Agent (Southwest District)
Miss Ruth I. Wells	District Home Economics Agent(Southwest District)
D. Dean Dicken	Area Extension Agronomist, Hiawatha, Kansas

*Position previously held by Miss Marie Hendershot

County Project Exhibit Contest- 1927

"The Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture of the Kansas State Fair announced that a contest of county exhibits would be conducted in connection with the State Fair at Hutchinson. Some of the rules were:

1. Competition will be open to any county organization in Kansas.
2. No county may enter more than one exhibit.
3. The number of competing counties was limited to five.
4. Detailed plans submitted to the General Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture by August 1, 1927.
5. A committee shall determine, from plans submitted, the five counties that will compete.
6. In so far as possible the district leaders and specialists will assist the counties in preparing the exhibits.
7. There will be allotted to each county scoring more than 75 points the sum of $75. In addition there will be awarded to the three high scoring counties the amounts of $100, $75 and $50 for first, second and third placings respectively."

The Superintendent, Dean L. E. Call, appointed a committee composed of: H. Umberger, Director of Extension; J. C. Mohler, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture; and H. W. Avery, Member of the State Fair Board, to select the counties to compete in the contest. The committee met August 1, 1927, with Dean Call. Twenty-one counties had submitted plans for exhibits. The counties selected, the project, and the placing was:

Geary County	Poultry	Second place
Clay	Poultry	First place
Dickinson	Entomology	Third place
Rice	Farm Accounts	Fourth place
Bourbon	Lime and Legumes	Fifth place

The specialists assisted in whatever manner possible in the preparation of the exhibits. An extensive score card was devised including the general headings: (1) Effectiveness in attracting attention, holding interest, and convincing individual; (2) Success of project in County or Community; and (3) General appearance, attractive, arrangement and neatness. This contest has been continued through the years with the county agricultural agents carrying the responsibility.

Short Courses for Young Farmers

On February 24 and 25, 1938, a short course was held at Colby for young men beyond 4-H club age but not yet on their own in farming, the Extension Service and the Branch Experiment Station cooperating. Sixty-one young men from 12 northwest Kansas counties attended. Instruction included: row-crop production, small grain production, farm crop disease control, conservation of soil and water, and costs of tillage. An examination ended the two-day session and Certificates of Merit for those who successfully completed the work. Plans were made for a second year to be devoted to livestock production and management, and further, three similar schools were planned to be held in other portions of the state in 1939.

The two-day short-courses for young farmers 20 to 30 years of age were continued in 1939 as follows:

Colby	February 20-21	Second Year	Animal Husbandry
Hays	February 23-24	First Year	Agronomy
Pratt	February 13-14	First Year	Agronomy
Garden City	February 15-16	First Year	Agronomy

One hundred and forty-nine young farmers from 38 counties attended the four schools. Extension specialists and Experiment Station staff members cooperated in serving as instructors.

In February of 1940, six two-day short courses were held in cooperation with the experiment stations at Colby, Hays, Garden City and Manhattan, and with the experimental field superintendents at Greensburg and Wichita. Approximately 200 young farmers attended the short courses. Four of the schools were devoted to livestock production and feed utilization; one on crop production and soil management, and one on farm organization.

Several county agents indicated an interest in holding similar short courses in their counties, therefore during the week of October 21-25, six two-day schools were held on Sorghum Storage and Utilization of Feed Crops in Edwards, Pratt, Stafford, Barber, Rush, and Pawnee Counties. Ten counties expressed an interest in holding similar schools during 1941.

In addition to the two-day short courses held in the counties, a four-week short course was organized to be held at Kansas State College early in 1941 with 60 enrollments from 51 counties in the eastern half of the state. Funds sufficient to provide a $50 scholarship to each enrollee was provided by the College.

In 1942, 25 county two-day short courses were held. Such short courses were discontinued for 1943 in order that more meetings could be held on a community basis.

In January of 1943, 60 young farmers from the western part of the state attended a four-week short course at the College, each with a $50 scholarship. This completed the two-year plan started in 1941.

During 1963, the idea of a short course was again revived, plans made and a very successful eight-week short course devoted to farm management was conducted with 68 enrollees during February and March of 1964. Plans were then made for a similar short course to be conducted at a similar time in 1965 but with the content revised in line with recommendations of those who attended the 1964 short course. Mr. Wilton Thomas, District Specialist in Farm Management, was directly responsible for the organization and administration of the short courses.

Training Schools for Executive Boards

Early in 1939, training schools for the county farm bureau executive boards in the southwest district were conducted by E. H. Teagarden, District agent. Experience revealed that many board members did not fully understand their responsibilities. Each board had a number of new members at the beginning of each year therefore that was an appropriate time to conduct the training schools. A mimeographed handbook was prepared in sufficient quantity that each board member would have a copy for reference and study. The front page of the handbook indicated the content and the material included in the training school. The front page included:

HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
FOR
THE EXECUTIVE BOARDS OF
COUNTY FARM BUREAUS IN KANSAS

Compiled by E. H. Teagarden, District Agent
January 1, 1939

CONTENTS:

The Purpose of Extension Work
The History of County Agent Work
The History of Home Demonstration Work
The History of 4-H Club Work
The Smith-Lever Act of Congress
The Kansas Farm Bureau Law
Constitution of the County Farm Bureau
Diagram of the County Organization
County Organization of Home Economics
County Organization of Boys' and Girls' Club Work
Preliminary Plans for Developing a Community Program
The County Agents' Contract
Conditions of Cooperative Employment of Agents
Finances of the County Farm Bureau
Cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture

NOTE: At the expiration of your term of office, please return this handbook to the county office in order that it may be passed on to your successor.

The training schools were well received and were continued each of the following years. (Reference: Page 60, County Agent Leader, 1939, Microfilm Reel No. 122.)

Training of County Extension Council Members

1961 - One of the recommendations of the State Extension Advisory Committee made at its meeting in December of 1960 was that a training program be organized for the members of the county extension councils. The Director of Extension appointed a committee to prepare a recommendation for a training program and also prepare training outlines. After much deliberation the committee recommended that a series of three training sessions be held for county extension council members. These sessions were to include:

a. A September meeting to plan township election meetings and to assign responsibilities in holding those meetings.
b. A discussion at the annual meeting of the extension council to cover the individual responsibilities of the council member.
c. A January meeting to study county extension program planning procedure and the responsibility of the council in program planning.

The committee, with the assistance of the Extension artist, prepared a series of three leaflets, one to be used in connection with each of the above mentioned meetings, showing the responsibilities of the individual council members and the council as a whole.

Reports on the training sessions indicated that more than half of the council members participated in the training sessions. The training guides were continued for use during the fall and winter of 1961-62.

Fall Festivals 1939

Since 1939 was the 25th year following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, the holding of a Fall Festival was suggested to each county. Many counties followed the suggestion and organized some outstanding programs. Usually the Festival was a two-day program involving all phases and activities of the Extension program. Exhibits were displayed by 4-H Clubs, home demonstration units, and in agriculture. Crops exhibits were quite common but some counties also brought in livestock exhibits, conducted livestock judging contests, etc. Many exhibits were designed to show the progress experienced as a result of the extension program. One day of the Festival was devoted to the annual meeting of the county farm bureau. The other day's program included numbers by 4-H club members, home demonstration unit members, and special speakers. A dinner was a feature of the festival, with guests from other organizations and business interests. The entire festival program served to bring to the attention of all people the scope of the extension program and its value to the people of the county.

Use of Radio and Television Programs

Nineteen radio stations were operating in Kansas in 1940. In several of the counties with radio stations, the agents prepared and presented weekly radio programs as a means of reaching the people with their educational program.

The use of radio stations continued through the years. A few counties have microphones in their offices. Several have a daily program, most of which are taped. Tape recorders are also used by many agents.

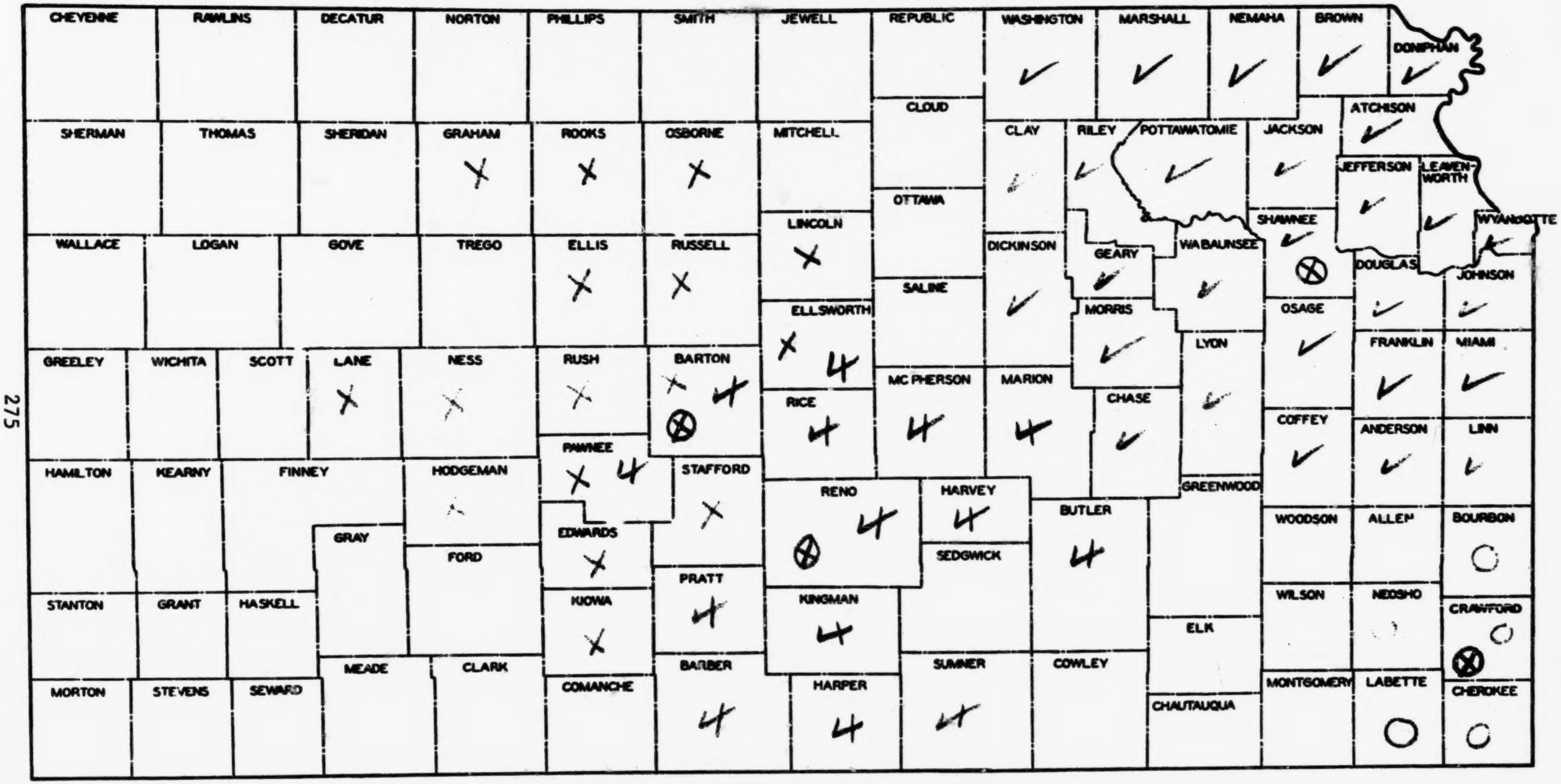
By 1955, television programs were being prepared and presented by one or more agents in 52 counties. The counties and stations used are given on the map on the following page.

Work With Urban People

Work with urban people began to increase greatly following World War II. During the war years, extension conducted an extensive Victory Garden campaign among urban families. Many farm families moved to the cities during the war to work in industry or because of the shortage of man power on the farm to operate it effectively. Those farm families did not desire to sever their connections with the Extension Service. They told their city neighbors about the Extension Service and the assistance available from extension personnel. As a result, county extension agents began to receive many inquiries from urban people, particularly those who owned farm land in the county. Two or three businessmen agricultural clubs were organized for the purpose of meeting at lunch once each month to hear discussions of particular interest to them. The 4-H Club Department began to organize projects that would be suitable for urban boys and girls, especially the boys. An increased number of home demonstration units were organized among urban women seeking assistance in their homemaking problems. Other activities aided in the development of a more complete understanding between the city dweller and the farm family. Furthermore, the city taxpayer was being given some service for his tax dollar appropriated to the support of the extension program.

Counties with urban areas began to consider the employment of assistant agents to provide a larger staff in order that the urban clientele could be adequately served. The record is:

April 26, 1943	Sedgwick	Assistant Home Economics Agent
January 28, 1946	Sedgwick	Assistant Agricultural Agent
December 20, 1948	Sedgwick	Assistant 4-H Club Agent
February 15, 1949	Barton	Assistant Home Economics Agent
January 1, 1951	Reno	Assistant Home Economics Agent
April 1, 1951	Dickinson	Assistant Home Economics Agent
January 1, 1952	Sedgwick	Assistant Home Economics Agent
July 13, 1953	Wyandotte	Assistant Home Economics Agent
July 27, 1953	Rice	Assistant Home Economics Agent
April 1, 1954	Reno	Assistant Agricultural Agent
November 1, 1954	Johnson	Assistant Home Economics Agent
January 1, 1955	Shawnee	Assistant Home Economics Agent
January 1, 1956	Saline	Assistant Home Economics Agent
April 1, 1956	Barton	Assistant Agricultural Agent
July 1, 1956	McPherson	Assistant Home Economics Agent


CHEYENNE
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RILEY
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SHAWNEE
WYANDOTTE
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
MC PHERSON
MARION
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
RICE
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
GREENWOOD
BUTLER
GRAY
EDWARDS
FORD
SEDGWICK
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
PRATT
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA

COUNTIES WITH AGENTS PRESENTING TELEVISION PROGRAMS

✗ KCKT, Great Bend (Monday 6:15 - 6:30 PM)

4 KTVH, Hutchinson (Monday thru Friday 12:15 - 12:30 PM)

✓ WIBW, Topeka (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 12:00 - 12:10 PM)

○ KOAM, Pittsburg (Monday thru Friday 12:20 - 12:30 PM
Monday 7:00 - 7:30 PM)

⊗ Stations

June 12, 1961	Sedgwick	Assistant Agricultural Agent
January 1, 1962	Johnson	Assistant Agricultural Agent
February 1, 1956	Rice	Assistant Agricultural Agent
August 5, 1963	Wyandotte	Assistant Agricultural Agent
January 1, 1964	Douglas	Assistant Home Economics Agent

In 1944, 29 percent of all families influenced by extension were non-farm families. By 1961 this percentage had risen to 62. The usual county extension program included the interests of the urban people except that a few 4-H club projects were developed to meet the need of urban members. These projects included photography, woodworking, home inprovement, auto mechanics and a few others.

Area or District Programs and Specialists

Since the 1920's, certain specialists have been assigned to work in designated areas of the state. On January 1, 1960, a farm management specialist for each administrative district was authorized and specialists were employed as soon thereafter as possible. In 1955, following the establishment of the USDA Great Plains Program, an Area Specialist for Agriculture and one for engineering were employed and located at the Experiment station at Garden City. In 1964, a horticulturist was employed to work with the vegetable growers in the southwest Kansas counties.

On September 1, 1962, an Area Agronomist was employed and stationed in Brown County, his area being Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, Jefferson and Atchison Counties. D. Dean Dicken filled that position (former county agent in Scott County). The six County Agricultural Extension Councils cooperate financially in providing the budget for the area agronomist.

The area agronomy program for the six counties mentioned was started as a result of the need for a more intensified educational program in crops and soils. Each of the six counties incluced in their county program the educational activities for the area agronomist. The crops and soils program planning committees have determined the problems on which improvement is desired. Each county makes a request for the time of the area agronomist and those requests have been calendarized to give the assistance to each county as requested. This program has increased the number of demonstrations, meetings, tours and other educational activities. Continued increases in the benefits to be derived from this program are expected.

In 1964, the outlook is for additional area programs to be developed including the possible combination of county programs within an area whereby the agent from one county may be a specialist in agronomy, another in animal husbandry, etc.

Trends in Program Execution

In addition to well planned county extension programs developed by the county extension councils and committees designated by the councils, specialists are being stationed in the field to provide more readily available assistance in demonstrations and teaching.

In 1955, sufficient funds were allocated to Kansas from the Great Plains Program to employ two specialists who were stationed at Garden City. These were Dale Edelblute as area agriculturist and LeRoy Nelson as area engineer. Both began work September 1, 1955.

In 1957, funds from the Agricultural Conservation Program became available to employ four district foresters. These men were located at Hutchinson, Iola, and two at Manhattan to serve the northwest and northeast portions of the state.

In 1960, the reorganization of the agent training positions from 31 to 17. Funds for the reduced number of training positions were used in the employment of five district farm management specialists and for a portion of the salary of six additional farm management fieldmen, one for each of the six existing farm management associations. The specialists were:

Jay Treat, February 1, 1960 at Iola
Frank Overly, February 1, 1960 at Colby
Wilton Thomas, June 1, 1960 at Manhattan
Kenneth McReynolds, March 15, 1960
John Schlender, January 1, 1961 at Garden City

During 1961, an intensified soil fertility program was started in Jefferson County. Dr. Robert Bohannon, agronomy specialist, and Arthur Johnson, County Agricultural Agent, developed a program to secure the cooperation of the fertilizer dealers in an endeavor to secure more soil fertility management into operation. The interest in this intensified program spread to other counties and as a result, early in 1962, six counties including Jefferson developed an agreement for the employment of an area specialist in agronomy with headquarters at Hiawatha in Brown County.

Farm and Home Development

1946 - Farm and Home Development started as a post-war activity. In Kansas the program was christened Balanced Farming and Family Living. The overall objective was to help individual families to so organize their resources that the maximum income might be achieved and thus provide the family with its needs. Specialists were encouraged to consider how their speciality could be coordinated with others to provide a balanced farm program. Although this program was one of farm and home management, an effort was made to not tie the program to the farm management and home management projects as all specialists were expected to make a contribution to the program.

District supervisors were responsible for a series of nine two-day agent-training schools in 1947. With the cooperation of a selected farm family, the farm and home were used as a laboratory for the development of a farm and home plan for that family. Later many counties conducted Balanced Farming and Family Living tours on which one phase of a balanced farm plan was demonstrated at each stop. In 1948, seven counties were selected for pilot studies on a planning procedure. Approximately 50 families were enrolled in each county and the planning work assigned to an assistant agent in training. The other counties enrolled five or six families with whom to work and to gain experience.

Fifteen additional agents were employed in 1954 to devote their entire time to this program. Training schools for state and county personnel were conducted. Throughout this program the entire family is brought into the decision making processes. A recognition program with awards to families doing outstanding work in Balanced Farming and Family Living was instituted with both favorable and unfavorable reaction.

A special committee in 1960 considered the many possibilities of further developing this program. Adjustments were made wherein 15 of the assistant agent positions were discontinued and the funds used to aid in the employment of six additional farm management association fieldmen and five district farm management specialists. One farm management specialist was designated as state leader for his program. Each of the five district specialists are devoting full time to training county extension agents and working with farm families in the development of farm and home plans. Much of the work with families is conducted with groups of five to seven families. In 1961, a district home management specialist was employed and assigned to the northeast district to give further assistance in this program. Another home management specialist was employed in 1962 and assigned to the southeast district.

COUNTY FINANCES AND FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP

The Early County Farm Bureau Organization

The agricultural improvement clubs and other county organizations formed prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914, were financed largely by private subscriptions, pledges by farmers, and a portion of the agent's salary paid by the College. The County Farm Bureau law passed by the 1915 Kansas legislature provided authorization for county appropriations to aid the county farm bureaus to support the county extension program with funds available from a county levy, membership dues, and an allocation on the agent's salary by the College. Much of the detail of the financial program is given in the portion of this history devoted to Administration.

The district agents were assigned the responsibility, however, of maintaining adequate finances and the maintenance of the legally required membership of bona fide farmers as required by the state law.

Ever since the first county agents were employed, such employment has been a cooperative agreement between the College and the county. From College funds, a portion of the salary was paid directly to the agent. This amount has varied through the years. The detail of such agreements is given in the section of this historical recored dealing with Administration. That record also gives the amounts of additional aid to counties with valuations of such low level that the maximum levy permitted by law did not provide sufficient funds for the county extension board to employ the number of agents desired to give professional leadership to the county extension program.

The Farm Bureau Organization

"The county farm bureau organization in Kansas was outlined by an act of the legislature. This law provided for:

(a) Membership consisting of not less than 250 or one-fourth of the bona fide farmers in a county.
(b) An advisory council consisting of a vice-president from each township elected by the members residing in that township.
(c) An executive board of ten members elected by the advisory council from their own number.
(d) President, vice-president, secretary-treasurer elected as the constitution of the farm bureau may provide.

"The election of vice-presidents by townships has never proven practical. Township lines are seldom, if ever, boundary lines of communities. The township vice-president chosen was, in most cases, entirely unacquainted with the people and problems of the larger part of the township represented. Organization upon this basis was found purely artificial. In the development of organization on the community basis this law has stood materially in the way. The past year, however, where the community organization has been fully carried out in the county, and community chairmen elected, these chairmen have taken the place of the township vice-presidents provided for under the law.

"The letter of the law has been complied with by suggesting the election of these community chairmen as township vice-presidents. Since the advisory council has no regular duties other than that of electing the executive board, the township vice-president is forgotten after this duty has been performed and the work of the bureau is carried on entirely through the community chairmen elected. Where this has been done it has resulted in a very much greater vitality and a greater interest in the work of the farm bureau."

The 1919 report of the County Agent Leader gave the following information concerning the county farm bureaus then organized:

County	Date Organized	County Appropriation	College Appropriation	Membership	
				Dec. 1 1918	Dec. 1 1919
*Anderson	July 6, 1917	$2200	$2200	---	334
*Atchison	Feb 1, 1915	2170	2270	435	550
Barber	May 15, 1918	2150	1200	294	284
Barton	Jan 22, 1918	1800	1200	275	501
Bourbon	Feb 8, 1918	1700	1200	379	379
Chase	Feb 3, 1917	2390	1200	266	266
*Cherokee	April 15, 1918	3500	2300	394	440
Cheyenne	March 14, 1918	1800	1200	277	215
Clay	Dec 15, 1917	1500	1200	346	354
Cloud	Jan 10, 1916	1550	1200	310	---
Clark	July 4, 1919	1200	1200	226	230
Coffey	Feb 15, 1919	1200	1200	---	290
Comanche	March 17, 1918	1500	1200	---	225
Doniphan	Jan 15, 1917	1950	1200	320	275
Douglas	Jan , 1918	1800	1200	295	380
Franklin	May 15, 1917	1400	1200	212	275
Finney	Jan 1, 1918	1608	1200	254	335
Ford	Jan 12, 1918	1500	1200	348	450
Gray	June 24, 1918	1500	1200	---	236
Greenwood	Dec 22, 1917	2200	1200	294	318
Harvey	June 1, 1913	1680	1200	386	369
Hodgeman	Jan , 1918	1800	1200	250	336
Jackson	Jan 20, 1918	2150	1200	280	304
Johnson	Sept , 1917	1200	1200	425	381
/*Jefferson	June 1, 1918	1600	1500	275	286
Jewell	June 1, 1914	1800	1200	425	338
Kingman	May , 1918	1200	1300	413	340
Labette	April 8, 1918	1200	1200	---	314
/*Leavenworth	Aug 1, 1912	2900	2200	600	625
/*Lyon	April 15, 1914	2400	2300	372	462
Marion	March 31, 1917	1200	1200	---	264
Marshall	June 22, 1916	1200	1200	358	360
Meade	March 4, 1918	3100	1200	360	350
Miami	June 1, 1914	1500	1200	321	247
Montgomery	March 1, 1913	1600	1200	332	350

*Morris	Feb 24, 1916	2800	2300	350	443
*McPherson	June 1, 1916	2000	2500	549	547
*Nemaha	June 1, 1916	2400	2300	336	291
Neosho	Feb 14, 1918	1200	1200	589	410
Pawnee	June 20, 1916	2000	1200	416	384
Pratt	May , 1918	1500	1500	765	546
Rawlins	Feb 6, 1918	1650	1200	334	334
Sedgwick	Jan 3, 1918	3320	1500	393	383
*Shawnee	July 1, 1917	4000	2300	293	400
Sumner	Jan , 1918	2250	1500	287	307
*Washington	Dec 11, 1916	2900	2300	404	474
Wilson	April 6, 1916	1803-22	1200	309	396
Wyandotte	Oct 25, 1917	4280	1800	302	210
Wichita-Greeley	Nov 29, 1918	1800	1200	123	133
West Central	No County Organization		1800		

*Counties having home demonstration agents
/Counties having county club agents

The Director's report for 1920 stated:

"All emergency work was discontinued July 1, 1920. This closed the chapter of district agents in this state except that one district was maintained at Hays, Kansas, for the reason that a rather large territory in the sixth congressional district, in which Hays is located, is without the services of a county agent.

"At the beginning of the period (December 1, 1919) there were 47 farm bureaus in the state, none of which received an appropriation of less than $1200 per county from state and federal funds. July 1, 1919, it became necessary to reduce the appropriation to each county from those funds to $1000 except on the case of those counties with whom the extension division had unexpired contracts. This reduction was necessary because of increasing demands on the part of unorganized counties for their share of the funds available. It was also necessary to divert funds from county agent work to extension specialists in order that a corps of specislists could be maintained that could make the work of the county agent more effective.

"Membership drives conducted in cooperation with the Kansas State Farm Bureau early in the year, increased the funds available from dues approximately 625 percent. The average paid up membership previous to these campaigns was very small, probably $10,000 for the entire state. The dues collected this past year were approximately $91,000; $28,000 of which go to the state farm bureau leaving a net balance in the counties of $63,000. The average resources of each county from all sources are: Federal and State funds,$1000; County Appropriations, $2152; membership dues, $1080; or a total average budget of $4232. This does not include home demonstration work."

"Field Organization: It has been necesaary to give considerable time of both the supervising force and of the county agents to the problem of maintaining the field organization and the membership of the Farm Bureau. This is discussed elsewhere in this report under the general head 'organization' and it's probably sufficient to say here that it seems to be desired by an increasing number of farmers to finance this work more largely from funds secured from public sources and less from membership fees. This is probably due to a better understanding of the principles underlying extension work more largely, and a growing realization of the fact that the work of the county agent is for the whole public. Membership was more difficult to secure this year than ever before and in many cases rather strenuous efforts had to be made to secure the required membership of 250 or one-fourth the bona fide farmers of the county before appropriations were made in August. An effort was made to get all counties to raise the funds for extension work by the special tax levy. Only a few counties now appropriate from the general fund."

Annual Meetings

"The farm bureau annual meeting is a distinct feature of extension work in Kansas. There are many types of annual meetings but usually it consists of an all day meeting with a lunch at noon either a basket dinner, a banquet where each participant pays his share, or a free dinner provided by the Farm Bureau, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club or other organization. Annual meetings are held by each county Farm Bureau usually during December or January. The program consists of the election of officers, report of the work of the extension agent, financial reports and then one or more addresses on interesting agricultural subjects. Some representative of the extension division attends each of these meetings in order to keep closely in touch with the way extension work is being received in that county. These meetings provide an excellent opportunity for the agent or agents to present results of their work to a large number of people. Attendance ranged from 25 to 1,000. Two counties namely, Pratt and Comanche, held annual meetings where the attendance was over 1,000 due largely to the fact that a free barbecue was staged in each case."

The County Agent Leader's monthly report for March, 1922, stated:

"..... Membership dues collections have been poor. Practically all of the central and eastern counties felt that the membership dues should be lower and therefore, made no effort to collect them the first of January as had been planned. Instead, they waited until the annual meeting of the Kansas State Farm Bureau on February 9 in order to know whether or not the State Farm Bureau dues would be lower. The State Farm Bureau dues were lowered from $5.00 to $3.00 with the provision that all the work of getting new members be checked up entirely to the county. After this action, the counties started working at once to increase their membership through clean up work, or a county wide campaign before the coming on of spring work on crops. This work is being carried on at the present time (March 1922) and is expected to be completed before corn planting time."

Interpretation of the State Law

> "The county commissioners of Miami, Rooks and Nemaha Counties refused to appropriate soon after the first of January, their reason being based on the fact that the county farm bureaus did not have a paid up membership of 250 bona fide farmers as provided by the Kansas Law. This question was referred to the Attorney General, Richard J. Hopkins, for his opinion, a copy of which is attached. With this opinion the Nemaha County commissioners were willing to continue their appropriation but in Miami and Rooks Counties it was necessary that mandamus proceedings be brought to force the appropriation. In each case it was possible to settle the matter on the basis of a 'Statement of Facts' prepared and agreed to by both parties."

The Attorney General held that the county farm bureau needed the required membership only at the time of its organizaioon and not necessarily maintained each year.

New Organizations

> "While considerable work has been done during the year, no county organizations were fully developed. A great deal of time was given to Decatur and Harper Counties in which very active and violent opposition developed on the part of local organizations. This has, to a large extent, subsided. New organizations were started in Kiowa, Seward, Stevens, Haskell, Gove, Graham, Dickinson, Geary, Brown, Russell, Salina and Ottawa Counties.
>
> "During 1921 and 1922, on account of lack of funds, no new organization work was done although one new county employed an agent.
>
> "During the year, 58 counties had agents regularly employed. In two counties, for at least the greater part of the year, work was suspended, owing to the fact that the county commissioners refused to make the appropriation and it was impossible to continue the work until a settlement was reached. (These were Rooks and Wichita-Greeley)"

The county appropriations for county farm bureau and extension work averaged $2,108 in 1922, $2,604 for 1925. In 1924, the total resources per county averaged $4,583 and the total amount of dues collected averaged $1,119.

Due to reduced farm incomes in 1924, three counties discontinued their county farm bureau organizations; Rooks, Ellis, and Wichita-Greeley Counties. That left 57 active counties. Farmers' Union organizations often expressed, by petition, their opposition to county farm bureau appropriations.

During 1926, the betterment of the financial conditions brought gradual improvement in the quality of the county agent personnel and also made available more adequate equipment. The most important improvement, however, was in the attitude of the people toward extension work as shown by increased numbers of the county farm bureau membership and the early completion of the membership campaigns in the counties.

Counties without county farm bureau organizations manifested an increased interest in securing the benefits of such an organization and the employment of a county agent. The Extension Service did not offer encouragement in further organizations because the lack of federal and state funds did not permit financial cooperation with the counties. Several counties, however, proceeded with the organization of a county farm bureau with the idea that when cooperative funds were available they would be in a position to claim the cooperative funds.

During 1926, Johnson and Ford Counties employed home demonstration agents as additions to the county extension agent staff. Seven other counties have organized for county home demonstration agent work if funds would be available by July 1, 1927.

The district agents' supervisory program included:

November through February	Building county programs, calendar, and extension organization
March and April	Inspection of each county agent including office, files, record system, progress of program, methods and cooperation.
May through July	Preparation of budgets for the next year, and preparing for presentation to the county commissioners for an appropriation.
August	Vacation
September and October	Outlining State Programs.

When some county farm bureaus were organized, a family membership was used. During 1927, Barton, Cheyenne, Jackson, Pawnee and Sherman Counties were still using the family membership.

In 1929, a survey was made of the constitutions under which the various county farm bureaus were operating as identical constitutions had not been required as a basis for uniform operations. The study revealed that:

1. Some did not comply with the law.
2. Some did not give the privilege of voting to women.
3. The constitutions of the bureaus organized ten to fifteen years previously were so worded that they did not allow for the proper expansion of women's work.
4. A great number of variations existed between constitutions that in themselves were not illegal but showed a lack of uniformity in operation that was not desirable.
5. Some counties had less than ten townships and, therefore, could not have an executive board of ten members.

A revision of the proposed county farm bureau constitution was made October 28, 1929. Since the Director of Extension was authorized and required to approve each county farm bureau constitution, he was in a position to have the revised constitution adopted. ARTICLE II - Purpose -- read as follows:

> "In harmony with the Smith-Lever Act and the Kansas Farm Bureau law providing for the support of Farm Bureau work this organization shall have for its purpose, 'the giving of instruction in agriculture and home economics to the people of said county through practical demonstrations and otherwise, and the employment of a county agricultural agent or agents to prosecute this work.' The efforts of this organization and its employees shall be to prosecute the most profitable and permanent system of agriculture; the most wholesome and satisfying living conditions; the highest ideals in home and community life; and a genuine interest in the farm business and rural life on the part of young people."

The 1929 revision also gave the women members the same opportunity as the men to hold any office in the organization.

In 1929, the county commissioners in Cloud County refused to appropriate the minimum of $1200 as required by law. The county farm bureau officers brought a case to the Supreme Court which held that the appropriation was mandatory. The details are given in the Director's report for 1929 as recorded on microfilm, pages 28 to 33.

Administration of County Farm Bureaus

During 1930, the district agents met with the executive boards of the county farm bureaus to discuss administrative duties and to present a new constitution which would cover a number of points not mentioned in previously adopted constitutions. Out of those conferences came many questions.

1. What will we do with the non-member who says I can get just as much out of the farm bureau as you do?
2. Should the home demonstration agent, or a local leader, give the home economics subject matter?
3. Is it possible to conduct an agricultural program without a personal contact? How is this best secured?
4. Why do we not have a set of directions for board members?
5. More training for men project leaders is desirable. Why do we not give it to them? How could it best be given?
6. How can we hold the interest of a community thirty miles from the office and separated by topographical barriers?
7. How can we make people like the farm bureau program?
8. Should the county agent have more than one office day per week?
9. How can we use group meetings to promote our program?
10. Why do we not have a group of men equal in number to the farm bureau board members, who will give as much time to each of the projects in the program as board members give to administration?
11. Why do the agricultural specialists not meet with project leaders on every trip to the county?
12. How can we develop community interest?
13. Should the county agent be a high priced delivery boy? How can he avoid it?
14. Could we not have a more effective agricultural program by training leaders in the counties instead of holding general meetings?
15. How can we develop a membership consciousness?
16. Is there any politics in the farm bureau?
17. What should the agent get from the specialist's visit?
18. What should the agent get from the training school?
19. What contribution to the program is made by a specialist's private inspection tour?
20. Why is the farm bureau not financed entirely by taxation?

The low farm incomes of 1929 and 1930 made the collection of farm bureau dues difficult in some cases. Deferred payments were accepted in order that the required membership could be met by the time the budget was filed for the county appropriation. Some counties had a substantial percentage of the deferred payments that were never paid. Anyone was accepted if he would just pay his dues. Farm bureau leaders and the district agents began to realize that the membership could be improved in quality; that many good farmers were not members of the farm bureau. As a result, a membership procurement procedure was developed and suggested for use by each county. It was:

1. Collect dues on contracts as specified.
2. Instruct office secretary in collecting delinquent dues at office.
3. Interview every member who resigns or fails to pay his dues.
4. Select list of men who ought to be members and whose membership would strengthen the farm bureau.
5. Send letter over president's signature explaining that he has been so selected and that a committeeman will see him soon to consider membership with him.
6. Distribute the membership as evenly as possible over the county.
7. See that every man on the above list is interviewed as many as three times if necessary.
8. Send letter to each new member, over president's signature, expressing gratification to be able to count him among the members and explaining the services he may expect and can give.

The foregoing is evidence that the county agents and the district agents devoted considerable time to the maintenance of farm bureau membership. This work continued until the formation of the county agricultural extension councils in 1951, said councils being without a paid membership.

During 1930, six new county farm bureaus were organized. They were:

Grant County	March 14, 1930
Greeley County	January 28, 1930
Thomas County	April 18, 1930
Norton County	March 29, 1930
Ellsworth County	April 26, 1930
Mitchell County	April 13, 1930

The extension home economics program was conducted in 63 organized counties, 13 of which were organized for the first time in 1930. The women's membership was 11,286 in 1930, 1,746 greater than the previous year.

The total men's membership in the county farm bureaus was 18,540 with dues generally at $5.00 but a few counties at $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00.

One law passed by the 1931 Kansas legislature in 1931 was House Bill 484 which provided that each taxing unit in the State should publish its proposed budget for the year and include the itemized expenditures for the previous year, and to call a hearing upon the budget prior to the time that the levy was to be certified to the County Clerk.

On January 15, 1932, the contract agreement form used for the employment of county extension agents was revised by eliminating the "60-day" clause. Previously the contract provided that an agent must notify the farm bureau board sixty days before he expected to terminate his employment, or the farm bureau board was required to notify the agent at least sixty days before discontinuing his services.

In 1933 the district agents concluded that a certain amount of congestion prevailed at certain times of the year due to the necessity of certain work needed to be done at those times. For example, in November and December were the annual meetings and contracts, while in January and February were the winter meetings and membership work. In order to study that situation, the county farm bureau presidents were invited to attend the annual conference in 1933. Forty-five attended. A plan was developed with A. F. Turner, district agent at large and in charge of county farm bureau organization and membership work, to hold the membership campaign in the fall, thus leaving the winter months free for extension meetings. The plan was started and became an aid in the improvement of the congestion that had been experienced in previous years.

In 1934, the condition of Kansas agriculture appeared more optimistic than in any year since 1931. In 1933, the farm products from Kansas farms brought $220,613,000 and the estimate for 1934, including AAA benefit payments, was $240,000,000. The twenty-year average was $437,710,000. The 1931 corn-hog crop brought $42,000,000 and the 1934 corn-hog crop, including benefit payments, was estimated at $50,000,000. The 1931 wheat crop of 239,000,000 bushels brought $81,000,000 and the 1934 crop of 80,000,000 bushels was estimated, including benefit payments, at $87,000,000.

The collection of membership dues was slow in 1933. Many farmers planned to pay their dues when they received their wheat allotment checks which was late in the year. Many farmers had not produced crops for two years due to the severe drought.

County appropriations improved in 1933 for 1934. In 1932, only three counties showed an increase over the previous year, while 69 showed a decrease and six remained the same. For 1933, seven counties showed an increase, 63 made a decrease and eight remained the same. For 1934, however, 29 counties gave an increase, only 33 decreased and 18 remained the same. The decreases were comparatively small as the average reduction was only $75.00. However, the average for 1934 was $2,137 which was $1,870 under 1930 which was the highest to that date. During these years, several positions were dropped from the county budgets as related elsewhere. Thirteen counties appropriated the minimum provided by law, $1,200.00.

During 1933, a total of 10,621 farmers secured emergency loans for spring crop and summer fallowing of wheat lands for $2,091,110. Repayment of the loans was started several weeks before they were due.

At the beginning of 1934, 79 county farm bureaus had been organized and were employing county agents. With the establishment of the agricultural adjustment program in 1933, Emergency Agricultural Assistants were employed with AAA funds and placed in each of the other 26 counties. Because of the adjustment program several counties realized the need for a regular county agents and the leaders in such counties proceeded to organize a county farm bureau, qualify for county financial support, and employ a county agent. Those 26 counties were given these alternatives:

1. Form a permanent organization (farm bureau) and establish a permanent agent.
2. Provide a temporary organization to consist of the allotment committee of the AAA, and employ a temporary agent for six months.
3. Carry the adjustment program with no trained assistance.

The following 16 counties organized county farm bureaus in 1934.

Barber
Ellis
Graham
Hamilton
Kearny
Logan
Republic
Rooks
Rush
Scott
Seward
Stanton
Stevens
Wallace
Wichita
Haskell

Those counties employed emergency agents until the farm bureau organization was completed. The following counties employed emergency agents:

Chautauqua
Decatur
Elk
Gove
Pottawatomie
Wabaunsee

The following counties decided to not employ an agent of any kind:

Norton
Osborne
Phillips
Trego

The interest in the agricultural adjustment program brought a great increase in county farm bureau membership. For 1934, 30,205 men signed for membership although 7,777 had not yet paid their dues by the end of September. Women members totaled 14,741 with 2,811 not paid by September 30.

Status of Extension Organization - 1935

The wheat crop for 1935 was a complete failure west of the 100th meridian and a very material failure in central Kansas. The wheat crop was 57,409,000 bushels for 1935 which was only one-fourth of the last five-year average. Grain sorghums are estimated at 12,000,000 bushels for 1935 which is four-fifths of the five-year average. The State as a whole was aggravated by continuous dust storms throughout April and May. The resulting emergency activities conducted in an attempt to aid the farmers were disconcerting to the extension program. However, membership in the county farm bureaus showed a substantial increase and the total county appropriations increased $20,501.67 over the previous year.

In 1935, the total county appropriations were $239,144.83 for the 99 organized counties with an average of $2,415.61, the highest $7,459.86, the lowest $1,200.00. During 1935, four county farm bureaus were organized: Chautauqua, Elk, Osborne and Pottawatomie.

The membership campaign procedure was revised at the time of the annual conference and the annual meeting of the Kansas Farm Bureau. The revised plan provided that district meetings to be attended by the county agent and a membership committee from each county and conducted by the district agent and a representative of the Kansas Farm Bureau. Each county then organized a "hop-off" meeting the night before or the noon of the day the campaign was to start. Each township vice-president was to take the responsibility of selecting a team to help him and bring them to the hop-off meeting. This plan worked quite successfully for a number of years.

For 1935, the number of men signed for membership on May 1 was 31,878 of which 6,384 were still deferred for payment on October 31. The women's membership was 18,823 signed by May 1 and 1,906 of those still deferred on October 31.

The total resources for the county extension budgets were:

Federal and State funds	$125,237.16
County appropriations	227,773.90
Membership dues budgeted	56,509.66
Other sources budgeted	23,762.90
Total Resources	$433,283.62

In 1936, the average resources for the 103 organized counties were:

One-agent counties	(71)	$ 3,665.40
Two-agent counties	(29)	6,628.51
Three-agent counties	(3)	11,368.60

The average county agent salary was $2,030 on November 1, 1936.

Four additional counties were organized during 1936. They were:

Norton	March 26, 1936	Phillips	April 2, 1936
Decatur	February 19, 1936	Wabaunsee	April 20, 1936

Only Gove and Trego Counties remained as unorganized for extension programs.

By 1940, the heavy responsibility of extension workers for the adjustment and drought programs had passed. Primary attention was being given to a sound educational program, well planned with the people for the development of the farm business and home life. Financial support for the county programs was being received in increased amounts, about twice the amount available from state and federal sources. County commissioners were making appropriations largely as requested in the budgets prepared by the county farm bureau executive boards. The five year record was:

1937 - $257,805.11
1938 - 287,661.29
1939 - 307,997.21
1940 - 321,915.75
1941 - 325,424.33

The average per county (103 counties) for 1941 was $3,159.46; the highest was $12,743.45; and the lowest, $1,200.00

The county farm bureau membership for 1940 was: 34,773 men and 21,793 women as of October 31, 1940. Trego and Gove Counties were not organized. The amount of membership dues collected was $93,259.66. The total financial resources as shown by the budgets of the county farm bureaus was $608,902.74. A portion of the dues money was used to pay memberships in the Kansas Farm Bureau therefore not budgeted for extension work in the counties. The resources budgeted were:

$175,400.00	Federal and State
321,915.75	County Appropriations
69,175.00	Membership dues
18,329.82	Other sources
$584,820.57	Total Resources for 1940

County Levy Limitations for Extension Programs

1919 - The amendment to the county farm bureau law provided that the minimum county appropriation should be $1200 -- and the county commissioners were authorized to make a tax levy against all tangible property to raise the amount appropriated, but not to exceed ½ mill. A budget showing the estimated expenditures and a list of the members of the county farm bureau were required to be filed with the county commissioners each year by August 1.

Later?? - Levy limits were established for the various funds within the county budget. Such limits did not include the county farm bureau until ______ The farm bureau levy was permitted to be outside the aggregate county levy.

1951 - The county agricultural extension council provided by law and county farm bureau law repealed effective January 1, 1952. The levy for the extension council is limited to ½ mill in counties with more than $30,000,000 tangible valuation; counties with less that $30,000,000 valuation could levy one mill or $15,000 which ever was the lesser.

1959 - The legislature passed two special laws pertaining to the levy for the extension council: (1) one pertains to Cherokee County which was permitted to increase their levy to one mill; and(2) "counties adjacent to a military reservation" were authorized to increase their appropraition to $20,000.

1961 - Another special law authorized Sheridan County to levy as much as one mill.

Amount of County Farm Bureau Dues

The amount of annual membership dues for men and women as members of a county farm bureau was stated in the county bureau's constitution. Through the years since 1915, the amount of the dues varied from county to county although in the late 1930's the amount for men was generally $3.00 and $1.00 for women. County farm bureaus that were members of the Kansas Farm Bureau paid an annual membership fee of $1.50 per man member. The other $1.50 of the mens' dues was budgeted to help support the county extension program. All of the women's dues remained in the county budget.

In 1947, the Kansas Farm Bureau raised the amount of dues for membership in that organization to $5.00 per year. This action, of course, necessitated the county farm bureaus to increase the amount of the membership dues for men. During the late summer of 1947, many county farm bureaus held special membership meetings for the purpose of amending their constitution to increase the membership dues for the men. In general the county dues for men were increased to $10.00 per year. However some counties set their dues at $6.00, $7.50 and $8.00 per year. In general the membership dues for women remained unchanged.

Collection of County Farm Bureau Dues

Since certain membership requirements needed to be met before a county farm bureau was entitled to a county appropriation to aid in the support of the county extension program, the executive boards of the county farm bureaus and the district agricultural agents annually organized a campaign to collect the dues from the men. Women paid their dues largely through the home demonstration unit where membership was held.

The membership campaigns required a lot of time by the volunteer workers. Those personal contacts, however, had great value in finding criticisms of the county program, also to provide opportunity to secure new members and to give an explanation of the county program to those persons otherwise uninformed.

In 1943, a dues collection by mail program was organized. A series of four notices were prepared by the district Agricultural Agents. Orders were pooled from the counties thus reducing the printing costs. The number of notices to be used and the interval of time between notices varied with the counties but the results were very successful. A summary of the use of the collection by mail notices was made in 1946. The results were:

	Number of Notices Mailed and Percent Collected			
Year	One Only	Two Only	Three Only	Four
1943	24.3%	35.8%	54.6%	46.9%
1944	48.3	57.0	76.7	74.3
1945	29.9	63.3	72.7	76.1
1946	80.0	79.1	66.6	69.4

About 75 of the 103 county farm bureaus used the notices in 1946.

County Farm Bureau Memberships were an important financial resource as well as being a legal requirement for eligibility for a county appropriation through the year from 1915 to 1951 at which time the county farm bureau law was repealed and the county agricultural extension council became the county organization to sponsor the county extension program. The following table gives membership data for certain years:

	Men		Women		
Year	Number	Dues	Number	Dues	Total Dues
1939	34,257				$86,678.69
1940	34,773				92,259.66
1941	34,849				97,184.50
1942	35,578				103,033.00
1943	34,832				104,367.00
1944	37,623	$95,614.50	22,227	$22,863.50	118,478.00
1945	40,653	108,378.00	24,237	24,593.50	132,793.50
1946	50,061	140,786.50	27,722	27,988.50	168,775.00
1947	58,189	168,429.50	31,661	32,270.50	200,700.00
1948	52,644	381,099.25*	33,739	35,447.50	416,546.75*
1949	57,353	433,284.50	36,506	37,913.00	471,197.50
1950	59,494	--- %	39,047	--- %	219,763.00#
1951	61,783		41.490		
1952	---%		30,401		
1953			45.526		
1954			46,565		

% Data not in reports

* Mens' dues in the counties were in general, raised from $3.00 to $10.00.

Amount budgeted only. State Farm Bureau dues were paid out of the total amount received in the counties.

County Appropriations and Total Resources in County Budgets

Throughout the years since 1915, county extension programs have been supported generously by county appropriations. Other sources of revenue have been farm bureau membership fees, unencumbered balances and miscellaneous receipts. The amounts are listed here:

Year	County Appropriation	Total County Resources	
1940	321,915	608,902	
1941	325,424	607,212	
1942	325,127	617,561	
1943	342,590	618,581	
1944	398,890	710,323	
1945	448,900	739,261	
1946	523,618	873,933	
1947	625,555	1,048,055	(Computed)
1948	761,324	1,214,420	"
1949	901,092	1,420,064	"
1950	981,343	1,602,921	
1951	1,038,483	1,688,398	
1952	1,435,843	1,879,209	
1953	1,545,823	2,052,363	
1954	1,567,083	2,153,474	
1955	1,661,124	2,211,315	
1956	1,719,900	2,306,668	
1957	1,777,794	2,356,206	
1958	1,797,242	2,371,817	
1959	1,804,612	2,447,811	
1960	1,868,284	2,559,003	
1961	1,926,175	2,671,458	
1962	1,979,614	2,759,445	
1963	2,019,122	2,811,288	
1964	2,117,479	3,006,174	

The County Appropriations made for the support of county extension programs since 1940 by five-year periods are listed below:

Year	Total	Average	Highest	Lowest
1940	$ 321,915.75	$3,125.40	$12,106.11	$1,200.00
1945	448,900.35	4,358.26	16,190.00	1,700.00
1950	1,038,483.00	10,082.00	39,030.00	1,200.00
1951*	1,435,843.30	13,805.23	53,850.00	5,550.00
1955	1,661,124.00	15,825.00	57,986.00	8,105.00
1960	1,868,284.00	17,793.00	65,905.00	8,443.00
1964	2,117,479.00	20,166.00	88,424.00	12,016.00

*1951 was the first year of operation of the county extension councils

The Total Resources from the county budgets were as follows:

Year	Total	Average	Highest	Lowest
1940	$ 618,902.74	$5,911.68	$16,857.11	$2,407.00
1945	739,261.36	7,177.29	22,440.00	3,398.00
1950	1,641,648.00			
1955	2,214,558.00	Data not given in reports		
1960	2,559,003.00			
1964	3,174,124.00			

Due to tire and gas rationing as well as limited time on the part of farm leaders, the collection of county farm bureau dues by mail was studied. It was agreed to try collection by mail. Mr. Leonard Neff, District Supervisor, and L. L. Longsdorf of the Publicity Department, prepared a series of three letters and cards which were reviewed with the agents at the summer conference. At each county farm bureau board meeting after the summer conference, the county agent reviewed the collection of dues by letter plan and ordered whatever supplies the county needed. The letters were then printed commercially and mailed at intervals of two weeks beginning early in October.

The collection of county farm bureau dues by mail, started in the fall of 1942 for the 1943 year proved to be very successful. When the campaign was completed, questionnaires were sent to the county agents to determine the results in each county. It was found that although a series of four letters and post cards had been prepared for use in the counties, the agents used a variety of methods in handling the collection by mail campaign. The questionnaires were returned by 42 agents who had participated in the plan. The following information was obtained:

1. Over 40 percent of the members receiving letters paid their dues without personal solicitaion.
2. Prospective members were also mailed notices and 8.8 percent paid their dues; the highest county experience being 45.5 percent.
3. The best results were obtained by mailing the first notice the first week in October rather than in November.
4. Mailing the notices at seven-day intervals gave just as good results as mailing at 14-day intervals. Thus the mail campaign was completed soon enough that any personal solicitation could be completed before the end of the year.

5. The more notices mailed, the more dues collected. The four notices gave the more complete results. No information was available as to the benefit of additional notices.
6. Post card notices were as effective as letters. Results indicated that the letters or post cards were only reminders rather than a selling campaign on the value of the membership.
7. More dues were collected when blank checks and return envelopes were enclosed. The envelope seemed to be more effective than the check.
8. Satisfactory results were obtained in all areas of the state.
9. A higher percentage of dues payment by mail was experienced in two-agent counties than in one-agent counties.
10. The cost was about 22 cents per member who paid their dues.
11. Eighty percent of the agents replying to the questionnaire desired that letters or cards be prepared for their use another year.

Fifty-one counties ordered letters and cards for use in the fall of 1943 for collecting county farm bureau dues for 1944.

Collection of county farm bureau dues by mail continued in a majority of the counties until the fall of 1951 when the county agricultural extension councils were organized in lieu of the county farm bureaus as the extension program sponsoring agencies.

The district agents, in 1940, considered the number of county farm bureau members and the ease of securing the county appropriations as important factors of evaluation of the county extension programs. The county appropriation plus the membership dues constituted about three-fourths of the total budget, therefore the willingness of the people to support the county extension program financially was considered to be an expression of their satisfaction and evaluation of the program.

Financial Aid to the Counties

The law pertaining to county farm bureaus, as organizations responsible for county extension programs, provided that Kansas State University should grant to each county an amount, so far as funds were available, to apply to the salary of the agents employed. In keeping with that provision, since 1940, the amounts per agent have been:

Years	Amount
1940-45	$1,000 for all agents
1946	1,000 for home agents and club agents
	1,200 effective July 1, for agricultural agents
1947	1,000 for home agents and club agents
	1,200 for agricultural agents
1948	1,200 for agricultural agents
	1,200 for home agents and club agents effective July 1
1949	1,200 for all agents first half of year
	1,500 for all agents last half of year
1950-56	1,500 for all agents
1957	1,650 effective July 1
1958	1,830 effective September 1
1959	1,962 effective July 1
1960	1,962
1961	2,076 effective July 1
1962	2,160 effective July 1
1963	2,244 effective July 1
1964	2,340 effective July 1

Special Aid to Low Valuation Counties

Because of the continually rising costs of materials and services and the limitation on the county levy provided for extension work, a plan was devised in 1946 to give additional aid to those counties unable to budget sufficient funds to employ two full time agents. The plan provided that a county levying the full amount permitted by law (one-half mill) would be granted additional aid to raise the county portion of the budget to $5,000 if an agricultural agent was employed full time and a home demonstration agent one-half time; or up to $6,000 if the county was to employ two agents full time. Later the plan was altered from time to time to permit any county to employ two full time agents. Since 1946, special aid has been granted to counties as follows:

Year	Number of Counties	Amount of Aid Granted	Year	Number of Counties	Amount of Aid Granted
1946	8	No record	1956	13	20,800
1947	6	12,815	1957	17	27,670
1948	No record		1958	8	18,511
1949	16	21,171	1959	4	14,224
1950	22	24,800	1960	4	13,390
1951	21	24,750	1961	7	16,267
1952	2	No record	1962		
1953	7	8,000	1963		
1954	7	10,950	1964		
1955	9	14,810			

PERSONNEL - TRAINING, SALARIES, RECORD OF EMPLOYMENT

Early County Extension Agents

In June of 1912, the Board of Regents adopted resolutions which favored placing a competent adviser in each county of the state, and tendered the assistance of the College, and provided "that the administration of county adviser work be placed in the extension department."

Following the authorization by the Board of Regents, a number of men were employed as "county demonstration agents" although later, when the Smith-Lever Act became effective, the title was changed to "county agent" and later to "county agricultural agent".

The first men employed were:

P. H. Ross, Leavenworth County	August 1, 1912
E. J. Macy, Montgomery County	March 1, 1913
O. P. Drake, Cowley County	March 1, 1913
W. E. Watkins, Allen County	May 6, 1913
Frank P. Lane, Harvey County	June 1, 1913

Four district demonstration agents were employed. Their names and headquarters follow:

Clyde McKee, Northwest District, Norton
W. A. Boys, West-Central, Hays
G. E. Thompson, Southwest District, Dodge City
Harley J. Bower, Southeast, Parsons

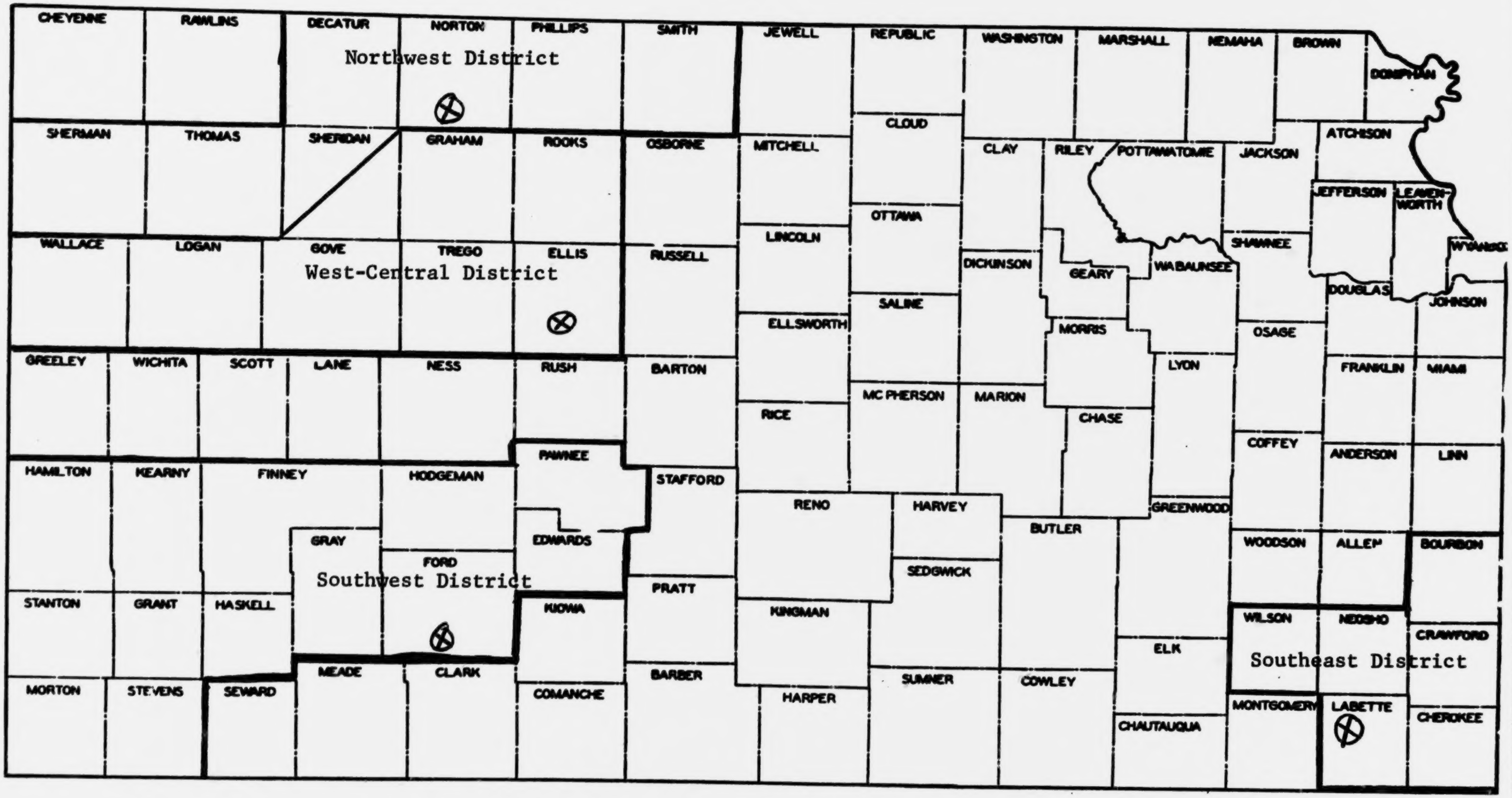
A map showing the first districts is given on the following page.

Assistant Agents in Training

On July 1, 1924, funds became available for the employment of assistant county agents for training. A salary of $125 per month and necessary travel expenses were paid by the Extension Service. The new assistant county agents devoted a week in the central office to familiarize himself with some of the procedures, reports and records. He was then assigned to work with an experienced successful agent in a county, sometimes in two or three counties during his training period. One county, Johnson, had employed an assistant county agricultural agent on a permanent basis using county farm bureau funds. The position was discontinued in 1927 due to the lack of funds.

The assistant agents employed under the above plan in 1924 and 1925 were:

C. A. Jones	July 1, 1924 to September 1, 1924
C. F. Gladfelter	August 11, 1924 to November 1, 1924
E. C. Scott	August 11, 1924 to September 18, 1924
J. D. Buchman	August 4, 1924 to October 1, 1924
L. L. Perry	September 9, 1924 October 1, 1924
H. L. Gibson	September 22 to October 1, 1924
Leonard F. Neff	November 1, 1924 to February 2, 1925
L. B. Reynolds	November 5, 1924 to December 17, 1924 (Dropped)
J. J. Moxley	December 11, 1924 to April 7, 1925
D. Z. McCormick	January 15, 1925 to July 1, 1925
H. F. Moxley	February 1, 1925 to May 15, 1925
J. E. Norton	January 26, 1925 to February 5, 1925


Northwest District
West-Central District
Southwest District
Southeast District
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVEN-WORTH
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
OTTAWA
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
WYANDOTTE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
ELLSWORTH
SALINE
MORRIS
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
RICE
MC PHERSON
MARION
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
GRAY
FORD
EDWARDS
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
SEDGWICK
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
PRATT
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE

Areas for District Demonstration Agents

Established in 1913

H. E. Ratcliffe	February 1, 1925 to March 10, 1925
George S. Atwood	April 6, 1925 to June 8, 1925
W. J. Daly	June 1, 1925 to October 19, 1925
Earl C. Smith	May 29, 1925 to June 16, 1925

Each of the above assistant agents was employed as a county agricultural agent with the exception of L. B. Reynolds.

On January 1, 1928, H. L. Lobenstein was employed as an assistant agent in Atchison County and served as a specialist in horticulture among the fruit growers in that area.

New home demonstration agent positions were established and agents employed as follows:

January 1, 1928 in Greenwood and Neosho Counties
January 3, 1928 in Kingman County
May 15, 1928 in Riley County

In 1929, new club agent positions were established as follows:

June 1, 1929, T. R. Warren in Douglas County
January 11, 1929, R. N. Lindberg in Butler County

On January 15, 1932, the contract agreement form used for the employment of county agents was revised by eliminating the "60-day clause". Previously the contract provided that an agent must notify the county farm bureau executive board at least 60 days before he expected to resign, or the farm bureau board was required to notify the agent at least 60 days before it desired to discontinue his service. A few very unsatisfactory situations developed during that 60-day period when an agent whose employment had been terminated by the farm bureau board caused some trouble and embarrassment to the county farm bureau board.

Late in 1933, a U. S. Civil Service examination was given for positions as Emergency Agricultural Assistant, designed primarily to secure persons to work in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) program. The first emergency agents were employed from the eligible list. Some of those agents were not possessed with the qualifications desired for county agricultural agent positions. When the Civil Service requirements were lifted, some of the emergency agents were replaced with men from the list of qualified applicants for county agent work. During 1934, 11 agents left the Extension Service and five county agents were moved to state office positions. Those 16 men were replaced in addition to 16 others as agents for an equal number of new counties organized during the year. All new agents were given some training to a limited degree.

During 1935, 28 assistant county agents were employed. Of that number:
12 became county agricultural agents
1 became a county club agent
3 resigned: two went into soil conservation work
one started graduate study
2 became Dairy Herd Improvement Association assistant agents
1 was transferred to the State AAA office
19 were assigned to counties as assistant agents

During the year, 17 county agents resigned. Eight joined the soil conservation service and nine went into other fields of work. Two agents joined the central office staff, and two deaths resulted from automobile accidents.

In 1923, the district agents reported that several series of district conferences had been held for the purpose of giving the agents refresher work in subject matter including poultry husbandry, dairying, crop production, soils, and insect and plant disease control. In their annual report for 1925, the district agents stated:

> "The only opportunity employed agents had for professional improvement was the small amount of training received at the annual conference or at district conferences. Assistant agents employed were assigned to experienced agents in counties and encouraged to absorb as much information as possible while serving as an assistant."

During 1937, assistant agents were employed in cooperation with the Cow Testing Associations. The tester was given the title of Assistant Agent and was paid $25.00 per month from Extension funds. The association name was changed to Dairy Farm Record Association. The assistant agent helped the dairyman to keep a complete set of farm records in addition to his herd performance record. This program continued until 1947 at which time the cooperative agreement was discontinued because of insufficient Extension funds.

Further, in 1937, assistant county agents were employed to work in counties where a Soil Conservation District had been organized. The assistant agent worked largely with the county agent in promotion of soil convervation practices. This program was continued until the first years of World War II at which time personnel qualified for the work were impossible to employ. After the war, the extension soil conservation program had been developed to the point where the employment of an assistant did not seem feasible.

During 1940, six assistant county agent positions were authorized, two in each administrative district. The training period was limited to six months. If a vacancy did not occur for which an assistant was qualified, the assistant was dropped from employment at the end of the six months of training. This policy was questionable. At the close of the training period, a rating was obtained from persons with whom he had worked, county agents and specialists, and kept for future reference.

A series of six training outlines was developed by Leonard F. Neff, District Supervisor in the Southwest District. The outlines had a companion list of questions to be answered by the trainee. The outlines covered these areas:

1. Extension Organization and Policy
2. Extension Methods
3. Planning and Program Building
4. Office Ethics and Relationships
5. Practice Program in Extension Methods
6. Office Organization

Each agent in training completed one of the outlines at the end of each month. At the end of two months of training, the assistants were brought to the College for one week of intensive training by the district agents.

The training program was discontinued during the years of World War II due to the shortage of man power and available men to employ. The program as such, was not continued after the War.

In 1942, the period of training for assistant agents was reduced from six months to three. Rating continued by supervisors, trainer agents, and others with whom the assistant had worked. When a vacancy in a county agent position occured, the district agent was given the rating of the top three assistants from whom a man for employment could be chosen for the vacancy. Deviation could be given only by the Director of Extension.

(The training guides mentioned above are given in complete form on pages 94 to 143 of the District Agents' Report for 1940 on microfilm roll number 136.)

Extension Courses for Undergraduates

On January 8, 1940, President Farrell appointed a committee "to make recommendations regarding changes in courses, curriculums, and procedures by which the college might improve its effectiveness in training persons for Extension work". As a result of that committee's work, a course in "Extension Methods for Men" was offered to senior students in Agriculture for the first time the fall semester of 1940-41 school year. Leonard F. Neff, district supervisor for the Southwest District was the instructor. Seven students enrolled. They were: Ralph C. Barker, Arlo A. Brown, Dave J. Goertz, Truman D. Gregory, William D. Guy, Kenneth Kirkpatrick, and Dean Weckman. Miss Helen Loofburrow audited the course. Field Experience was provided through the cooperation of Leonard Rees, county agent of Riley County, and the Zeandale Community leaders just east of Manhattan.

In 1942, the new course was discontinued for the period of the War, but revived in 1946 and offered during the fall semester of the 1946-47 college year. Only two men enrolled therefore the course was not given. Plans were then developed to offer two courses during the spring semester of the 1946-47 academic year. The courses were: "Extension Organization and Policy"taught by Leonard F. Neff, District Supervisor for the Southwest District, and "Extension Methods for Home Economists" taught by Georgiana Smurthwaite, State Demonstration Leader. The Extension Organization and Policy class had 15 women and 11 men enrolled. The other course had 14 women enrolled. A majority of those students were later employed as extension agents. The two courses were offered during the spring semester for a number of years.

The three-month training program for assistant agents gained more normal proportions after the close of the war in 1946. During 1946, 15 men and six women received training. Seven of the men were employed as agricultural agents, three as county club agents one as a temporary dairy specialist, one returned to college for graduate study, one was employed by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce, one joined the Soil Conservation Service, and one returned to the home farm. During 1946, the men in training were paid a salary at the rate of $2000 per year and the women, $1800. When the three-month training period was completed, if a vacant position was not available, the trained assistants were transferred to a position of assistant agent at large and paid a salary of $2400 for the men and $2200 for the women.

Junior Assistant in training were given employment during the summer of 1946 at a salary of $1500 for the men and $1400 for the women. Seven women and one man participated during the summer season between their junior and senior years of their college program.

During the early 1950's, training programs for new personnel dropped to almost nil. The usual amount of in-service training was given by means of district conferences and personal visits. In 1953, Leonard Neff, District Supervisor in the Southwest District and Chairman of the Training Committee, made an observation relative to extension personnel who had attended one or more sessions of the regional summer schools when he related that only 20 percent of all extension workers had attended a regional summer school and of those who had attended some had not exhibited the use of the information supposedly obtained by such instruction. Mr. Neff further commented that a strong induction program was needed.

In 1954, however, the district agents' report relates that five men received training as assistant agents from experienced agents for periods of one to three months. Three of these men became agricultural agents and two became county club agents. Twenty-five assistant home demonstration agents in training served as assistants for one month during the summer with an experienced agent. All but four of these were employed as home demonstration agents. Further, 20 of the few agents employed during 1954 have been enrolled in one or both of the courses offered in Extension Organization and Policy and Extension Methods for Women. And, to date 78 staff members have taken one or both of the courses mentioned. This number was composed of one home ecomomics specialist, one assistant state club leader, two agricultural specialists, 30 agricultural agents, 29 home demonstration agents and 16 club agents.

In 1949, a master's degree in extension education was offered for the first time by the Graduate Council. Since no department in the University had a major field of study in Extension Education, the area of study for the master's degree was spread over the departments of Education and Psychology, Physical Education, Speech, the Institute of Citizenship, Economics and Sociology, and Child Welfare and Euthenics. The first Kansas Extension worker to receive a master's degree under this plan was an assistant 4-H Club leader in 1954, John B. Hanna.

Regional Extension Summer Schools

In 1937, a series of Regional Extension Summer Schools was established, one in each of the Extension Service Regions. The school nearest Kansas was the one at Fort Collins, Colorado, conducted from June 19 to July 9. The following Kansas Extension personnel attended the school:

V. E. McAdams	Barber County
Geo. W. Sidwell	Rice County
Earl L. Wier	McPherson
Carl C. Conger	Stafford County
Sherman Hoar	Barton County
R. W. McBurney	Mitchell County
E. O. Graper	Smith County
Robert W. Fort	Saline County
John Hamon	Wilson County
W. W. Zeckser	Butler County
E. H Teagarden	District Agent

The Kansas Extension personnel who attended the Extension Summer School at Colorado State University during the three-week session in 1938 were:

Mrs. Laura Willison	Sedgwick County
Miss Ella Meyer	Rice County
Miss Dorothy Bacon	Smith County
Miss Iva Holladay	Leavenworth County
Miss Mabel Smith	Assistant State Club Leader

Ed McColm	Meade County
Frank Zitnik	Rush County
Ben Kohrs	Gray County
J. D. Smerchek	Sumner County
Hal F. Eier	Engineering Specialist

The Regional Extension Summer schools have been continued through the years with 15 or 20 extension workers attending each year. In addition to the schools at Colorado, others have been attended at Wisconsin University, Cornell University, and, in more recent years, winter schools at Arizona State University at Tucson and at Georgia. The summer schools have served as stimuli to extension personnel to do additional graduate work.

During the summer of 1939, the following eight persons attended the Regional Extension Summer School in Colorado: J. Harold Johnson, Sam Alsop, Gertrude Greenwood, Ruth Crawford, Velma G. Huston, J. Edward Taylor, H. O. Wales and Sherman Hoar.

On April 10-13, 1939, the second school to provide professional improvement of extension workers was held in Manhattan with the cooperation of the Program Study and Discussion Section of the United States Department of Agriculture. The theme of the program was, "What is a Desirable National Agricultural Program?" The topics and speakers were:

The Significance of the Closed Frontier	Walter Prescott Webb, Department of History, University of Texas
Agricultural History in America	Edward Everett Dale, Department of History, University of Oklahoma
The Rise of Capitalism	E. L. Schaub, Dept. of Philosophy, Northwestern University
The Corporation in Modern America	Walter Prescott Webb
The Business Cycle	Eugene Altschul, Dept. of Economics, University of Minnesota
The Conflict of Social Values	E. L. Schaub
The Psychology of Adjustment	Paul Kruse, Grad. School of Education, Cornell University
Economic Nationalism	Eugene Altschul
A Desirable Rural Society	Paul Kruse
Agriculture and Industry	Edward Everett Dale
Coordination of Rural Activities	Carleton R. Ball TVA Coordinator, USDA

Similar schools were conducted for extension workers on a voluntary attendance basis for another year or two and then discontinued.

University Extension Club (For Students)

1948(11) - A counseling program began in 1947 and continued through 1948 by conducting a meeting with students each semester with attendance of 60 or 70. At these meetings talks were given by county extension agents who explained the nature of Extension work and their work as agents. Students became enthusiastic about the meetings and expressed a desire to help plan them. A committee of the Collegiate 4-H Club was appointed to work with the training committee. At a meeting on May 10, it was suggested for the first time that an Extension Club be organized. Several small conferences were held early in the fall and finally a committee of eight students were designated to draft a constitution which was adopted October 25. 74 students were listed as charter members. The purpose of the club was - "to provide its members opportunities to become better acquainted with one another, with Extension personnel and methods, to provide opportunities for leadership and to promote interest in Cooperative Extension Work." The club provided the central office staff an opportunity to meet prospective Extension workers as early as their freshman year in college.

The position of Coordinator of Personnel Training was established in 1956 when Director Harold E. Jones and his administrative staff revised the supervisory district, Mr. Leonard F. Neff, then on leave on a foreign assignment in the Philippines, was assigned to the new position. He assumed his responsibilities in November of 1957. In his report for 1958, Mr. Neff stated:

> "The Kansas Extension Service made more progress in 1958 in providing adequate training for its staff than in the entire period following the close of World War II. The war and the after-effects of war disrupted a training program begun in 1940 when the first college course work in Extension Methods and the position of assistant county agent in training was established.
>
> "While the course work and assistant agent positions were resumed after the war, and although enough men were trained by course work in college to fill vacancies, only 30 percent of the men who took the extension course were employed by the Extension Service. Only half of the agents employed from 1947 to 1958 had the opportunity to train under an experienced agent as an assistant county agent in training.
>
> "Many assistant agents had only one or two week's experience as assistants before assuming the full responsibility of a county agent. Twenty-one of the 44 men agents on the payroll July 1, 1958, who had had assistant agent experience had one month or less of such experience; eight had from two to three months; and seven had from four to six months; and only eight had more than six months of experience.
>
> "The high rate of turn-over in the last ten years is the price paid for this lack of training. Half of the 263 agents employed during this period have resigned. Two-thirds quit before they could learn how to be fully effective; 25 percent quit before they had served a full year; 20 percent after one to two years and 19 percent within two to three years."

The revised Extension Organization Plan, developed in 1956, provided for an Assistant Director to be in charge of a Section involving program planning, personnel training, and extension studies. Dr. Wilbur E. Ringler, was appointed Assistant Director on October 1, 1957. Furthermore, in 1956, an Associate State Leader of 4-H Club Work and an Associate State Leader in Home Economics were appointed with the responsibility of assisting with training in their respective areas.

As mentioned previously, two extension courses had been offered in the Department of Education but taught by extension personnel. The courses were: (1) Extension Organization and Policies for men and women, and (2) Extension Methods for Home Economics for women only. More than 350 students were enrolled in those courses during the twelve years from 1947 to 1958. However, only 30 percent of those students were employed in extension.

Kansas State University had never offered a curriculum in Extension Education. However, the School of Home Economics did establish on "Option" in Home Economics Extension work in the early 1950's. Sixteen electives were included in the option and the State Home Economics Leader advised with the women students relative to appropriate courses. At different times prior to 1958, committees composed of Extension and School of Agriculture personnel had attempted to establish an option in Extension for men but without success. During 1958, an option was developed and approved by the School of Agriculture. The option included the following three-hour courses:

Extension Organization and Policies
Extension Methods
Rural Sociology
General Psychology
Persuasion (Department of Speech)
Radio Talk
Economics of the Farm Business
Plant Pathology I
Staple Crop Entomology
Choice of one Agricultural Engineering course

The option encouraged the student to enroll in more "how to teach" courses as well as a few subject matter courses often neglected by prospective agents.

Training Program For New Agents

A system for training new agents was developed during 1958 and became effective on July 1 of that year. All new agents, men and women, were required to complete the training through the first eight months of their employment. The training plan included:

One week of orientation, an introduction to extension work, policies, etc.
Four weeks of induction, each week to include one phase of communications (basic communications, oral, written, or audio-visuals) and extension organization, policies and operations, and a section in subject matter training.

The formal training just mentioned was supplemented with field experience as an assistant agent. Men agents worked eight months with one or more experienced agents. Because of the demand for home economics agents, the women assistant agents worked only six weeks, if a Kansas State graduate who had enrolled in the extension courses, or eight weeks if recruited from a college other than Kansas State. The assistant agents' salaries and necessary travel expenses were paid by the Extension Service, not the county. The detail of the training program developed in 1958 is given in Appendix E of the 1958 report of the Program Planning, Training and Studies Section prepared by

C. R. Jaccard, Coordinator of Extension Program Planning; Leonard F. Neff, Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training; E. H. Teagarden, Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis; and Lawrence J. Cox, Specialist in Extension Studies.

A Testing Program was also established during 1958 wherein the College Counseling Center gave all new extension personnel the Missouri County Agent Inventory. This effort was also in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service in an endeavor to validate the test. Dr. Fred P. Frutchey of FES assisted with the establishemnt of the procedure.

In-Service Training for agents and specialists included Basic Communications given by a team of four specialists who had received special training in the subject at the University of Wisconsin, National Project for Agricultural Communications. A team of eight specialists, by interviews with county extension agents, aided in the determination of the in-service training agents decided and needed. These interviews made the specialists mindful of the training they could give agents by personal contact as counties were visited. The program for earning a Master of Science degree in Extension Education was revised during 1958 and a new leaflet issued. That publication is Appendix F in the annual report previously mentioned.

In 1959 a program for training the trainer agents was initiated. Such training seemed desirable in order to provide the assistant agents in training with a maximum of assistance in becoming familiar with the responsibilities of a county extension agent. The tendency had been to overload the assistant with chores and work assignments without adequate learning experience. A workshop for the district supervisors was also conducted by the assistant director in order to clarify the training responsibility of the supervisor.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, the Extension Fraternity, established a Student Contact Committee in 1959 with the responsibility of contacting students to determine their interest in Extension. During the annual extension conference a party was held in Umberger Hall which was attended by over 100 students. Other means have been used to contact students during recent years.

On September 1, 1961, Dr. Curtis Trent was appointed Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training following the retirement of Leonard F. Neff of June 30, 1961. Dr. Trent continued the development of the training program with additional emphasis on graduate work. The number of personnel who received advanced degrees since 1961 are listed here:

Year	Master's	Ph. D.
1961	10	2
1962	7	0
1963	9	1
1964	5	3

Sabbatical leave privileges were extended to the county extension agents in 1958 following a study of leave privileges granted in other states. As a result the interest in graduate study increased greatly. For example, during 1963 seven central staff members and ten county extension agents used their sabbatical leave privilege.

During the late 1950's and in the 1960's, extension personnel have been gradually added to the Graduate Faculty of Kansas State University. Fourteen central staff members were on the graduate faculty in 1963. Those faculty members were also assigned counseling responsibilities with graduate students interested in majoring in Extension Education.

In 1959, scholarships in the form of $100 as payment on the expenses of extension personnel attending summer schools (out of state) were offered. This increased the number who were able to participate in the Regional Extension Summer Schools particularly. The number attending such summer schools and workshops over a period of years is given here:

Year	County Personnel	Central Staff
1958	9	1
1959	38	?
1960	16	1
1961	21	3
1962	30	2
1963	31	26
1964	18	6

During the summer and fall months of 1948, a Collegiate 4-H Club committee headed by Lloyd Wiseman discussed with the extension training committee (Leonard F. Neff, Chairman), the agents associations and officers of Epsilon Sigma Phi (the Extension fraternity) and others the possibility and feasibility of organizing a student club to be composed of students interested in Extension work. The committee received encouragement from each organization contacted. A committee of eight students drafted a constitution for the Extension Club. On October 25, 1948, some sixty students adopted the constitution and officers were elected on November 8, 1948. The charter members consisted of 74 students. The Extension Club has continued to function through the intervening years. Meetings are held each month during the academic year. When Kansas State College was made a University the names of the club was changed to University Extension Club The club provides opportunity for those students who are interested in becoming extension workers to become better acquainted with themselves and with extension personnel, especially the district supervisors who may be discussing employment with the club members.

In 1949, after a number of conferences with members of the Department of Education and the Graduate Council, a plan was developed to offer a Masters degree in Extension Education in the Department of Education with extension personnel cooperating in counseling and instruction.

The Federal Civil Service Retirement Program was made available to Cooperative Extension employees in the late 1940's. It was understood at that time that an individual could exercise an option to participate or not. In their report for 1952, the district agents said:

> "A very substantial increase in the number of extension workers participating in the Federal Retirement program was noted during 1952. We find 214 people participating in 1952 as compared with 136 in 1951. Of this 214, 59 are central office workers and 155 are county workers. All new personnel employed automatically come under the program."

Soon thereafter every member of the extension staff was required to participate. During the ensuing years, the retirement program has become completely appreciated by extension personnel. A sizeable number of employees have retired under the provisions of the program.

During 1942, 39 county agricultural agents left the Extension Service. Of this number, 23 entered the armed forces of our country, six started farming for themselves, two began work with other government agencies, and eight became engaged in other activities. Nine county agent positions were vacant at the end of 1942.

Thirty-two resignations of county agents were received during 1943. Eleven of these were for military service. On November 15, seven counties had vacant positions. During 1943, a few men not fully qualified for county agent work were employed for the period of the war.

In 1945, the district agents' report stated:

> "Fifteen organized counties were without agents on November 1. Five counties had part-time agents during the year and three counties used women agents as emergency extension agents. Seven other counties employed agents on a temporary basis because the agents were below standard in their qualifications. No assistant agents were employed to serve in soil conservation districts as was done prior to the war."

Salaries of County Extension Agents

In the 1921 report of the county agent leader, he stated:

> "Realizing that we had very little data regarding the salaries paid county agents in this state, some little time during July, 1921, was devoted to summarizing and tabulating the records on file."

The following tables were prepared:

Average Salary for Period of Employment

Period of Employment	No. of Agents	Average Initial Salary	Average Present Salary
Less than 1 year	15	$2086.66	$2086.66
From 1 to 2 years	17	1905.88	2288.23
From 2 to 3 years	18	1806.25	2371.87
From 3 to 4 years	7	1714.29	2671.43
From 4 to 5 years	4	1780.00	2862.50
Over 5 years	5	1620.00	3030.00
Totals	64	1867.19	2397.65

Initial Salary by Years

Year	No. New Men Employed	Salary Range	Average
1912	1	$1400	$1400
1913	2	1500	1500
1914	5	1400 to 1700	1560
1915	3	1600 to 1800	1733
1916	7	1500 to 2000	1700
1917	20	1500 to 1800	1732
1918	27	1500 to 2400	1759.25
1919	20	1800 to 2400	1845
1920	23	1800 to 2400	1973.91
1921	10	1900 to 2400	2030
Totals	118	$1400 to 2400	$1814.74

Length of Service of Men Who Have Resigned

Length of Service	Number of Men
Less than 1 year	25
From 1 to 2 years	13
From 2 to 3 years	6
From 3 to 4 years	5
From 4 to 5 years	3
Over 5 years	2
Total	54

Because of the low salary scale of county agents in Kansas in 1939, no particular effort was made to recruit men for county agent work from other lines of work. New employees were selected largely from new graduates from the College. Ten assistant training positions were continued. In 1939, the salaries of county agents averaged $2,083.04, with a low of $1,500 and a high of $3,000.

In 1940, the county agents' salaries average $2168.61. The range of salaries and number of agents in each bracket were:

Salary Range	No. of Agents
$1500 to 1799	3
1800 to 1999	20
2000 to 2199	28
2200 to 2399	23
2400 to 2599	18
2600 to 2799	8
2800 to 2999	2

By 1950, the salaries of the county extension agents averaged as follows:

		High	Low
$4,493	County Agricultural Agents	$5500	$3600
3,570	Home Demonstration Agents	4470	3100
3,890	County Club Agents	4850	3200

The number of county extension agents positions in 1950 were:

103	County Agricultural Agents
95	Home Demonstration Agents
31	County Club Agents

The number of county extension agent positions and salaries in 1955 were:

		Salaries		
Type of Agent	Positions	Average	High	Low
County Agricultural Agent	105	$5,626	$7000	$4,200
Associate Agr'l Agents	2½			
Home Demonstration Agent	103	4,529	6,200	3,800
Associate HDA's	11			
County Club Agent	44	5,144	6,400	4,200
Associate Club Agent	1			

In 1955, every county in the state had positions for county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent.

In 1957 and 1958, the increases in salaries and other operating expenses brought about a situation where seven counties did not have sufficient resources to maintain three agents therefore the club agent position was dropped from the county budget. Those counties were levying the maximum permitted by law and the University did not have sufficient funds to grant additional aid in addition to the amounts granted in prior years. The number of county positions and average salaries for 1960 were:

		Salaries		
Position	Number	Average	High	Low
Agricultural Agent	105	$6,791	$8,580	$5,332
Assoc. Agr'l. Agent	3	6,402	7,105	5,600
Asst. Agr'l. Agent	17	5,196	6,240	4,680
Home Economics Agent	103	5,499	7,465	4,500
Assoc. Home Ec. Agent	11	5,206	6,200	4,512
Asst. Home Ec. Agent	1	5,160	5,160	5,160
Club Agent	35	6,022	7,960	5,000
Assoc. Club Agent	1	Position vacant		

The 1964 positions and average salaries were:

		Salaries		
Position	Number	Average	High	Low
Agricultural Agent	105	$7,984	$9,900	$6,060
Asst. Agr'l. Agent	8	7,327	7,750	7,000
Home Economics Agent	105	6,304	8,200	5,340
Asst. Home Ec. Agent	11	5,942	6,950	5,000
Club Agent	34	7,023	8,700	5,820
Asst. club Agent	1	5,220	5,220	5,220

Federal Retirement Program

In 1942, the federal legislation pertaining to the Civil Service Retirement Program was revised to include cooperative employees. Such participation by extension personnel was considered optional for several years. By 1951, 136 extension workers were participating. This number consisted of 31 men and 16 women in the central office, 54 agricultural agents, 26 home demonstration agents, and eight club agents. In 1952, the number had increased to 214 consisting of 59 central office workers and 155 county extension agents. Beginning July 1, 1951, all new appointees automatically were placed in the program and the retirement fund payments were deducted from salaries to be paid. On January 1, 1953, all extension personnel were brought into the program by pay-roll deductions. Each person was given the privilege of paying the amounts due the retirement fund for those years when he was eligible to participate but had not done so when it was considered to be optional.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES
AND
TENURE OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS IN KANSAS

To June 30, 1964

Symbols used:
% Emergency Agricultural Assistant
# Emergency Demonstration Agent
* Assistant County Agent
@ Temporary leave of absence
** Emergency Extension Agent
/ District County Agent

County	Agent	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation	
Allen - Organized May 1, 1913; Discontinued Feb 2, 1917				
	W. E. Watkins	May 1, 1913	Apr 30, 1916	
Allen-Woodson				
	#H. T. Corson	May 20, 1918	May 15, 1919	
Allen - Reorganized June 11, 1919				
	James A. Milham	Oct 11, 1920	Jun 14, 1924	
	Roy E. Gwin	Jul 1, 1924	Jan 31, 1930	To Crawford County
	*Dale Scheel	Jan 24, 1930	Mar 31, 1930	To Cloud County
	Dan M. Braum	Apr 3, 1930	Dec 6, 1935	To Soil Cons. Service
	Earl T. Means	Feb 1, 1936	Dec 27, 1939	To Cowley County
	F. M. Coleman	Dec 28, 1939	Mar 15, 1941	To Pet Milk Co.
	Richard F. King	Apr 1, 1941	Dec 15, 1941	To Pet Milk Co.
	W. Allen Goodbarry	Jan 11, 1942	Sep 29, 1943	Ext. Dairyman, W.Va.
	Chase Wison	Oct 1, 1943	Oct 29, 1943	Military Service
	W. Allen Goodbarry	Dec 20, 1943	Oct 31, 1946	Dairyman, Ext., Ark,
	W. Allen Goodbarry	Jan 1, 1947	Apr 30, 1949	
	Joe Divine	Jun 15, 1949	Dec 31, 1954	To private business
	W. Gale Mullen	Mar 21, 1955	Nov 14, 1956	To insurance business
	Thomas R. Maxwell	Nov 15, 1956		
Anderson County, Organized July 6, 1917				
	Roy M. Phillips	Jul 6, 1917	Oct 6, 1917	Military Service
	*F. S. Turner	Nov 5, 1917	Aug 10, 1918	Military Service
	F. S. Turner	Dec 23, 1918	Dec 31, 1921	
	A. W. Foster	Jan 20, 1922	Nov 30, 1922	
	C. E. Agnew	Feb 1, 1923	Feb 5, 1924	To Wilson County
	*C. F. Gladfelter	Aug 23, 1924	Oct 11, 1924	To Chase County
	J. A. Hendriks	Nov 1, 1924	Jun 30, 1950	Retired
	Wendell A. Moyer	Jul 1, 1950	Jun 30, 1951	Ext. A.H. Specialist
	John W. Knox	Jul 1, 1951	Oct 15, 1952	Military Service
	Warren C. Teel	Jan 1, 1953	Nov 30, 1953	To Shawnee County
	C. Allen Risinger	Dec 1, 1953	Jan 19, 1957	Poe Grain Co.,Peabody,Ks.
	Joe P. Niell	Feb 1, 1957	Jan 15, 1960	To Cloud County
	Maruice C. Harrington	Jan 16, 1960		
Atchison County, Organized February 1, 1915				
	C. H. Taylor	Feb 3, 1915	Feb 2, 1918	To operate a farm
	O. C Hagans	Mar 16, 1918	Dec 31, 1919	To farm in Michigan
	H. F. Tagge	Feb 1, 1920	Dec 31, 1922	To Jackson County
	Joe M. Goodwin	Jan 1, 1923	Jul 31, 1934	To Lyon County

W. A. Meyle	Aug 1, 1934	Apr 30, 1943	To Marshall County
C. W. Vetter	Jun 7, 1943	Jul 7, 1955	City Sanitarian, Atchison
Arnold Barber	Jul 8, 1955		

Barber County, Organized May 15, 1918; Discontinued June 30, 1920

Thos. E. Clarke	Mar 11, 1919	Dec 31, 1919	
Homer B. Willis	Feb 10, 1920	Jun 30, 1920	
%R. N. Cottrell	Aug 10, 1933	Nov 9, 1933	
%H. T. Nielson	Nov 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Tudor Charles	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 13, 1934	

Barber County Reorganized February 15, 1934

V. E. McAdams	Mar 12, 1934	Nov 30, 1939	To Barton County
H. W. Westmeyer	Dec 6, 1939	Dec 6, 1941	To Harper County
Hobart Frederick	Dec 15, 1941	Jan 29, 1942	Military Service
Friedrich Meenan	Feb 23, 1942	Nov 17, 1942	Graduate Study
Marion W. Pearce	Jan 4, 1943	Jun 9, 1945	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Willis R. Wenrick	Mar 4, 1946	May 31, 1951	Ranch operator
Calvin Doile	Jun 1, 1951	Feb 28, 1953	Ranch operator
Kenneth D. Newell	Mar 1, 1953	Apr 12, 1956	Bank Ag. Representative
Theron C. Krahbiel	Apr 13, 1956	Aug 14, 1959	Bank Ag. Representative
Ray W. Etheridge	Aug 15, 1959		

Barton County, Organized January 22, 1918

Clyde W. Mullen	Apr 16, 1918	Sep 8, 1918	To Expt. Station
Ward S. Gates	Sep 9, 1918	Jan 31, 1919	
T. W. Thordardson	Mar 15, 1919	Apr 20, 1920	Commercial work
Ward R. Miles	Jun 3, 1920	Mar 31, 1922	
Robt. E. Williams	Apr 1, 1922	Nov 16, 1929	To Colorado Ext.
Sherman S. Hoar	Dec 5, 1929	Nov 20, 1939	To Colorado Ext.
Paul H. Wilson	Mar 11, 1947		

Bourbon County,Organized February 8, 1918

Avery C. Maloney	Jul 10, 1918	Oct 31, 1923	
C. O. Grandfield	Nov 1, 1923	Sep 15, 1927	Graduate work
T. F. Yost	Oct 17, 1927	Jan 14, 1934	To Cowley County
Albert Brown	Feb 1, 1934	Jan 7, 1939	
C. A. Hollingsworth	Jan 23, 1939	Jan 31, 1953	To Greenwood County
Kenneth D. Carson	Mar 1, 1953	Mar 10, 1955	Commercial work
Wayne H. Tyler	Mar 14, 1955		

Brown County, Organized February 12, 1925

J. J. Moxley	Apr 7, 1925	Aug 7, 1926	To A. H. Specialist
W. H. Atzenweiler	Aug 9, 1926	Aug 31, 1930	Graduate work, KSAC
R. L. Stover	Oct 1, 1930	Nov 19, 1942	Dairy Specialist, KSC
M. M. Dickerson	Jan 4, 1943	Dec 31, 1945	Farm operator
W. W. Duitsman	Feb 25, 1946	Feb 28, 1950	Hays Expt. Station
Warren C. Teel	Mar 1, 1950	Nov 4, 1950	
Harvey Goertz	Nov 15, 1950		

Butler County, Organized February 5, 1921

H. S. Wise	May 15, 1921	Dec 31, 1922	
Chas. E. Cassell	Feb 1, 1923	Jun 30, 1930	
L. L. Compton	Jul 1, 1930	Jun 30, 1935	To Crops Specialist KSC
W. W. Zeckser	Jul 1, 1935	Mar 31, 1939	Federal Land Bank, Wichita
Lot F. Taylor	Apr 10, 1939	Dec 31, 1942	Farm Mgt. Fieldman

V. E. Payer	Feb 15, 1943	Jun 16, 1958	El Dorado Nat'l. Bank
James W. Sturdevant	Jul 1, 1958	Sep 30, 1963	
Don F. Ward	Nov 1, 1963		

Chase County, Organized August, 1916

Preston O. Hale	Feb 1, 1917	Jan 31, 1920	Operate a farm
J. A. Hendriks	Feb 1, 1920	Oct 31, 1924	To Anderson County
C. F. Gladfelter	Nov 1, 1924	Dec 31, 1928	
E. A. Stephenson	Jan 1, 1929	Jan 31, 1932	Ranch operator
Ebur S. Schultz	Mar 1, 1932	Oct 31, 1933	Warren Mortgage Co. Emporia
F. D. McCammon	Dec 6, 1933	Jan 31, 1936	To Ford County
Frank S. Burson	Feb 7, 1936	Apr 9, 1939	Mktg. Specialist, KSC
Phillip W. Ljungdahl	Apr 24, 1939	Mar 15, 1945	To A. H. Specialist
L. E. Croy	May 14, 1945	Jan 31, 1947	
T. V. Martin	Apr 1, 1947	May 15, 1947	
Lyle Engle	Jun 15, 1947	Apr 30, 1948	
James W. Sturdevant	Aug 15, 1948	Apr 14, 1952	To Crawford County
Lee J. Brewer	Apr 15, 1952	Jun 30, 1956	Commercial Nat'l. Bank, KC
John M. Buoy	Jul 1, 1956	Dec 16, 1959	Deceased
Albert G. Maddux	Jan 20, 1960		

Chautauqua-Elk Counties: Temporary Organization

%W. R. Reeves	Aug 12, 1933	Nov 11, 1933	
%W. L. Martin	Jan 19, 1934	Jan 10, 1935	Deceased

Chautauqua County, Organized December 29, 1935

Lot F. Taylor	Feb 15, 1935	Apr 9, 1939	To Butler County
Rolla B. Holland	Mar 27, 1929	Dec 12, 1940	Farm operator
Beverly Stagg	Jan 1, 1941	Aug 14, 1944	To Morris County
Earl R. Summers	Sep 1, 1944	Jul 31, 1945	Illness
M. L. Cox	Nov 5, 1945	Dec 31, 1953	
Charles J. Baird	Feb 1, 1954	Sep 30, 1958	To Mitchell County
Kent W. Pridey	Oct 1, 1958	Mar 24, 1959	Andale Co-op, Kans.
George D. McCallum	Apr 1, 1959	Apr 15, 1963	
Aubrey L. Strawn	May 1, 1953		

Cherokee County, Organized April 15, 1918

E. J. Willis	Jul 1, 1918	Sep 20, 1919	Commercial work
B. F. Barnes	Jan 15, 1920	Dec 21, 1920	
Roy E. Gwin	Jan 1, 1921	Jun 30, 1924	To Allen County
H. L. Gibson	Oct 1, 1924	Jun 15, 1928	To Wyomong Ext.
R. T. Patterson	Jun 16, 1928	Dec 31, 1941	To law practice
Wayne Whitney	Jan 28, 1942	Nov 30, 1945	To Riley County
Fred V. Bowles	Mar 15, 1944	Apr 30, 1947	
Frank B. Stuckey	Aug 20, 1947	Jun 15, 1951	Mgr. Columbus Co-op El.
W. H. Barker	Jun 18, 1951	Oct 31, 1955	To County Farm Bureau
Johnny V. Carey	Nov 12, 1955	Apr 4, 1960	Monsanto Chemical Co.
Jerry D. Thompson	Jun 13, 1960		

Cheyenne-Rawlins: Temporary Organization

#E. J. Maris	Jan 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918	

Cheyenne County, Organized March 14, 1918

A. C. Hancock	Jun 24, 1918	Jul 15, 1918	Military Service
	Feb 16, 1919	Feb 15, 1920	Commercial work
A. I. Gilkison	Mar 15, 1920	Mar 15, 1923	To Rice County
E. Bruce Brunson	Mar 16, 1923	Jan 31, 1928	

M. C. Kirkwood	Feb 1, 1928	Jan 19, 1929	To Vo. Agriculture
Sherman S. Hoar (temp)	Jun 20, 1929	Dec 4, 1929	To Barton County
Harvey J. Stewart	Dec 20, 1929	Jun 30, 1945	Farm operator
Harold D. Shull	Nov 15, 1945	Jul 31, 1949	To local bank
Oscar W. Albrecht	Aug 1, 1949	May 15, 1951	To Jewell County
John R. Schlender	Jun 15, 1951	Apr 14, 1956	To Saline County
Donald E. Love	May 15, 1956	Jul 31, 1963	
Vernon D. Wagner	Aug 1, 1963		

Clark County, Organized July 4, 1919

#A. B. Kimball	Aug 20, 1918		
A. B. Kimball	Jun 1, 1919	May 31, 1920	To Harvey County
F. M. Pickrell	Jun 1, 1920	Apr 30, 1921	To farm
R. W. McCall	Jun 6, 1921	Jul 15, 1924	To Reno County
R. R. McFadden	Jul 16, 1924	Nov 7, 1928	To Harvey County
Lyle May field	Nov 8, 1928	Aug 31, 1935	Ranch Manager
Carl Williams	Jul 1, 1935	Sep 14, 1935	To Agr'l. Adj. Assn.
F. Dale Engler	Jul 1, 1941	Nov 21, 1942	Military Service
Wm. H. Painter	Apr 1, 1943	Oct 27, 1945	Returned to farm
F. Dale Engler	Nov 5, 1945	Jan 31, 1950	To Harper County
Bennie Bird	Feb 1, 1950	Feb 28, 1955	Wichita C. of C.
Robert O. Rethorst	Mar 1, 1955	Dec 31, 1957	Ranch Manager
Don K. Wiles	Jan 1, 1958	May 31, 1964	To Ford County

Clay County, Organized December 15, 1917

Orville B. Burtis	Feb 1, 1918	Jun 15, 1919	To Farm operator
Robert E. Curtis	Jun 16, 1919	Dec 31, 1923	To Ottawa County
C. R. Jaccard	Apr 1, 1924	Oct 31, 1928	To District Agent
Ray L. Graves	Nov 8, 1928	Nov 16, 1930	To Saline County
D. N. Taylor	Nov 24, 1930	Nov 24, 1932	Commercial Work
J. B. Taylor	Jan 4, 1933	Jun 11, 1935	Deceased
Edwin Hedstrom	Aug 1, 1935	Oct 24, 1943	
Harold D. Johnson	Feb 7, 1944	Jan 15, 1946	Military Service
Brace Rowley	Jan 21, 1946	Sep 14, 1952	To Saline County
Rex L. Henry	Nov 24, 1952	Nov 15, 1955	Calif. Ext. Service
Kenneth L. McReynolds	Mar 1, 1956	Apr 15, 1960	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Leslie H. Sallee	Apr 15, 1960		

Cloud County, Organized November 11, 1915

Karl Knaus	Jan 10, 1916	Nov 30, 1917	Asst. Co. Agt. Leader
C. D. Thomas	Dec 1, 1917	Jun 24, 1918	
Chas. J. Boyle	Mar 10, 1920	Mar 9, 1922	
T. F. Yost	Mar 12, 1922	Oct 21, 1923	Commercial work
Sam J. Smith	Oct 22, 1923	Dec 31, 1924	Commercial work
Leonard F. Neff	Feb 1, 1925	Mar 31, 1930	To Washington County
Dale Scheel	Apr 1, 1930	Aug 9, 1933	To Osborne County
F. G. Ackerman	Aug 10, 1933	Jan 31, 1934	To Hays Expt. Station
Penn Thompson	Feb 15, 1934	Oct 8, 1936	To Soil Conservation
Harvey J. Hensley	Jan 1, 1937	Jan 31, 1942	Union Central Life Ins.Co.
Kermit V. Engle	Mar 1, 1942	Nov 10, 1946	To Ellsworth County
Harold Rall	Dec 2, 1946	Oct 29, 1947	
Wilton Thomas	Nov 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1952	To Dickinson County
Roger K. Colby	Jul 7, 1952	Jan 16, 1957	Nat'l. Farm Loan Assn.
Laurenz S. Greene	Feb 4, 1957	Dec 31, 1959	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Joe P. Niell	Jan 16, 1960		

Coffey-Osage: Temporary Organization

#J. A. Scheel	Nov 15, 1917	Jun 30, 1919	

Coffey County, Organized February 15, 1919

J. H. McAdams	Jul 14, 1919	Dec 31, 1921	Poultry Specialist
C. R. Jaccard	Jan 1, 1922	Mar 31, 1924	To Clay County
Dan M. Braum	Jun 1, 1924	Mar 6, 1927	Operate a farm
E. A. Cleavinger	Apr 4, 1927	Aug 14, 1931	Crops Specialist
*Kimball L. Backus	Nov 17, 1931	Dec 31, 1931	To Wyandotte County
L. M. Sloan	Jan 1, 1932	Jan 22, 1934	To Finney County
J. A. Terrell	Feb 19, 1934	May 28, 1935	Warren Mortage Co. Emporia
J. Fred True Jr.	May 26, 1935	Mar 15, 1940	Union Central Life Ins.
Arthur F. Leonard	Mar 25, 1940	Nov 19, 1941	To Elk County
Loyd Wildman	Nov 24, 1941	Oct 17, 1942	Farm Operator
Francis R. Brown	Feb 1, 1943	Jul 21, 1943	Deceased
John Stockebrand	Aug 23, 1943	Oct 31, 1947	
Arnold D. Spencer	Feb 23, 1948	Sep 5, 1950	Hereford Journal
Elmer W. Blankenhagen	Sep 6, 1950	May 15, 1952	To Riley County
Albert F. Stewart	May 19, 1952	Feb 6, 1953	
Bryce Orr	Apr 1, 1953		

Comanche County, Organized May 17, 1918

E. L. Garrett	May 22, 1919	Jun 30, 1922	
J. B. Peterson	Jul 10, 1922	Aug 14, 1924	To Johnson County
L. L Perry	Oct 1, 1924	Jan 7, 1925	Veteran's Bureau
Harry Ratcliffe	Mar 10, 1925	Dec 24, 1926	To Federal Office
Fred J. Sykes	Dec 28, 1926	Jul 31, 1930	To Norton County
L. W Decker	Aug 1, 1930	Dec 10, 1931	Commercial work
L. A. Sutherland	Mar 10, 1932	May 31, 1934	To Idaho Ext.
Bruce R. Taylor	May 28, 1934	Jan 31, 1936	To A. H. Dept., KSU
H. L. Murphey	Apr 6, 1936	Jul 15, 1949	Farm operator
Milton N. Thomas	Jul 16, 1949	Dec 31, 1951	To Gray County
Wilfred C. Reist	Mar 24, 1952	Oct 31, 1954	To Iowa Ext.
Kenneth Jameson	Nov 16, 1954	Sep 15, 1958	Colorado Ext. Ser.
John F. Robertson	Sep 22, 1958		

Cowley County, Organized March 1, 1913; Discontinued June 30, 1918

O. P. Drake	Mar 1, 1913	Jul 31, 1915	
J. C. Holmes	Aug 1, 1915	Jun 30, 1916	
#E. E. Isaac	Jul 1, 1917	Jun 30, 1918	

Cowley County, Reorganized March 12, 1928

E. H. Aicher	Jun 1, 1928	Dec 31, 1933	To Soil Conservation
%H. T. Willis	Aug 10, 1933	Nov 9, 1933	
T. F. Yost	Jan 15, 1934	Jul 1, 1937	St. Weed Supervisor
Walter J. Daly	Aug 1, 1937	Nov 24, 1939	To Ag. Adj. Adm. Publicity
Earl T Means	Dec 28, 1939	Feb 28, 1941	Farm Credit Adm.,Wichita
Robert L. Rawlins	Mar 17, 1941	Mar 8, 1943	Farm Operator
Dale Allen	Apr 20, 1943	May 19, 1946	
George Gerber	May 20, 1946	Nov 30, 1949	Dairy Mktg. Spe. KSU
James Leathers	Jan 1, 1950	Oct 6, 1951	Radio KMBC, K. C.
John Barton	Oct 15, 1951	Jun 30, 1955	Kansas Angus Breeders
Charles W. Smith	Jul 18, 1955		

Crawford County, Organized April 4, 1921

W. L. Taylor	Apr 4, 1921	Dec 31, 1929	Graduate work, Mo.
Roy E. Gwin	Feb 1, 1930	Apr 30, 1934	To Wichita County
S. U. Case	May 1, 1934	Mar 23, 1941	Deceased
H. O. Wales	May 5, 1941	Sep 15, 1944	Grain business, Colo.
Charles Hageman	Feb 1, 1945	Apr 30, 1947	To Reno County
Dale Edelblute	Jul 1, 1947	Mar 15, 1952	To Harvey County
James W Sturdevant	Apr 15, 1952	Jul 1, 1958	To Butler County
William E. Cox	Aug 16, 1958		

Decatur-Graham Counties: Temporary organization

%W. E. Connell	Aug 11, 1933	Oct 28, 1933
%D. L. Signor	Oct 30, 1933	Nov 25, 1933
%C. F. Gladfelter	Nov 27, 1933	Dec 31, 1933
%I. K. Tompkins	Jan 19, 1934	Jul 31, 1934

Decatur County, Organized February 19, 1934

Paul W. Griffith	Jun 1, 1936	Aug 16, 1941	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
C. I. Kern	Aug 18, 1941	Oct 14, 1944	
Russell Anderson	Nov 6, 1944	Mar 31, 1945	Farm Operator
Rodney Partch	Apr 1, 1945	Mar 31, 1950	
LeRoy L. Vineyard	Apr 1, 1950	May 3, 1952	Stockton P.C.A.
Henry P. Gronewoller	Jun 15, 1952	Sep 30, 1961	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Edgar N. Hinkle Jr.	Oct 1, 1960		

Dickinson County, Organized March 1, 1924

H. W. King	May 16, 1924	Feb 28, 1927	Farm Operator
A. E. Jones	Mar 1, 1927	Dec 31, 1931	United Trust Co.,Abilene
Ogden W. Greene	Feb 1, 1932	Aug 15, 1936	Soil Conservation Ser.
A. H. Stephenson	Dec 1, 1936	Oct 31, 1940	To Sedgwick County
Francis W. Castello	Nov 6, 1940	May 1, 1944	Kansas Farm Bureau
Harold A. Daily	Aug 7, 1944	Nov 30, 1946	Insurance Business
V. E. McAdams	Feb 1, 1947	May 31, 1952	A. H. Specialist, KSU
Wilton B. Thomas	Jul 1, 1954	$Sep 14, 1960	Dist. Farm Mgt. Spe.
Thomas W. Orwig	Jan 1, 1960		

$On leave 9-15-59 to 8-31-60

Doniphan County, Organized January 15, 1917

William R. Curry	Mar 15, 1917	Dec 15, 1917	
*W. W. Wright	Jan 4, 1918	Feb 28, 1918	
H. F. Tagge	Apr 16, 1918	Mar 31, 1919	Farm Operator
F. H. Dillenback	Apr 1, 1919	Mar 15, 1923	
Charles E. Lyness	Mar 16, 1923	Feb 29, 1952	Deceased
Jay A. West	Mar 22, 1952	Sab Lv. 9-1-61 to 7-31-62	
Lowell A. Burchett(temp)	Oct 1, 1961	Jan 14, 1962	
Albert E. Spencer(temp)	Feb 1, 1962	Jul 31, 1962	
Jay W. West	Aug 1, 1962		

Douglas County, Organized November 27, 1917

T. E. Moore	May 1, 1918	Jun 18, 1918	Military Service
Fred T. Rees	Jul 16, 1918	Jan 31, 1919	
E. H. Ptacek	Apr 1, 1919	Oct 31, 1919	
R. O. Smith	Jan 1, 1920	Oct 7, 1922	
Harry C. Colglazier	Oct 16, 1922	Jun 30, 1926	Farm Operator
W. H. Atzenweiler(temp)	Jul 1, 1926	Jul 31, 1926	
A. I. Gilkison	Aug 1, 1926	Jan 31, 1931	

J. A. Terrell	Feb 1, 1931	Feb 18, 1934	To Coffey County
Erwin Abmeyer	Feb 19, 1934	Dec 31, 1934	
Deal D. Six	Feb 11, 1935		

Edwards County, Organized February 24, 1928

George W. Sidwell	May .7, 1928	Sep 15, 1937	To Rice County
Harold A. Borgelt	Sep 16, 1937	Aug 27, 1945	Lewis Co-op Manage
E. Clifford Manry	Oct 1, 1945	Feb 16, 1947	To Pawnee County
Glenn Shriver	Jun 16, 1947	Nov 30, 1949	To Rice County
George R. Dunn	Dec 1, 1949	Apr 10, 1955	U. S. Immigrant Service
Glenn M. Keller	May 14, 1955	Jan 31, 1957	Graduate Work
Harry Kivett	Feb 1, 1957		

Elk-Chautauqua Counties: Temporary Organization

%W. R. Reeves	Aug 12, 1933	Nov 11, 1933	
%Dale Scheel	Jan 19, 1934	Jul 31, 1934	
%John B. Hanna	Sep 6, 1934	Mar 8, 1935	
Elk County Organized	Feb 26, 1935		
John B. Hanna	Mar 9, 1935	Dec 31, 1938	To Butler Co. Clug Agt.
Howard C. Myers	Jan 23, 1939	Nov 16, 1941	To Wabaunsee County
Arthur F. Leonard	Nov 20, 1941	Apr 9, 1942	Military Service
Robert Nuttelman	Jun 29, 1942	Jul 9, 1944	To Montgomery County
Joe B. Divine	Oct 18, 1944	Jun 14, 1949	To Allen County
Wilbur E. Levering	Jun 27, 1949	Mar 31, 1951	To Shawnee County
John V. Maxwell	Apr 1, 1951	Jun 1, 1956	Purdue University
Willard C. Hager	Jul 9, 1956	Jun 30, 1958	
Dale L. Fooshee	Jul 1, 1958	May 29, 1962	
Thomas E. Appleby	Jul 1, 1963		

Ellis County, Organized March 15, 1920; Discontinued January 8, 1924

C. L. Howard	May 1, 1920	Sep 4, 1922	
E. A. Herr	Spe 22, 1922	Sep 25, 1923	To Dairy Farm
J. Scott Stewart	Oct 10, 1923	Jan 8, 1924	

Ellis-Rooks Counties: Temporary Organization

%W. S. Speer	Aug 12, 1933	Dec 12, 1933	

Ellis-Rush Counties: Temporary Organization

%L. J. Simmons	Dec 13, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%William J. Conover	Jan 19, 1934	Aug 31, 1934	

Ellis County, Organized August 15, 1934

William J. Conover	Sep 1, 1934	Mar 22, 1937	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Karl Shoemaker	Apr 15, 1937	Mar 19, 1939	Ag. Economics, KSU
John P. Perrier	Jun 15, 1939	Jun 30, 1941	To Ford County
Ralph Krenzin	Jul 1, 1941	Aug 13, 1944	Agron. Dept. KSU
Otto E. Wenger	Sep 18, 1944	Oct 10, 1944	
Jewell Gebhart	Jan 15, 1945	Jul 31, 1954	To Washington County
Charles M. Hund	Sep 1, 1954	Jun 30, 1957	
Kenneth B. Albright	Jul 1, 1960		

Ellsworth County, Organized April 26, 1930

Neil L. Rucker	Apr 1, 1930	Apr 16, 1932	Farm Operator
Ralph O. Lewis	Apr 17, 1932	Jun 10, 1935	To Soil Conservation
F. W. Castello	Jun 11, 1935	Nov 5, 1940	To Dickinson County
Paul H. Nelson	Nov 6, 1940	Dec 10, 1941	Farm Operator
C. Allan Risinger	Dec 11, 1941	May 29, 1943	Military Service
Bernard Fickel	Jul 1, 1943	Jun 10, 1944	
Monroe Coleman	Sep 1, 1945	Oct 12, 1946	Ranch Operator
Kermit V. Engle	Dec 2, 1946		

Finney County, Organized June, 1918

#Chas. E. Cassell	Jul 13, 1917	Jun 30, 1919	
Chas. E. Cassell	Jul 11, 1919	Jan 31, 1923	To Butler County
F. M. Caldwell	Feb 3, 1923	Oct 31, 1925	
Glenn M. Reed	Nov 1, 1925	Mar 11, 1928	To Nemaha County
O. R. Caldwell	Mar 12, 1928	Feb 28, 1930	Farm Operator
L. E. Crawford	Mar 15, 1930	Jan 5, 1934	Farm Operator
*Thomas E. Hall	Jan 6, 1934	Jan 19, 1934	To Seward County
L. M. Sloan	Jan 24, 1934	May 11, 1935	Soil Conservation Ser.
Herbert W. Clutter	Dec 1, 1934	Feb 28, 1939	Farm Operator
Oren J. Reusser	Mar 1, 1939	Feb 10, 1946	Farm Operator
Ralph Gross	Apr 15, 1946	Aug 31, 1947	Farm Operator
Oscar W. Norby	Feb 1, 1948	Feb 9, 1950	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Hoy B Etling	Feb 6, 1950	Dec 31, 1951	Bank Representative
Oscar W. Norby	Mar 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1957	Graduate Study
Danny D. Trayer	Jul 1, 1957	Dec 31, 1959	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Kenneth W. Fromm	Jan 1, 1960		

Ford County, Organized February 23, 1918

#John V. Hepler	Aug 20, 1917	Jun 30, 1919	
John V. Hepler	Jul 1, 1919	Nov 30, 1919	To Washington County
Harry C. Baird	Feb 1, 1920	Apr 30, 1929	To Lane County
R. S. Trumbull	May 1, 1929	Jan 4, 1936	Resettlement, New Mex.
F. Dean McCammon	Feb 1, 1936	Jun 20, 1941	Sec'y. Kan. Co-op
John P. Perrier	Jul 1, 1941	Jun 30, 1947	Bank Representative
Herman W. Westmeyer	Jul 1, 1947	Jul 31, 1961	A. H. Specialist
Monte C. Clark	Oct 1, 1961	Jun 29, 1964	Graduate work
Don K. Wiles	Jun 1, 1964		

Franklin County, Organized May 15, 1917

F. Joe Robbins	May 17, 1917	Apr 30, 1928	
Herman A. Biskie	Jul 1, 1928	Sep 30, 1938	Graduate work
Walter Abmeyer	Oct 1, 1938	Oct 31, 1938	Soil Cons. Ser.
Roland B. Elling	Nov 14, 1938	Sep 15, 1951	Wichita Chamber of Com.
Donald A. Brown	Dec 1, 1951		

Geary-Riley Counties: Temporary Organization

#Ralph Kenney	Dec 13, 1917	Aug 31, 1918	

Geary County, Organized April 25, 1925

Dewey Z. McCormick	Jul 1, 1925	Sep 30, 1925	To Morris County
Paul B. Gwin	Oct 1, 1925	Oct 31, 1956	Retired
Nelson E. Stroud	Nov 1, 1956		

Gove County, Organized as Extension Council in November, 1951

%E. H. Nance	Aug 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Robert F. McNitt	Jan 22, 1934	Jul 31, 1934	To Pottawatomie County
%George W. Sidwell	Feb 22, 1950	Dec 31, 1951	To Trego County
Max L. Sutton	May 1, 1952	Sep 18, 1954	Study Vet. Medicine
Wilbur W. White	Oct 1, 1954	Feb 28, 1963	Retired
M. Lester Cox	Mar 1, 1963		

Graham County: Temporary Organization

%D. L. Signor	Aug 11, 1933	Nov 25, 1933	

Graham-Decatur Counties: Temporary Organization

%C. F. Gladfelter	Nov 27, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Howard Vernon	Jan 19, 1934	Jul 31, 1934	

Graham County, Organized June 26, 1934

Howard Vernon	Aug 1, 1934	Jun 3, 1937	
L. W. Patton	Jun 4, 1937	Jun 8, 1941	To Ottawa County
R. W. McBurney	Jul 15, 1941	Jan 31, 1948	Co-op El. Manager, Quinter
David V. Rector	June 1, 1948	Dec 31, 1952	PCA Stockton
Gene O. Ott	Feb 1, 1953	Sab. Lv. 10-1-60 to 8-31-61	
Wilbur J. Dunavan	Oct 1, 1960	Aug 31, 1961	
Gene O. Ott	Sep 1, 1961	Apr 30, 1963	To New Mexico Ext.
Donald L. Faidley	Jun 1, 1963		

Grant County, Organized March 14, 1930

J. Edward Taylor	Sep 1, 1930	Mar 31, 1946	Farm Operator
Dave Goertz	Jun 1, 1946	Aug 10, 1946	Farm Security
Carl Rupp	Apr 14, 1947	Jul 19, 1947	
Joseph B. Chilen	Jan 1, 1948	Nov 19, 1950	Elec. & Tel. Co-op, Ulysses
Loren H. Martin	Feb 1, 1951	Nov 5, 1951	Farm Operator
Marshall F. Walker	Dec 1, 1951		

Gray County, Organized June 24, 1918

Henry J. Adams	Jun 27, 1918	May 31, 1921	To Voc. Agr.
Chas. H. Stinson	Jun 11, 1921	Jan 15, 1923	To Pratt County
Louis M. Knight	Feb 1, 1923	Nov 15, 1926	To Sumner County
John H. Coolidge	Nov 15, 1926	Aug 31, 1930	Graduate Study, KSU
Donald W. Ingle	Oct 5, 1930	Jan 31, 1934	To Reno County
William E. Gregory	Feb 24, 1934	Dec 31, 1935	To Harper County
Verle R. Oline	Feb 1, 1936	Jan 31, 1937	Farm Operator, Colorado
Ben C. Kohrs	Feb 1, 1937	Sep 18, 1938	Wyoming Ext. Ser.
Phillip W. Ljungdahl	Oct 10, 1938	Apr 23, 1939	To Chase County
Willis R. Wenrich	May 1, 1939	Nov 24, 1942	Military Ser.
James Gearhart	Mar 1, 1943	Apr 30, 1944	Military Ser.
Rex Ferguson	Jun 20, 1944	Jul 3, 1944	Farm Operator
Roderic Simpson	Oct 30, 1944	Jan 16, 1945	Military Ser.
Benj. R. Petrie	Feb 5, 1945	Jan 8, 1946	
Donald K. Long	Jul 1, 1946	Jan 10, 1948	
Herman A. Praeger Jr.	Jul 1, 1948	Jun 9, 1951	Military Ser.
Richard Patterson	Jun 11, 1951	Feb 24, 1952	Deceased
Milton N. Thomas	Mar 21, 1952	Mar 15, 1960	Bank Rep., Garden City
William B. McCully Jr.	Mar 16, 1960		

Greeley County, Organized January 28, 1930

H. L. Murphey	Jun 1, 1930	Apr 5, 1936	To Comanche County
Lee J. Brewer	May 1, 1936	Apr 1, 1941	To Ottawa County
L. W. Patton	Jun 8, 1941	Jul 31, 1943	Farm Operator, Colorado
Lee Toadvine	Sep 15, 1943	Jun 30, 1945	Farm Operator
Lawrence Daniels	Dec 3, 1945	Jun 30, 1953	Business in Tribune
Chas. W. Potucek Jr.	Jul 1, 1953	Dec 31, 1956	Business Enterprise
Lee Toadvine	Jul 1, 1957	Oct 19, 1959	Farm Operator
Larry G. Henry	Oct 20, 1959	Sab. Lv. 2-15-63 to 7-14-63	
Vernon D. Wagner	Feb 15, 1963	Jul 14, 1963	
Larry G. Henry	Jul 15, 1963		

Greenwood County, Organized December 22, 1917

W. W. Wright	Mar 15, 1918	Apr 24, 1920	Farm Operator
F. J. Peters	Jun 1, 1920	Dec 31, 1922	
E. H. Willis	Feb 1, 1923	Sep 30, 1923	Landscape Gardening
J. W. Farmer	Oct 17, 1923	Mar 14, 1938	Dirt Moving Contractor
Wm. A. Wishart	Mar 15, 1938	Jul 8, 1942	Military Service
Robert H. Dodge	Nov 1, 1942	Feb 3, 1944	Farm Operator
Lyle Mayfield	Jun 1, 1944	May 31, 1945	Farm Operator
Wm. H. Patterson	Jun 1, 1945	Oct 31, 1946	To Haskell County
Wm. A. Wishart	Dec 1, 1946	Apr 2, 1950	
C. H. Aufdengarten	Jun 1, 1950	Dec 31, 1952	Business for self
Clarence Hollingsworth	Feb 1, 1953		

Hamilton County: Temporary Organization

%Roy Hastings	Aug 11, 1933	Dec 31, 1934	
%George Hinds	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 13, 1934	Commercial Work

Hamilton County, Organized February 15, 1934

Andrew B. Erhart	Mar 16, 1934	Jan 31, 1936	To Expt. Station
Earl Borgelt	Mar 1, 1936	Feb 28, 1937	To Voc. Agr.
Gerald J. Brown	Mar 10, 1937	Jun 14, 1939	To Ag. Economics, KSU
V. F. Rosenkrans	Aug 16, 1939	Mar 20, 1941	To Saline County
Vern Martin	Apr 14, 1941	Feb 14, 1942	Wolf Milling Co., Claflin
Frank Bieberly	Mar 1, 1942	Jun 29, 1946	Crops Specialist
Wilton B. Thomas	Jul 1, 1946	Oct 31, 1947	To Cloud County
William S. Bork	Feb 9, 1948	Dec 31, 1949	Co-op Commission Co.
Billie D. Reid	Feb 1, 1950	Apr 15, 1952	Military Service
Wayne M. Thompson	May 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1957	Consumer Co-op Assn.
Herman Santala	Jul 1, 1957	Feb 28, 1959	Farm Operator
Richard Golladay	Mar 1, 1959		

Harper County, Organized April 13, 1924

E. H. Aicher	Mar 10, 1925	May 31, 1928	To Cowley County
Vance M. Rucker	Jun 1, 1928	Sep 14, 1930	Mktg. Spe., KSU
J N. Lowe	Dec 1, 1930	Dec 24, 1935	To U. S. D. A.
William E. Gregory	Jan 1, 1936	Nov 22, 1941	Livestock Com. Co.
Herman W. Westmeyer	Dec 7, 1941	Nov 12, 1942	Military Service
Elgin R. Button	Feb 1, 1943	Dec 31, 1950	To McPherson County
F. Dale Engler	Feb 1, 1950	Feb 28, 1951	To Farm Manager
Roger L. Hendershot	Apr 1, 1951		

Harvey County, Organized June 1, 1913

Frank P. Lane	Jun 1, 1913	Nov 15, 1917	To Wyoming Ext.
William A. Wunsch	Sep 12, 1917	Feb 29, 1920	Farm Operator
A. B. Kimball	Jun 1, 1920	Apr 30, 1925	To Smith County
Ray L. Graves	May 1, 1925	Nov 7, 1928	To Clay County
R. R. McFadden	Nov 8, 1928	Oct 6, 1933	Deceased
%Fred H. Dodge	Aug 23, 1 33	Nov 9, 1933	
%C. F. Gladfelter	Oct 26, 1933	Nov 26, 1933	
Harold B. Harper	Nov 15, 1933	Mar 16, 1946	Ext. Conservationist,KSU
Herman W. Westmeyer	Mar 25, 1946	Jun 30, 1947	To Ford County
Russell Nelson	Jul 1, 1947	Sep 17, 1949	Dairy Specialist, KSU
Arthur O. Jacobs Jr.	Oct 17, 1949	Feb 29, 1952	To Republic County
Dale Edelblute	Mar 17, 1952	Aug 31, 1955	Area Agr. Garden City
Al Manis	Oct 11, 1955	Jan 18, 1959	To CCA, K.C.

Bill D. Collins	Jan 19, 1959	Sab. Lv. 9-15-61 to 8-31-62	
John Barnes	Sep 21, 1961	Aug 31, 1962	
Bill D. Collins	Sep 1, 1962		

Haskell County: Emergency Organization

#Albert Norlin	Aug 20, 1917	Nov 4, 1917	
%A. G. Pickett	Aug 12, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	To Kiowa County
%Claude L. King	Jan 19, 1934	Feb 23, 1934	

Haskell County, Organized February 14, 1934

Claude L. King	Feb 24, 1934	Dec 31, 1935	Club Agt. Shawnee County
Harold A. Daily	Jan 1, 1936	Jan 31, 1938	To Stafford County
Sam E. Alsop	Feb 1, 1938	May 31, 1941	Commercial Work
Brace Rowley	Jun 1, 1941	May 31, 1942	Military Service
Taylor Fitzgerald	Oct 12, 1942	Nov 3, 1942	Military Service
Jesse B. Shinn	Jan 1, 1943	Sep 4, 1945	To the Ministry
Sam E. Alsop	Nov 12, 1945	Sep 13, 1946	Contracting Business
William H. Patterson	Nov 4, 1946	Apr 15, 1948	Commercial work-flowers
Willis L. Blume	Aug 16, 1948		

Hodgeman County, Organized January , 1918

#Neil L. Rucker	Aug 16, 1917	Jun 15, 1918	
#J. W. Thornburgh	Jul 5, 1918	Sep 30, 1919	To County Engineer
Theo. F. Yost	Jun 1, 1920	Mar 11, 1922	
Duke D. Brown	Mar 25, 1922	Jul 17, 1922	Sick Leave
J. Farr Brown	Aug 10, 1922	May 31, 1923	
Ray L. Graves	Jun 1, 1923	Apr 30, 1925	To Harvey County
J. L. Farrand	May 15, 1925	Oct 19, 1925	
Duke D. Brown	Oct 20, 1925	Sep 5, 1926	To Jefferson County
George S. Atwood	Sep 6, 1926	Jan 31, 1938	Elkhart SCS Project
Carl M. Elling	Feb 10, 1938	Aug 31, 1941	Military Service
Orville B. Burtis Jr.	Oct 1, 1941	Feb 8, 1942	Military Service
Earl Coulter	Jun 22, 1942	Aug 31, 1945	
**Gersilda G. Stapleton	Sep 17, 1945	Dec 31, 1945	Temp. Appointment
Carl M. Elling	Jan 1, 1946	Jul 19, 1946	To Marion County
George Fritz	Sep 17, 1946	Feb 29, 1948	To CK Ranch, Salins
Hugh A. McCandless	Oct 1, 1948	May 31, 1951	Farm Operator
Danny D. Trayer	Jun 1, 1951	Jun 30, 1957	To Finney County
Donald D. Bernbeck	Jul 1, 1957	Aug 31, 1958	Ranch Manager
Ralph N. German	Oct 1, 1958		

Jackson-Jefferson Counties; Temporary Organization

#Ralph Snyder	Nov 1, 1917	Jun 30, 1918	

Jackson County, Organized January 20, 1918

C. W. Vetter	Mar 25, 1918	Jul 17, 1918	
Edw. H. Leker	Aug 12, 1918	Nov 30, 1922	To Leavenworth County
H. F. Tagge	Jan 1, 1923	Jan 31, 1935	To soil Cons. Ser.
%J. Fred True Jr.	Feb 8, 1935	May 25, 1935	To Coffey County
Milburn C. Axelton	May 28, 1935	Feb 28, 1941	Asst. Agt. SCS
Ray M. Hoss	Mar 1, 1941	Mar 14, 1943	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Wm. Knouse	Jun 1, 1943	Sep 18, 1943	Commodity Credit Corp.
Wendell A. Moyer	Sep 20, 1943	Jul 31, 1944	Military Service
Harry Duckers	Nov 25, 1944	Feb 4, 1948	To Wyandotte County
Lyle Engle	May 1, 1948	Apr 7, 1951	Farm Operator
Wm. D. Guy	May 1, 1951	Jun 30, 1953	
John F. DeMott	Jul 23, 1953	Jun 30, 1955	
William A. Montgomery	Jul 1, 1955	Nov 30, 1961	Deceased
Lowell A. Burchett	Jan 15, 1962		

Jefferson-Jackson Counties: Temporary Organization

#Ralph Snyder	Nov 1, 1917	Jun 30, 1918	

Jefferson County, Organized June 1, 1918

Joe M. Goodwin	Jan 1, 1919	Dec 31, 1922	To Atchison County
W. H. Robinson	Jan 10, 1923	Sep 30, 1926	To Shawnee County
Duke D. Brown	Oct 1, 1926	Apr 10, 1929	To Wyandotte County
Otis B. Glover	Apr 15, 1929	Dec 31, 1933	Dist. Supervisor AAA
C. Thomas Hall	Jan 10, 1934	Apr 9, 1939	To Johnson County
Richard Campbell	Apr 10, 1939	Nov 21, 1939	Farm Operator
Warren C. Teel	Nov 22, 1939	May 12, 1942	Military Service
Charles Lobenstein	May 25, 1942	Feb 29, 1944	Farm Operator
Harry L. Bullock	Apr 17, 1944	Jan 9, 1946	Farm Operator
Russell C. Klotz	Jan 21, 1946	Feb 28, 1950	To Labette County
Roger K. Colby	Mar 1, 1950	Jul 6, 1952	
Nelson E. Stroud	Aug 18, 1952	Oct 31, 1956	To Geary County
B. W. Newsome	Nov 1, 1956	Jan 30, 1960	To Riley County
Arthur R. Johnson	Feb 1, 1960	Jan 30, 1960	

Jewell County, Organized June 1, 1914

A. D. Folker	Oct 1, 1914	May 30, 1917	To Shawnee County
A. E. Jones	Jul 1, 1917	Aug 5, 1918	Military Service
*C. D. Thomas	Sep 1, 1917	Nov 17, 1917	To Cloud County
*E. C. Thurber	Nov 26, 1917	Aug 20, 1918	Commercial work
A. E. Jones	Feb 1, 1919	Jan 31, 1920	Farm Operator
T. R. Pharr	Feb 10, 1920	Aug 31, 1920	
W. W. Houghton	Sep 1, 1920	May 15, 1922	
Kyle D. Thompson	May 16, 1922	Oct 31, 1924	
Dwight E. Hull	Nov 24, 1924	Jan 31, 1927	To Saline County
Ralph P. Ramsey	Mar 1, 1927	Jan 31, 1934	Soil Conservation Ser.
Victor F. Stuewe	Feb 6, 1934	Apr 15, 1937	To Ottawa County
Clarence E. Bartlett	Apr 26, 1937	Jan 31, 1943	To Russell County
B. W. Gardner	Jul 26, 1943	Sep 9, 1943	
Carl W. Clair	Oct 5, 1943	Aug 31, 1945	
Mrs. Elvira White	Sep 10, 1945	Jan 1, 1946	Emergency Appointment
Edwin H. Hedstrom	Apr 1, 1946	Apr 30, 1951	To Marshall County
Oscar Albrecht	May 15, 1951	Feb 23, 1952	Nat'l Farm Loan Assn.
Donald E. Love	Mar 15, 1953	May 26, 1953	To Cheyenne County
Freeman E. Biery	Jun 1, 1953	Sep 15, 1960	Sabbatical Leave
Donald K. Peterson	Sep 16, 1960	Aug 31, 1960	
Freeman E. Biery	Sep 1, 1960	May 31, 1964	State Board Of Ag. Weed Div

Johnson County, Organized September, 1917

Harry S. Wilson	Nov 5, 1917	Feb 8, 1921	
Chester E. Graves	Feb 9, 1921	Sep 30, 1923	To Wyandotte County
C. A Wood	Oct 22, 1923	Jul 15, 1924	To teaching
J. B. Peterson	Aug 15, 1924	May 25, 1927	
C. A. Jones	Jun 15, 1927	Aug 31, 1934	Commercial work
Leonard B. Harden	Sep 15, 1934	Apr 9, 1939	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
C. Thomas Hall	Apr 10, 1939		

Kearney County, Organized February 8, 1934

%G. L. Ellison	Aug 11, 1933	Aug 20, 1933	
%L. E. Eberwein	Aug 26, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Carl C. Conger	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 14, 1934	
Carl C. Conger	Mar 15, 1934	Jan 31, 1936	To Stafford County

Virgil Unruh	Feb 1, 1936	Aug 5, 1936	Farm Operator
Kermit V. Engle	Aug 21, 1936	Feb 28, 1942	To Cloud County
Vernon Eberhart	Mar 1, 1942	Feb 8, 1943	Military Service
D. Dean Dicken	May 17, 1943	Nov 30, 1945	To Lincoln County
Vernon Eberhart	Dec 1, 1945	Mar 31, 1948	
F. Monroe Coleman	May 20, 1948	Mar 14, 1949	
Merlin E. Line	Apr 1, 1949		

Kingman County, Organized May, 1918

H. L. Hildwein	Oct 5, 1918	Jan 31, 1926	To Sedgwick County
W. S. Speer	Feb 1, 1926	Jan 14, 1931	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Ted W. Kirton	Feb 15, 1931	Jul 20, 1934	To Sumner County
C. H. Ault	Jul 21, 1934	Sep 12, 1935	Soil Conservation Ser.
R. Boyd Cathcart	Jan 1, 1936	Aug 31, 1936	To A. H. Dept. KSU
Fred B Cromer	Sep 1, 1936	Mar 23, 1945	Farm Manager
Edw. W. Pitman	May 24, 1945	Dec 31, 1949	Farm Operator
Ralph J. Crow	May 1, 1950	Nov 30, 1950	Farm Operator
Clarence Imel	Dec 1, 1950	Apr 30, 1960	Greenhouse Operation
Dale R. Schilling	May 1, 1960		

Kiowa County, Organized November 4, 1933

%Glenn B. Railsback	Aug 9, 1933	Nov 8, 1933	
Glenn B. Railsback	Nov 13, 1933	Jul 17, 1935	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
A. G. Pickett	Aug 20, 1935	Mar 21, 1943	Livestock Mktg. Spe.
John F. Smerchek	Apr 1, 1943	Jul 31, 1950	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Monte C. Clark	Aug 1, 1950	Sep 30, 1961	
David R. Davies	Oct 1, 1961		

Labette-Neosho Counties: Emergency Organization

#Fred T. Rees	Jan 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918	

Labette County, Organized April 8, 1918

Geo. W. Salisbury	Feb 1, 1919	Sep 5, 1920	Dist. Agent, KSU
R. F. Olinger	Sep 6, 1920	Apr 10, 1923	Commercial work
Wm. H. Metzger	Jun 5, 1923	Apr 15, 1924	To Shawnee County
E. H. Moss	Apr 16, 1924	Mar 31, 1925	
Harry F. Moxley	May 15, 1925	Dec 31, 1927	To Missouri Ext.
Walter C. Farner	Jan 1, 1928	Nvo 15, 1928	To Washington County
Leonard B. Harden	Nov 16, 1928	Sep 14, 1934	To Johnson County
Wilfred H. Pine	Sep 15, 1934	May 26, 1935	Ag. Economics, KSU
Maurice I. Wyckoff	Jul 22, 1935	Nov 15, 1945	
Warren C. Teel	Jan 28, 1946	Feb 28, 1950	To Brown County
Russell C. Klotz	Mar 1, 1950	Dec 31, 1959	
Jerry C. Hope	Jan 1, 1960	Mar 15, 1963	
Robert W. Bozworth	May 1, 1963		

Lane County, Organized February 21, 1929

Harry C. Baird	May 1, 1929	Aug 16, 1933	To Dist. Agent, AAA
Joe D. Smerchek	Aug 17, 1933	Nov 14, 1933	To Pratt County
Harry C. Baird	Nov 17, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	Dist. Ext. Agent
Wm. J. Matthias	Jan 3, 1934	May 31, 1936	Resettlement Adm.
Herman W. Westmeyer	Aug 1, 1936	Dec 5, 1939	To Barber County
M. Neal McVay	Dec 12, 1939	Apr 10, 1941	
Hoy B. Etling	May 23, 1941	Apr 30, 1945	To Pratt County
Leslie P. Frazier	Jan 1, 1946	Feb 6, 1951	To Edwards County

W. Allen Honeyman	Feb 19, 1951	Dec 31, 1955	
Kenneth W. Fromm	Jan 1, 1956	Dec 31, 1959	To Finney County
John W. Robinson	Jan 1, 1960		

Leavenworth County, Organized August 1, 1912

P. H. Ross	Aug 1, 1912	Aug 31, 1916	County Agt. Leader, Mo.
Ira N. Chapman	Sep 1, 1916	Cot 31, 1922	Farm Mgt. Spe. KSU
Edw. H. Leker	Dec 1, 1922	Jan 31, 1927	Graduate Work
Walter C Farner	Feb 1, 1927	May 31, 1927	
Edw. H. Leker	Jun 1, 1927	Jan 7, 1929	Lv. Potato Disease work
*Sherman S. Hoar	Jan 2, 1929	Mar 31, 1929	
Edw. H. Leker	Apr 1, 1929	Jun 15, 1929	Plant Path. Spe.
*Geo. W. Hinds	Aug 8, 1929	Sep 30, 1929	To Reno County
Preston O. Hale	Oct 1, 1929	Jul 8, 1934	To Shawnee County
Merton L. Otto	Jul 23, 1934	May 2, 1939	Farm Operator
M. M. Dickerson	May 15, 1939	Jan 5, 1943	To Brown County
Norton L. Harris	Mar 18, 1943	Aug 31, 1949	Retired
Herbert W. Bulk	Sep 15, 1949	Jun 15, 1952	To Nemaha County
Donald E. Flentie	Jul 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1956	Deceased
Lyle L. Engle	Oct 8, 1956	Aug 12, 1959	Deceased
John F. Smith	Sep 15, 1959		

Lincoln County, Organized February 5, 1921

#A. W. Brumbaugh	Sep 1, 1918	Oct 31, 1918	
Clell A. Newell	Apr 15, 1921	Apr 21, 1923	
S. D. Capper	Jun 16, 1923	Oct 14, 1925	To Riley County
Walter J. Daly	Oct 19, 1925	Jun 13, 1927	To Linn County
Ray L. Stover	Jun 14, 1927	Sep 30, 1930	To Brown County
Raymond O'Hara	Oct 1, 1930	Jul 31, 1933	Emergency Asst. Rooks Co.
Reuben C. Lind	Aug 1, 1933	May 27, 1939	To Marshall County
O. Grover Steele	May 28, 1939	Nov 30, 1942	To Ottawa County
W. H. Schorer	Jan 1, 1943	Jul 7, 1943	Farm Operator
Kenneth Makalous	Jul 26, 1943	Oct 9, 1945	To Marshall County
D. Dean Dicken	Dec 1, 1945	Jun 14, 1953	To Scott County
Hal Dean Byarlay	Jun 15, 1953		

Linn County, Organized June 1, 1914; Discontinued August 15, 1916

H. B. Fuller	Jun 1, 1914	Aug 31, 1914	
C. K. Peck	Sep 1, 1914	Aug 15, 1916	

Linn County, Reorganized February 1, 1927

Walter J. Daly	Jun 20, 1927	Jul 31, 1937	To Cowley County
Joe M. Goodwin	Aug 1, 1937	Feb 28, 1951	
Bruce E. McLaury	Mar 15, 1951	Jun 30, 1953	To Miami County
Irl W. Parker Jr.	Jul 1, 1953	Jun 30, 1959	
Don D. Pretzer	Jul 1, 1959	Dec 31, 1963	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
W. Lawrence Blair	Jan 1, 1964		

Logan-Wallace Counties: Emergency Organization

%Vernon S. Crippen	Aug 10, 1933	Jan 31, 1934	

Logan County, Organized January 12, 1934

Vernon S. Crippen	Feb 1, 1934	Mar 31, 1938	
Byron J. Taylor	Apr 5, 1938	Jun 29, 1946	Farm Operator
Lloyd C. Jones	May 12, 1947	Jun 5, 1948	

Vacancy for two years

Donald K. Long	July 1, 1950	Dec 14, 1950	Military Service
Joseph L. Shawcroft	Aug 20, 1951	Mar 15, 1956	Farm Operator
Donald D. McWilliams	Apr 1, 1956	Jan 31, 1960	To Rawlins County
Richard D. Stroade	Feb 15, 1960	Oct 15, 1962	To Republic County
Peyton H. Burkhart	Nov 16, 1962		

Lyon County, Organized April 15, 1914

H. L. Popenoe	May 15, 1914	Dec 31, 1918	
*H. F. Tagge	Jan 1, 1918	Mar 31, 1918	To Doniphan County
Gaylord Hancock	Mar 1, 1919	Oct 10, 1920	
Cecil L. McFadden	Nov 20, 1920	Jun 30, 1926	Farm Operator
Carl L. Howard	Aug 1, 1926	Jun 30, 1934	Rehabilitation Program
%C. F. Gladfelter	July 9, 1934	Jul 31, 1934	
Joe M. Goodwin	Aug 1, 1934	Jul 31, 1937	To Linn County
E. L. McIntosh	Sep 1, 1937	Jul 2, 1944	CCA, Kansas City, Mo.
Minor Stallard	Sep 1, 1944	Jan 31, 1946	Farm Operator
Warren Rhodes	Feb 1, 1946	Feb 14, 1949	
Luroy A. McDougal	Feb 15, 1949	Oct 31, 1951	Broiler Farm, Emporia
Rolla B. Holland	Nov 1, 1951	May 31, 1952	Dairy Inspector
R. Stanley Parsons	Jul 14, 1952	Sep 30, 1961	
W. Lawrence Blair	Oct 1, 1961	Oct 15, 1963	
Alvin E. Maley	Oct 15, 1963		

McPherson County, Organized June 1, 1916

V. M. Emmert	Jun 1, 1916	Jul 31, 1923	
*Henry J. Adams	Aug 15, 1917	Jun 27, 1918	To Gray County
M. L. Robinson	Aug 1, 1923	Jul 5, 1934	Dist. Supervisor, AAA
Earl L. Wier	May 5, 1934	Jun 25, 1942	Military Service
Jess R. Cooper	Jul 6, 1942	Dec 15, 1949	Angus Breeders Assn.
Elgin R. Button	Jan 1, 1950	Mar 23, 1960	Deceased
Beverly R. Stagg	May 23, 1960		

Marion County, Organized March 31, 1917

J. L. Garlough	May 5, 1919	Sep 14, 1919	
R. F. Olinger	Sep 15, 1919	Aug 31, 1920	
Arthur L. Myers	Sep 1, 1920	Jun 15, 1925	
Earl. C. Smith	Jun 16, 1925	Dec 31, 1926	Commercial work
J. D. Montague	Jan 4, 1927	Oct 31, 1930	To Sedgwick County
Frank A. Hagans	Nov 1, 1930	Jul 19, 1946	Dist. Ext. Agent
Carl M. Elling	Jul 20, 1946	Feb 15, 1950	Auto Dealer
C. Allan Risinger	Feb 16, 1950	Sep 13, 1952	Poe Grain Co. Peabody
Johnny E. Sloup	Oct 10, 1952	Dec 31, 1959	Fieldman For CCA, KC, MO.
Lester E. Griffith	Feb 1, 1960		

Marshall County, Organized April 6, 1916

F. B. Williams	Jun 20, 1916	Apr 20, 1918	
*A. E. Person	Nov 15, 1917	Feb 15, 1918	Military Service
*W. C. Calvert	Apr 15, 1918	Aug 15, 1918	
Robert L. Barnum	Aug 20, 1918	Jun 9, 1919	
Orville T. Bonnett	Nov 10, 1919	May 31, 1921	To Voc. Agri.
John J. Inskeep	Jun 10, 1921	Feb 10, 1923	To Sumner County
O. L. McMurray	Feb 15, 1923	Feb 15, 1924	To County Agt. Okla.
W. O'Connell	Mar 15, 1924	Mar 22, 1939	Deceased
Reuben C. Lind	May 28, 1939	Apr 30, 1943	State Soil Ext. Conserv.

W. A. Meyle	May 1 , 1943	Jan 18, 1944	
John Mathre	Jun 14, 1944	Jun 30, 1945	County Agent, Iowa
Kenneth Makalous	Oct 10, 1945	Sep 30, 1949	Hatchery Business
Francis W. Castello	Nov 1, 1949	Feb 10, 1950	
Allen L. Holeman	Mar 1, 1950	Feb 28, 1951	Farm Loan Assn.
Edwin Hedstrom	May 1, 1951		

Meade County, Organized March 4, 1918

Carl L. Howard	Jul 16, 1918	Aug 31, 1919	To enter College
Carl V. Maloney	Sep 1, 1919	Dec 15, 1921	
C. S. Merydith	Dec 16, 1921	Dec 31, 1924	
J. E. Norton	Feb 5, 1925	Sep 15, 1926	To Iowa State College
John H. Shirkey	Sep 16, 1926	Jul 22, 1934	Rehabilitation Program
Albert W. Aicher	Jul 23, 1934	Aug 15, 1935	Soil Conservation, Colo.
Harold C. Love	Sep 1, 1935	Jun 30, 1937	Berryman Sons Fieldman
Carmy G. Page	Jul 1, 1937	Dec 31, 1937	To Indian Service
J. Edwin McColm	Jan 10, 1938	Nov 15, 1940	Military Service, Deceased
A. Eugene Harris	Nov 20, 1940		

Miami County, Organized June 1, 1914

O. C. Hagans	Oct 1, 1914	Mar 15, 1918	To Atchison County
*J. L. Lantow	Aug 20, 1917	Aug 20, 1918	Military Service
L. R. Alt	Sep 16, 1918	Feb 28, 1919	
J. V. Quigley	Mar 16, 1919	Nov 30, 1919	Commercial work
W. H. Brooks	Feb 1, 1920	Aug 15, 1922	County Agent, Calif.
E. H. Walker	Aug 16, 1922	Jul 19, 1924	Commercial work, Wisc.
J. D. Buckman	Oct 1, 1924	Jun 30, 1927	
John T. Whetzel	Jul 1, 1927	Aug 4, 1930	To Thomas County
Glenn C. Isaac	Sep 1, 1930	May 10, 1938	Soil Conservation, Okla.
*R. Gordon Wiltse	May 2, 1938	Jun 30, 1938	
R. Gordon Wiltse	Jul 1, 1938	Jun 26, 1941	Military Service
Don Crumbaker	Jul 7, 1941	Jan 31, 1942	To Expt. Station, Colby
Harold Davies	Feb 1, 1942	May 15, 1943	Farm Operator
Harvey E. Goertz	Jul 16, 1945	Oct 14, 1945	To Pottawatomie County
William Wishart	Apr 15, 1946	Nov 30, 1946	To Greenwood County
Marvin B. Clark	May 26, 1947	Jan 15, 1950	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
George H. Stephens	Mar 1, 1950	Jun 30, 1952	Insurance Co., Paola
Charles F. Robohn	Jul 1, 1952	Jun 30, 1953	Private Industry
Bruce L. McLaury	Jul 1, 1953	Sep 30. 1960	Graduate Work
Raymond F. Hackler	Oct 1, 1960	Aug 15, 1962	To Nemaha County
Ensley S. Sisk	Aug 16, 1962	Aug 15, 1962	

Mitchell County, Organized April 13, 1930

R. W. McBirney	Jul 1, 1930	Jul 14, 1941	To Graham County
James F. Booth	Jul 15, 1941	Jan 31, 1942	Military Service
Wendell A. Moyer	Feb 2, 1942	Apr 27, 1943	Military Service
Carl H. Beyer	Jun 1, 1943	Apr 29, 1944	Farm Operator
Harold C. Love	May 29, 1944	Sep 15, 1948	Farm Mgt. Spe.
Wendell A. Moyer	Oct 1, 1948	Mar 10, 1950	To Anderson County
Rodney L. Partch	Apr 1, 1950	Feb 28, 1951	Farm Operator, Cheyenne Co
Joe Neill	Mar 1, 1951	Nov 30, 1954	Ill Health
Lawrence J. Cox	Dec 1, 1954	Sep 15, 1958	Graduate Work, KSU
C. Jack Baird	Oct 1, 1958		

Montgomery County, Organized March 1, 1913

E. J. Macy	Mar 1, 1913	Jun 15, 1918	To Sedgwick County
Hayes M. Coe	Nov 25, 1918	Dec 10, 1926	To California
Arthur W. Knott	Feb 7, 1927	Jul 7, 1942	Military Service
Leonard Rees	Sep 21, 1942	Jun 10, 1944	Coffeyville C. of C.
Robert F. Nuttelman	Jul 10, 1944		

Morris County, Organized February 24, 1916

A. L. Clapp	Apr 1, 1917	Jun 10, 1919	Dist. Ext. Agent
W. L. Tayloe	Jul 7, 1919	Jan 8, 1921	County Agt., Mo.
Paul B. Gwin	Feb 1, 1921	Sep 30, 1925	To Geary County
Dewey Z. McCormick	Oct 1, 1925	Aug 31, 1940	Farm Security Adm., Nebr.
Walter O. Scott	Jan 1, 1941	Apr 29, 1944	Agronomy Dept., KSU
Beverly D. Stagg	Aug 15, 1944	Nov 11, 1944	Military Service
Kenneth E. Johnson	Mar 19, 1945	Aug 31, 1946	Kansas Farm Bureau
Joseph P. Neill	Sep 1, 1946	Feb 28, 1951	To Mitchell County
Joe M. Goodwin	Mar 5, 1951	Jun 30, 1953	Retired
Alvin E. Maley	Jul 1, 1953	Oct 15, 1963	To Lyon County
Howard M. Griffin	Oct 16, 1963	Jun 30, 1964	

Morton County, Organized March 26, 1936

%C. W. Robb	Aug 13, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
*Arthur A. Boeka	Jun 1, 1936	Dec 31, 1936	
Arthur A. Boeka	Jan 1, 1937	Apr 7, 1938	Farm Operator
*Edw. W. Pitman	Apr 11, 1938	Jul 10, 1938	To Gray County
*Z. W. Johnson	Jul 5, 1938	Jul 17, 1938	
Z. W. Johnson	Jul 18, 1938	Jun 23, 1939	To Stevens County
Wilbur R. Crowley	Jul 1, 1939	Feb 28, 1941	Military Service
John K. Blythe	May 5, 1941	Jan 5, 1942	Military Service
John F. Smerchek	Jan 20, 1942	Mar 31, 1943	To Kiowa County
Wilbur W. White	May 10, 1943	Sep 30, 1954	To Gove County
Walter D. McKee	Oct 1, 1954	Jun 30, 1957	Traveler's Ins. Co.
Jon Herod	Jul 22, 1957		

Nemaha County, Organized June 1, 1916

John D. Lewis	Jun 1, 1916	Nov 15, 1917	
R. S. Hawkins	Jan 15, 1918	Nov 30, 1918	
J. M. Murray	Jan 1, 1919	Oct 31, 1919	Farm Operator
E. L. McIntosh	Feb 1, 1920	Aug 6, 1923	To Osage County
Herman A. Biske	Sep 1, 1923	Mar 15, 1928	To Franklin County
Glenn M. Reed	Mar 16, 1928	Dec 17, 1930	Commercial Work
C. E. Garrison	Sep 8, 1930	Mar 7, 1931	
Robert L. Rawlins	Mar 28, 1931	Mar 16, 1941	To Cowley County
Edw. W. Pitman	Apr 1, 1941	May 23, 1945	To Kingman County
Wendell A. Moyer	Apr 1, 1946	Sep 30, 1948	To Mitchell County
William McKnight	Feb 1, 1949	Jan 17, 1951	Commerce Trust Co., KC, Mo.
Robert Bohannon	Feb 15, 1951	May 31, 1952	Graduate Work, Illinois
Herbert W. Bulk	Jun 16, 1952	Oct 1, 1958	To Shawnee County
W. H. Barker	Oct 15, 1958	Aug 15, 1962	Business in Columbus, Ks.
Raymond F. Hackler	Aug 16, 1962		

Neosho-Labette Counties :Temporary Organization

#Fred T. Rees	Jan 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918

Neosho County, Organized February 14, 1918

C. D. Thompson	May 24, 1918	Oct 9, 1926	
Lee M. Jewett	Nov 15, 1926	Jun 30, 1928	To Voc. Agri.
Lester Shepard	Jul 1, 1928	Jun 30, 1954	Retired
Mahlon C. Morley	Jul 1, 1954	Jun 15, 1957	Bank in Chanute
W. Gale Mullen	Jun 17, 1957	Nov 30, 1961	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Wm. M. Dickson	Dec 1, 1961		

Ness County, Organized July 1, 1917

#W. J. Yeoman	Aug 16, 1917	Jun 30, 1917	Funds discontinued
George W. Sidwell	Jul 1, 1920	Sep 4, 1920	To teach school
J. M. Dodrill	Jan 1, 1921	Dec 31, 1921	
Leo D. Ptacek	Jan 1, 1922	Aug 31, 1922	
Ray Felton	Feb 1, 1923	Apr 30, 1923	
George W. Sidwell	Jun 1, 1923	Apr 23, 1928	To Edwards County
H. R. Pollock	May 1, 1928	Mar 28, 1929	
*Sherman S. Hoar	Apr 1, 1929	Jun 19, 1929	To Cheyenne County
Leslie M. Wolfe	Jun 20, 1929	Mar 10, 1930	Commercial work
Fred H. Dodge	Mar 17, 1930	Jul 21, 1931	Ill Health
Frank Zitnik	Aug 20, 1931	Jan 24, 1934	To Rush County
Lee Toadvine	Feb 15, 1934	Sep 14, 1943	To Greeley County
John M. Livingston	Nov 1, 1943	Jan 12, 1948	Farm Operator
Franklin X. Miller	Apr 6, 1948	Oct 31, 1955	DeKalb Asso.
Gayle L. Worf	Dec 16, 1955	Jun 15, 1958	
Duane W. Hays	Jul 1, 1958	Aug 20, 1958	
Vernon C. Hoffman	Sep 1, 1958	Dec 31, 1959	Graduate Work, Colo.
Ben D. McKay	Jan 1, 1960		

Norton County, Organized March 29, 1930

Fred J. Sykes	Aug 1, 1930	Nov 14, 1935	Soil Conservation Ser.
John G. Bell	Dec 1, 1935	Aug 15, 1937	Crops Spe. Ext.
A. E. Schafer	Oct 18, 1937	Apr 30, 1944	
C. J. Tolle	Nov 6, 1944	Oct 11, 1946	
Beverly D. Stagg	Nov 18, 1946	Dec 31, 1959	To McPherson County
Gerald O. McMaster	Jan 1, 1960		

Osage-Coffey Counties: Emergency Organization

#J. A. Scheel	Nov 15, 1917	Jun 30, 1919	

Osage County, Organized June, 1918

H. S. Wise	Jun 1, 1920	Mar 14, 1921	To Butler County
Louis N. Rockford	May 15, 1921	Jul 15, 1923	Colorado Ext. Ser.
E. L. McIntosh	Aug 7, 1923	Aug 31, 1937	To Lyon County
George W. Gerber	Sep 1, 1937	Jan 31, 1942	Military Service
Wilbert W. Duitsman	Feb 23, 1942	Jul 25, 1942	Military Service
William Wade	Aug 15, 1942	Jun 30, 1945	Soil Conservation Ser.
Walter Campbell	Jan 26, 1946	Oct 1, 1958	To India Program
Joe B. Divine	Oct 15, 1958		

Osborne-Phillips Counties: Temporary Organization

%Dale Scheel	Aug 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	

Osborne County, Organized December 5, 1934

Wayne Ewing	Feb 25, 1935	Nov 17, 1937	To Sedgwick Co. Club Agt.
Howard Vernon	Nov 29, 1937	Apr 30, 1939	Farm Operator
Dwight S. Tolle	Jun 1, 1939	Oct 16, 1942	To Insurance Co.
John L. Foley	Dec 7, 1942	Apr 4, 1945	Soil Conservation Ser.

Richard B. Poch	Jun 4, 1945	Dec 19, 1951	Farm Operator
Robert E. Acre Jr.	Jan 21, 1951	Jun 30, 1954	To Private Business
Charles L. Casebolt	Jul 1, 1954	Oct 7, 1955	DeKalb Assn., Texas
Douglas H. Morris	Oct 10, 1955	Jul 17, 1960	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Lowell H. Byarlay	Jul 18, 1960		

Ottawa County, Organized August 10, 1923

Robert E. Curtis	Jan 15, 1924	Nov 30, 1930	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Paul Evans	Dec 1, 1930	Mar 28, 1937	Soil Conservation Ser.
Victor F. Stuewe	Apr 16, 1937	Feb 28, 1941	Farm Credit Adm.
Lee J. Brewer	Apr 2, 1941	Oct 31, 1942	To Ag. Economics, KSU
O. Grover Steele	Dec 1, 1942	Nov 4, 1943	Military Service
W. A. Meyle	Nov 16, 1944	Nov 15, 1945	
Loren Whipps	Feb 25, 1946	Dec 31, 1946	To Voc. Agri.
Louis W. Cooper	Feb 1, 1947	Jan 31, 1958	Farm Bureau Insurance
Norman E. Schlessener	Feb 17, 1958	Oct 6, 1962	
L. Wayne Townsend Jr.	Oct 23, 1962		

Pawnee County, Organized June 20, 1916

Ralph P. Schnacke	Jun 20, 1916	Jul 15, 1922	Auto Dealer, LaCrosse
Carl L. Howard	Oct 1, 1922	Jul 31, 1926	To Lyon County
A. C. Hoffman	Aug 1, 1926	Aug 4, 1928	Graduate Work, Iowa
Charles H. Stinson	Aug 5, 1928	Jan 31, 1933	
*Tom Dicken	Feb 1, 1933	Jun 30, 1933	
Tom Dicken	Jul 1, 1933	Jun 30, 1936	Farm Operator
Wm. H. Meissinger	Jul 1, 1936	Mar 14, 1938	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Carl C. Conger	Apr 1, 1938	Jul 31, 1944	To Dairy Farm
Paul N. Hines	Sep 1, 1944	Feb 8, 1945	Leave of Absence
Paul N. Hines	Aug 1, 1945	Jan 31, 1947	
E. Clifford Manry	Feb 17, 1947		

Phillips County: Temporary Organization

%W. S. McKay	Aug 11, 1933	Nov 10, 1933	

Phillips-Osborne Counties: Temporary Organization

%Dale Scheel	Nov 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	

Phillips County, Organized April 2, 1936

Paul H. Nelson	Jun 1, 1936	Nov 5, 1940	To Ellsworth County
Edward F. Moody	Nov 4, 1940	Feb 2, 1942	Military Service
Albert D. Mueller	Feb 23, 1942	May 31, 1943	To Wallace County
Chas. L. Zoller	Aug 16, 1944	Mar 10, 1946	Farm Operator
Edward F. Moody	Mar 11, 1946	Aug 10, 1946	
Warren Dewlen	Sep 1, 1946	Aug 31, 1948	
Johnny E. Sloup	Oct 1, 1948	Oct 9, 1952	To Marion County
Laurenz S. Green	Oct 10, 1952	Feb 14, 1956	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Donald L. Faidley	Mar 1, 1956	May 31, 1963	To Graham County
Delbert D. Jepsen	Jun 1, 1963		

Pottawatomie-Wabaunsee Counties: Temporary Organization

%Dave E. Curry	Aug 10, 1933	Sep 2, 1933	
%C. E. Bowers	Sep 1, 1933	Sep 7, 1933	
%W. J. Matthias	Sep 8, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%W. A. Meyle	Jan 12, 1934	Jul 31, 1934	To Atchison County
%R. F. McNitt	Aug 1, 1934	Jul 4, 1935	

Pottawatomie County, Organized June 27, 1935

Robert F. McNitt	Jul 5, 1935	Jan 31, 1939	S.C.S. Asst. Agent

Charles Olson	Feb 14, 1939	Jun 16, 1941	To Farm Security Adm.
Dale Allen	Jul 1, 1941	Apr 19, 1943	To Cowley County
Loyd Croy	Sep 20, 1943	May 31, 1945	To Farm Security Adm.
Harvey Goertz	Oct 15, 1945	Nov 15, 1950	To BrownCounty
Calvin C. Orr	Nov 15, 1950	Aug 16, 1960	Graduate Work KSU
Eugene H. Harter	Oct 3, 1960	Dec 31, 1962	
Albert E. Spencer	Jan 1, 1963		

Pratt County, Organized May, 1918

#Edward Larson	Dec 15, 1917	Dec 21, 1918	
Louis E. Howard	Jan 6, 1919	Feb 29, 1920	Farm Operator
Vernon S. Crippen	Jun 1, 1920	Dec 21, 1922	To Reno County
Chas. H. Stinson	Jan 16, 1923	Aug 1, 1928	To Pawnee County
F. L. Timmons	Aug 5, 1928	Aug 15, 1929	Graduate Work, KSU
Ogden W. Greene	Aug 28, 1929	Jan 31, 1932	To Dickinson County
Harold B. Harper	Feb 3, 1932	Nov 14, 1933	To Harvey County
Joseph D. Smerchek	Nov 15, 1933	May 16, 1937	To Sumner County
L. E. Crawford	May 18, 1937	May 15, 1942	Farm Operator
Kenneth Eugene Johnson	May 16, 1942	Mar 18, 1945	To Morris County
Hoy B. Etling	May 1, 1945	Feb 5, 1950	To Finney County
Wilbur S. Kraisinger	Apr 17, 1950		

Rawlins-Cheyenne Counties: Emergency Organization

#E. I. Maris	July 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918	

Rawlins County, Organized February 8, 1918

E. I. Maris	Jul 1, 1918	Feb 10, 1922	
Carl Carlson	Feb 27, 1922	Jan 4, 1926	To Dairy Farm
Chas. L. Zoller	Mar 1, 1926	Feb 28, 1927	Farm Operator
Earl F. Carr	May 1, 1927	Jun 30, 1929	Farm Operator
J. W. Roussin	Jul 1, 1929	Jan 21, 1931	R W. Stumbo
R. W. Stumbo	Apr 16, 1931	Jan 14, 1934	To Stafford County
Wm. H. Meissinger	Jan 15, 1934	Jun 30, 1936	To Pawnee County
Raleigh B. Flanders	Aug 10, 1936	Feb 28, 1946	Farm Operator
Norman Whitehair	Mar 11, 1946	Aug 31, 1949	Ext. Mktg. Spe.
Jack D. Wise	Feb 10, 1950	Apr 14, 1954	To Radio KCMO, KC,Mo.
Raleigh B. Flanders	Jun 1, 1954	Jan 31, 1955	Farm Operator
Warren G. Harding	Feb 1, 1955	Jan 17, 1960	To Rooks County
Donald D. McWilliams	Feb 1, 1960		

Reno County, Organized May 29, 1920

Sam J. Smith	Aug 10, 1920	Nov 30, 1922	
Vernon S. Crippen	Jan 1, 1923	Sep 20, 1924	Commercial Work
R. W. McCall	Sep 22, 1924	Mar 24, 1927	Farm Manager, Morton Co.
C. M. Carlson	Apr 1, 1927	Sep 21, 1929	Graduate Wor, Iowa
George W. Hinds	Oct 1, 1929	Jan 13, 1934	To Hamilton County
Donald W. Ingle	Feb 1, 1934	Mar 15, 1947	To Sedgwick County
Charles Hageman	May 1, 1947	Apr 15, 1953	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
HoBart Frederick	May 1, 1952	Dec 31, 1959	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Otis Griggs	Jan 1, 1960		

Republic County, Organized January 19, 1934

%W. H. von Trebra	Aug 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%H. J. Adams	Jan 22, 1934	May 4, 1934	
H. J. Adams	May 5, 1934	Mar 8, 1953	Deceased
Arthur O. Jacobs	May 4, 1953	Oct 14, 1955	To Saline County

Garnett A. Zimmerly	Nov 1, 1955	Jul 19, 1958 Foreign Service
Patrick E. Smythe	Jul 20, 1958	Aug 31, 1962 Graduate Work, KSU
Rickard D. Stroade	Oct 15, 1962	

Rice County, Organized January 22, 1921

Walter B. Adair	Mar 1, 1921	Feb 20, 1923 To Nebr. Ext. Ser.
*A. F. Kiser	Feb 15, 1923	Mar 15, 1923 Temporary
Arthur I. Gilkison	Mar 16, 1923	Jul 31, 1926 To Douglas County
W. H. von Trebra	Aug 1, 1926	Mar 4, 1931 Graduate Work, KSU
M. M. Taylor	Mar 5, 1931	Jan 20, 1935 To Thomas County
Oscar E. Reece	Jan 28, 1935	Jul 31, 1937 Insurance Work
George W. Sidwell	Sep 16, 1937	Sep 17, 1949 To Trego County
Glenn L. Shriver	Dec 1, 1949	Mar 31, 1953 Bank Representative, Pratt
Leslie P. Frazier	Apr 1, 1953	Sab Lv. 2-1-62 to 6-30-62
Donald D. Dauber	Feb 1, 1962	Jun 30, 1962 Asst. Agent
Leslie P. Frazier	Jul 1, 1962	Nov 30, 1962 To Area Development
Donald D. Dauber	Dec 1, 1962	

Riley-Geary Counties: Emergency Organization

#Ralph Kenney	Dec 15, 1917	Aug 31, 1918

Riley County, Organized August 4, 1925

S. D. Capper	Oct 15, 1925	Aug 18, 1930 Commercial Work
H. L. Hildwein	Sep 20, 1930	Aug 8, 1933 Co. Agt. Clovis, New Mex.
Luke M. Schruben	Aug 10, 1933	Nov 1, 1935 Ext. Farm Mgt. Spe.
Marion B. Noland	Nov 15, 1935	Jan 17, 1937 To Sedgwick Co. Club Agt.
Leonard A. Rees	Jan 25, 1937	Sep 20, 1942 To Montgomery County
John Livingston	Oct 1, 1942	Oct 31, 1942 To Ness County
Wayne Whitney	Dec 1, 1943	Jul 31, 1947 To Nebr. Ext. Ser.
Lee J. Brewer	Sep 1, 1947	Apr 14, 1952 To Chase County
Elmer W. Blankenhagen	May 16, 1952	Aug 31, 1955 Dist. Ext. Agent
M. Lester Cox	Oct 1, 1955	Dec 31, 1959 Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Bob W. Newsone	Feb 1, 1960	Sab. Lv. 11-1-63 to 5-31-64

Rooks County, Organized May 27, 1919; Discontinued April 30, 1922

Kyle D. Thompson	Jun 1, 1920	Apr 30, 1922

Rooks-Ellis Counties: Temporary Organization

%Raymond W. O'Hara	Aug 11, 1933	Oct 19, 1933
%Wm. S. Speer	Oct 25, 1933	Dec 12, 1933

Rooks-Trego Counties: Temporaty Organization

%Ross B. Keys	Dec 13, 1933	Dec 31, 1933
%R. S. McCoy	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 11, 1934 To Harper County
%Tudor J. Charles	Mar 14, 1934	Apr 30, 1934

Rooks County, Organized January 25, 1934

Tudor J. Charles	May 1, 1934	Nov 30, 1934 Commercial Work
Laurence R. Daniels	Dec 1, 1934	Nov 20, 1940 To Seward County
Ralph Gross	Jan 20, 1941	Apr 30, 1942 Military Service
Robert F. Brannan	May 15, 1942	Dec 23, 1944 Farm Machinery, Meade
E. B. Myers	Jan 22, 1945	Aug 31, 1945
Robert Danford	Apr 1, 1946	Jul 14, 1947 To Barton Co. Club Agt.
Laurel E. Loyd	Jul 21, 1947	Apr 15, 1949
John A. Dotson	Jul 1, 1949	Oct 31, 1951
Gerald O. McMaster	Nov 1, 1951	Dec 31, 1959 To Norton County
Warren G. Harding	Jan 18, 1960	

Rush County, Organized April 3, 1919; Discontinued June 30, 1926

#Luther E. Willoughby	Aug 16, 1917	Jun 30, 1919	Ext. Crops Spe.
Carl Carlson	Apr 1, 1920	Feb 26, 1922	
R. J. Silkett	Feb 27, 1922	Apr 30, 1923	To KSU Agronomy Dept.
Donald B. Ibach	Jul 1, 1923	Jun 30, 1926	

Rush-Ellis Counties: Temporary Organization

%L. J. Simmons	Aug 12, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	

Rush County, Reorganized January 12, 1934

Frank Zitnik	Feb 1, 1934	May 15, 1942	Military Service
Walter W. Campbell	May 16, 1942	Dec 22, 1942	Military Service
Jack Pendleton	Mar 8, 1943	Aug 24, 1944	Military Service
Vernon S. Crippen	Oct 16, 1944	Oct 15, 1947	To Seward County
Julius Binder	Apr 6, 1948	Nov 25, 1950	To Oregon Ext. Ser.
L. Ben Johnson	Dec 11, 1950	Nov 15, 1956	Farm Bureau Insurance
Robert J. Hamilton	Nov 1, 1956	Jan 31, 1964	Graduate Work
E. L. VanMeter	Apr 15, 1964		

Russell County, Organized April 18, 1929

Bernie W. Wright	Jul 1, 1929	Feb 14, 1934	Ext. Farm Mgt. Spe.
Roger E. Regnier	Mar 1, 1934	Jan 10, 1937	Asst. State Club Ldr. KSU
Ralph E. Germann	Mar 10, 1937	Apr 14, 1942	Military Service
George A. Mullen	May 11, 1942	Sep 30, 1942	Military Service
Floyd Bjurstrom	Nov 2, 1942	Jan 12, 1943	Military Service
Clarence E. Bartlett	Feb 1, 1943	Mar 31, 1944	Soil Conservation Ser.
Frederick Carey	Jun 28, 1944	Nov 30, 1946	Farm Operator
Bernard Jacobson	Feb 11, 1947	Mar 31, 1952	
W. Gale Mullen	Apr 1, 1952	Mar 20, 1955	To Allen County
E. Kirk Baker	Apr 1, 1955		

Saline County, Organized December 7, 1936

Dwight E. Hull	Feb 1, 1927	Oct 31, 1930	Mgr. Agr. Development Assn.
Ray L. Graves	Nov 17, 1930	Oct 29, 1935	Soil Conservation Ser.
Robert W. Fort	Dec 26, 1935	Jan 10, 1939	Soil Conservation Ser.
Elmer A. Dawdy	Feb 1, 1939	Feb 15, 1941	Farm Operator
Verlin Rosenkranz	Mar 21, 1941	Mar 4, 1944	Farm Operator
Wm. E. Gregory	Apr 8, 1944	Oct 31, 1948	To Arizona Ext. Ser.
Charles Pence	Dec 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1952	Kansas Wheat Imp. Assn.
Brace D. Rowley	Sep 15, 1952	Oct 1, 1955	State Bd. of Agri.
Arthur O. Jacobs	Oct 15, 1955	Mar 31, 1956	Ext. Dairy Spec. Montana
John R. Schlender	Apr 15, 1956	Sab. Lv. 9-21-59 to 10-31-60	
Loren Harris	Oct 1, 1959	Sep 14, 1960	
John R. Schlender	Sep 15, 1960	Dec 31, 1960	Dist. Farm Mgt. Spe.
Loren E. Harris	Jan 1, 1961	Jun 17, 1964	Bank Representative
Donald F. Hamilton	Jul 1, 1964		

Scott Count , Organized January 25, 1934

%M. F. Stark	Aug 11, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Carl E. Elling	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 14, 1934	
Carl E. Elling	Mar 15, 1934	Mar 31, 1942	Farm Operator
Reed Fleury	Apr 15, 1942	Jan 31, 1945	Military Service
Donald Christy	Jun 1, 1945	Dec 15, 1945	Farm Operator
William Wikoff	Feb 4, 1946	Oct 12, 1946	Farm Operator
Reed Fleury	Oct 14, 1946	Jan 12, 1948	
Harold D. Johnson	Feb 1, 1948	May 15, 1953	Farm Bureau Ins.
D. Dean Dicken	Jun 15, 1953	Aug 31, 1962	Dist. Ext. Spe.
Wm. L. Greenwood	Sep 11, 1962		

Sedgwick County, Organized January 3, 1918

E. J. Macy	Jan 15, 1918	Dec 31, 1925	Commercial Work, Colo.
H L. Hildwein	Feb 1, 1926	Sep 19, 1930	To Riley County
J. D. Montague	Nov 1, 1930	Sep 13, 1940	Deceased
A. H. Stephenson	Nov 1, 1940	Feb 28, 1947	To Sedgwick Co. Co-op
Donald W. Ingle	Mar 16, 1947		

Seward County, Organized December 29, 1933

%R. R. Taylor	Aug 12, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
Thomas E. Hall	Jan 20, 1934	Feb 15, 1936	Graduate Work KSU
Nevlyn Nelson	Mar 10, 1936	Sep 15, 1936	Graduate Work KSU
Phillip W. Ljungdahl	Nov 17, 1936	Oct 9, 1938	To Gray County
A. Eugene Harris	Oct 10, 1938	Nov 19, 1940	To Meade County
Lawrence R. Daniels	Dec 1, 1940	Apr 28, 1942	Farm Operator
Dave Goertz	May 1, 1942	Jan 31, 1943	Military Service
Orval Thrush	Jun 14, 1943	Oct 14, 1944	Kansas Farm Bureau
**Mrs. Bertha Jordan	May 15, 1945	Apr 30, 1946	Emergency Appointment
Raymond Fincham	May 1, 1946	Nov 16, 1947	
Vernon S. Crippen	Jan 1, 1948	Jan 31, 1956	Deceased
Martin D. Woner	Feb 1, 1956	Feb 28, 1958	Staley Milling Co.
Wayne M. Thompson	Apr 15, 1958	Jan 16, 1960	Consumer Co-op, KC, Mo.
Billie D. Chadd	Jan 18, 1960	Nov 12, 1960	Farm Credit Adm. Wichita
S. Willis Jordan	Feb 1, 1961	Dec 31, 1963	
Joseph E. Van Cleve	Jun 15, 1964		

Shawnee County, Organized July 1, 1917

A. D. Folker	Jul 1, 1917	Aug 15, 1918	To Wyandotte County
Frank O. Blecha	Feb 10, 1919	Nov 30, 1923	Dist. Ext. Agent
W. W. Wright	Jan 1, 1924	Mar 26, 1924	To teaching
W. H. Metzger	Apr 18, 1924	Sep 30, 1926	Graduate Work, KSU
W. H. Robinson	Oct 1, 1926	May 31, 1934	Rehabilitation Program
Preston O. Hale	Jul 9, 1934	Feb 16, 1951	To Fertilizer Co., Topeka
Wilbur E. Levering	Apr 1, 1951	Sep 30, 1953	To Radio Station WIBW
Warren C. Teel	Dec 1, 1953	Sep 30, 1958	State Weed Supervisor
Herbert W. Bulk	Oct 1, 1958		

Sheridan County, Organized April 13, 1929

Ivan K. Tompkins	May 8, 1929	Feb 4, 1931	
C. E. Dunbar	Feb 9, 1931	Jun 30, 1933	
John G. Bell	Aug 10, 1933	Nov 30, 1935	To Norton County
A. H. Stephenson	Dec 1, 1935	Nov 30, 1936	To Dickinson County
Everett L. McClelland	Feb 15, 1937	Nov 30, 1942	To Washington County
Walter W. Babbit	Jan 1, 1943	Nov 30, 1944	Military Service
Rodney Partch	May 1, 1944	Jan 31, 1945	Farm Operator
Clifford Hartman	May 1, 1945	Sep 20, 1945	Return to College
Walter Babbit	Mar 1, 1946	Jun 29, 1946	To Voc, Agrl.
Delbert Taylor	Sep 1, 1946	May 10, 1948	
John S. Winter	Jul 1 1948	Aug 31, 1949	Farm Operator
Robert F. Randle	Sep 1, 1949	Jun 30, 1950	
Kenneth L. McReynolds	Jul 1, 1950	Aug 10, 1953	To Clay County
Richard L. Jepsen	Aug 12, 1953	Jan 31, 1963	Military Furlough
Douglas H. Morris	Nov 1, 1961	Dec 15, 1961	CCA Fieldman, NW Kansas
Don F. Ward	Feb 1, 1962		

Sherman County, Organized January, 1922

Arvid Nelson	May 1, 1922	Aug 31, 1923	To teaching
G. L. Cleland	Oct 20, 1923	Mar 4, 1926	Co. Agt. Tennessee
Neil L. Rucker	Mar 12, 1926	Mar 31, 1930	To Ellsworth County
D. M. Howard	Apr 1, 1930	Jan 6, 1933	Graduate Work, KSU
Lawrence D. Morgan	Feb 1, 1933	Oct 31, 1940	Farm Operator
Evans Banbury	Nov 15, 1940	Mar 5, 1942	Military Service
Arlo A. Brown	Mar 6, 1942	Jan 31, 1944	To Stafford County
Raymond Stein	Feb 1, 1944	Feb 28, 1945	To Enter Law School
Evans Banbury	Feb 11, 1946	Nov 15, 1955	Expt. Station, Colby
Lee E. Nelson	Nov 16, 1955	Jan 31, 1958	Farm Machinery, Hoxie
Donald L. Bigge	Feb 1, 1958	Sep 27, 1959	Rural Dev. Program, KSU
Loren E. Whipps	Nov 9, 1959		

Smith County, Organized September 27, 1924

A. B. Kimball	May 1, 1925	Oct 16, 1929	Ill Health
Harvey J. Stewart	Nov 1, 1929	Dec 19, 1929	To Cheyenne County
Elmer O. Graper	Dec 15, 1929	Nov 14, 1938	To Thomas County
O. W. Kershaw	Nov 5, 1938	Jan 2, 1942	Co-op Elevator Mgr.
Warren Rhodes	Jan 16, 1942	Feb 19, 1942	Military Service
Milburn C. Axelton	Mar 11, 1942	Oct 19, 1943	
James Farrand	Oct 25, 1943	Jun 30, 1945	Soil Conservation Ser.
Paul Gilpin	Jan 21, 1946	Jun 30, 1958	Commercial Cattle Feeding
Leonard C. Parker	Jul 1, 1958	Nov 30, 1961	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Wilbur J. Dunavan	Dec 1, 1961		

Stafford County, Organized April 11, 1929

E. H. Teagarden	May 16, 1929	Aug 11, 1933	AAA Dist. Supervisor
Glenn Fox	Jul 24, 1933	Nov 5, 1933	To Ag. Economics, KSU
E. H. Teagarden	Nov 6, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	Dist. Ext. Agent
R. W. Stumbo	Jan 15, 1934	Jan 10, 1936	Ext. Dairy Spe., Okla.
Carl C. Conger	Feb 1, 1936	Jan 31, 1938	To Pawnee County
Harold A. Daily	Feb 1, 1938	Aug 6, 1944	To Dickinson County
Arlo A. Brown	Nov 20, 1944	Aug 31, 1957	Graduate Work, KSU
Eugene Ross	Oct 1, 1957	Aug 15, 1962	On Sabbatical Leave
Donald K. Peterson	Oct 1, 1961		

Stanton County: Emergency Organization

%Harley J. Bower	Aug 12, 1933	Oct 15, 1933

Stanton-Hamilton Counties: Emergency Organization

%Ray Hastings	Oct 16, 1933	Dec 31, 1933
%Keith B. Dusenbury	Jan 19, 1934	Feb 14, 1934

Stanton County, Organized February 2, 1934

Keith B. Dusenbury	Feb 15, 1934	Mar 14, 1937	AAA Field Officer
Harold O. Wales	Apr 15, 1937	Apr 20, 1941	To Crawford County
Roland Kruse	May 5, 1941	Nov 30, 1941	To Farm Security Adm.
E. Clifford Manry	Jan 1, 1942	Sep 30, 1945	To Edwards County
Milan Smerchek	Nov 5, 1945	Nov 4, 1946	Farm Operator
Wilbur S. Kraisinger	Jul 1, 1947	Apr 16, 1950	To Pratt County
Glen R. Carte	Apr 17, 1950	Jul 31, 1951	Co. Agt. Oregon
John O. Allman	Oct 1, 1951	Feb 28, 1958	Farm Operator
Robert D. Lynch	Mar 1, 1958	Aug 31, 1958	
Donald C. Spitze	Sep 22, 1958	Jan 24, 1964	Graduate Work

Vacant June 30, 1964

Stevens County: Emergency Organization, date unknown; Discontinued 6-30-18

#R. F. Hagans	Aug 1, 1917	Jun 30, 1918	

Stevens County, Organized December 20, 1933

%S. K. Young	Aug 12, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
S. Roger Stewart	Jan 19, 1934	May 14, 1936	Soil Conservation Ser.
Ned Thompson	May 15, 1936	Aug 15, 1937	Graduate Work, Ill.
Clare R. Porter	Aug 16, 1937	Jan 15, 1938	Expt. Field, Kingman
M. M. Dickerson	Jan 17, 1938	May 14, 1939	To Leavenworth County
Z. W. Johnson	Jun 24, 1939	Dec 14, 1942	To Farm Security Adm.
A. P. Timmons	Dec 15, 1942	Nov 15, 1947	
Raymond Fincham	Nov 17, 1947	May 15, 1951	Purina Co., Albuquerque
Otis A. Griggs	June 1, 1951	Mar 31, 1954	To Reno County Asst.
Lawrence P. Andra	Apr 1, 1954	Sep 20, 1955	To Law School, Washburn
Harold E. Broadie	Sep 21, 1955	Mar 17, 1962	Bank Rep., Caldwell, Ks.
Garland Taylor	Apr 2, 1962	Feb 12, 1964	

Vacant July 1, 1964

Sumner County, Organized January, 1918

W. A. Boys	Aug 1, 1918	Dec 31, 1922	Graduate Study, KSC
H. D. Crittenden	Jan 1, 1923	Feb 11, 1923	
John J. Inskeep	Feb 12, 1923	Nov 13, 1926	County Agent, Oregon
Louis M. Knight	Nov 15, 1926	Jul 20, 1934	Dist. Ext. Supervisor
Ted W. Kirton	Jul 21, 1934	May 15, 1937	Farm Operator
Joseph D. Smerchek	May 17, 1937	Aug 9, 1943	Asst. State Club Leader
Raymond G. Frye	Sep 27, 1943	May 20, 1948	County Club Agent
HoBart Fredrick	Jun 1, 1948	Apr 30, 1953	To Reno County
Raymond G. Frye	Jun 1, 1953		

Thomas County, Organized April 18, 1930

John T. Whetzel	Aug 5, 1930	Dec 31, 1931	Commercial Work
John M. Buoy	Jan 20, 1932	Dec 22, 1934	Commercial work
M. M. Taylor	Jan 21, 1935	Oct 26, 1938	Standard Oil Co.
Elmer O. Graper	Nov 15, 1938	Jul 31, 1949	Retired
Richard S. Kubik	Aug 1, 1949		

Trego County: Temporary Organization

%Ross B. Keys	Aug 11, 1933	Dec 12, 1933	

Trego-Rooks: Temporary Organization

%Ross B. Keys	Dec 13, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	

Trego-Gove: Temporary Organization

%George W. Sidwell	Feb 22, 1950	Dec 31, 1951	

Trego County, Organized November, 1951

George W. Sidwell	Jan 1, 1952	Dec 31, 1958	Retired
G. Keith Fish	Jan 1, 1959		

Wabaunsee-Pottawatomie Counties: Temporary Organization

%David E. Curry	Aug 10, 1933	Sep 2, 1933	
%C. E. Bower	Sep 3, 1933	Sep 7, 1933	
%W. J. Matthias	Sep 8, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	To Lane County
%W. H. von Trebra	Jan 19, 1934	Feb 14, 1935	Soil Conservation, Calif.

Wabaunsee County, Organized April 10, 1936

%John W. Decker	Feb 20, 1935	Oct 31, 1941	Soil Conservation Ser.
Howard Myers	Nov 17, 1941	Feb 28, 1949	Cattle Feeding & Dealer
R. Warren Rhodes	Mar 1, 1949	Aug 16, 1950	Commerce Trust, KC, Mo.
Darrell Dean Marlow	Sep 15, 1950		

Wallace County: Temporary Organization

N. S. Robb	Aug 10, 1933	Aug 23, 1933	
%H. T. Nielson	Aug 24, 1933	Nov 1, 1933	
%Vernon S. Crippen	Nov 10, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	To Logan County

Wallace-Logan Counties: Temporary Organization

%Claire W. Munger	Jan 19, 1934	Mar 14, 1934	

Wallace County, Organized January 26, 1934

Claire W. Munger	Mar 15, 1934	Feb 28, 1937	Farm Operator
Joe Zitnik	Mar 15, 1937	May 19, 1940	To Wichita County
Grayson E. Murphy	Jul 1, 1940	Jan 31, 1941	Soil Conservation Asst. Agt.
Robert F. McNitt	Apr 1, 1941	Sep 15, 1942	Farm Operator
D. Dean Dicken	Sep 16, 1942	May 16, 1943	To Kearney County
Albert Mueller	Jun 1, 1943	Oct 31, 1947	
Donald K. Long	Feb 1, 1948	Mar 13, 1948	To Logan County
Frederick W. Carey	Apr 1, 1948	Jan 1, 1951	Farm Operator
Norman R. Sheets	Feb 19, 1951	Jun 13, 1957	Graduate Study, KSU
Ray H. Mann	Jul 1, 1957		

Washington County, Organized December 11, 1916

R. W. Shafer	Feb 1, 1917	Dec 31, 1920	Colo. Ext. Service
John V. Hepler	Jan 3, 1921	Mar 14, 1930	Dist. Ext. Agent
Leonard F. Neff	Apr 1, 1930	Sep 4, 1939	Dist. Ext. Supervisor
Harold D. Shull	Nov 16, 1939	Oct 31, 1942	Military Service
Everett L. McClelland	Dec 1, 1942	Jun 30, 1954	Farm Mgt. Fieldman
Jewell O. Gebhart	Aug 1, 1954	Sep 15, 1963	To Sheridan County
Charles H. Aufdengarten	Sep 16, 1963		

Wichita-Greeley Counties; Emergency Organization Nov 29, 1918
Discontinued June 30, 1922

#George W. Sidwell	Jan 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1919	Teaching
F A. Billhimer	Dec 22, 1919	May 31, 1920	Farm Operator
J. F. Eggerman	Jul 1, 1920	Jun 30, 1922	

Wichita County: Temporary Organization

%B. M. Askew	Aug 11, 1933	Dec 31, 1933	
%Earl F. Wier	Jan 19, 1934	Apr 30, 1934	To McPherson County

Wichita County, Organized March 8, 1934

Roy E. Gwin	May 1, 1934	Apr 30, 1940	Farm Operator
Joe Zitnik	May 20, 1940	Apr 30, 1942	Military Service;Deceased
Robert Danford	Jun 1, 1942	Jan 20, 1944	Military Service
Roy E. Gwin	Feb 14, 1944	Jun 30, 1945	Farm Operator
Floyd Bjurstrom	Jul 9, 1945	May 24, 1947	To Veterans' Instructor
Harold D. Johnson	Aug 1, 1947	Jan 31, 1948	To Scott County
Jack D. Wise	Aug 16, 1948	Feb 9, 1950	To Rawlins County
Jack H. Wilson	Mar 10, 1950		

Wilson County, Organized April 6, 1916

R. O. Smith	Apr 6, 1916	Dec 31, 1919	To Douglas County
C. O. Grandfield	Mar 1, 1920	Oct 31, 1923	To Bourbon County
Thomas Cross	Dec 1, 1923	Feb 2, 1924	Farm Operator
C. E. Agnew	Mar 3, 1924	Dec 7, 1933	Commercial Work
John Hamon	Jan 1, 1934	Jan 18, 1939	County Agt., Wyoming
Charles A. Hageman	Feb 1, 1939	Jan 31, 1945	To Crawford County
T. V. Martin	Nov 5, 1945	Mar 31, 1947	
Vernon Geissler	May 1, 1947	Apr 30, 1949	Illness
Lester E. Griffith	Dec 19, 1949	Feb 1, 1960	To Marion County
Dan L. Pherigo	Feb 1, 1960		

Woodson County, Organized March 11, 1929

M. C. Axelton	Jun 17, 1929	May 27, 1935	To Jackson County
Ray M. Hoss	Jun 1, 1935	Feb 28, 1941	To Jackson County
E. Eugene Payer	Mar 1, 1941	Feb 14, 1943	To Butler County
W. H. Grinter	Apr 12, 1943	Jun 9, 1943	
Russell Klotz	Jul 5, 1943	Dec 2, 1943	Military Service
E. R. Bonewitz	Dec 13, 1944	Apr 14, 1949	Diary Specialist
Orville Denton	Jun 15, 1949	Aug 28, 1954	To Asst. Agt. Montgomery
Joe W. Armstrong	Sep 1, 1954	Sep 15, 1955	Ext. Dairyman, Tenn.
Jerry C. Hope	Dec 19, 1955	Dec 31, 1959	Stark-Nettles Co. Girard
Raymond E. Wary Jr.	Jan 1, 1960		

Wyandotte County, Organized October 25, 1917

A. G. Van Horn	Nov 1, 1917	Mar 31, 1919	Farm Operator, Sabetha
A. D. Folker	Jul 1, 1919	Jun 15, 1920	Commercial Work
C. A. Patterson	Jul 10, 1920	Sep 30, 1923	Commercial Work
Chester E. Graves	Oct 1, 1923	Mar 15, 1929	Ext. Plant Pathologist KSC
R. L. von Trebra	Apr 12, 1926	Apr 10, 1929	Extp. Sta., Garden City
Duke D. Brown	Apr 11, 1929	Dec 31, 1930	Commercial Work
T. Russell Reitz	Jan 1, 1931	Jan 31, 1932	N. E. Kan. Expt. Field
Kimball Backus	Feb 1, 1932	Jan 31, 1948	Real Estate
Harry G. Duckers Jr.	Feb 5, 1948		

Associate County Agricultural Agents are listed on page 869, Volume III

TENURE OF COUNTY HOME ECONOMICS AGENTS IN KANSAS

To June 30, 1964

Symbols Used: # Emergency Agent
* Assistant Agent
/ Associate Agent

County Agent's Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation	Later Married Name or Position to Which Transferred
Allen County			
Mrs. Florence Syverud	2- 1-25	12-31-29	
Mrs. Edith R. Thompson	1- 1-30	6-30-32	To Ford County
Minnie Peebler	7-20-31	9-15-34	/Mrs. Geo. Dunda, deceased
Mrs. Maude Gaston	12- 1-34	11-30-35	Mrs. W. H. Thompson
Elizabeth Roniger	3-15-36	1-14-41	Mrs. Wayne Rogler; To Rice Co.
Annabelle J. Dickinson	1-15-41	1-27-45	
Evelyn Wilson	3-26-45	5-31-49	Mrs. Jerome Seck
Mary Ruth Vanskike	9- 1-49	2-28-53	To District Home Economics Agt. Mrs. John Works, Deceased
Louella Nan Franks	7- 1-53	10-31-53	Nutrition Spe.
Irlene M. Rawlings	7- 1-54	4-30-56	Mrs. Clint Huntington
Jeanice A. Blaurer Cress	7-16-54		
Anderson County			
#Elsie Baird	10- 6-17	2-29-20	
Ethel Brainer	4-1 -20	3-31-23	
Helen Ramsour	4-15-48	8-15-51	Mrs. James Cubit
Christine Allen	8-15-51	5-15-52	
Virginia M. Smith	8- 1-52	8-31-54	
Mrs. Barbara B. Donelson	9- 1-54	9- 8-56	
Mrs. Joan Beck	11- 1-56	6-24-57	
Mrs. Delores Baas	10-17-57	12-31-59	
Mary Kay Kretchmar	7- 5-60	4-30-64	
Position vacant July 1, 1964			
Atchison County			
#Avis Talcott	10-15-17	6-30-19	
Ellen M. Batchelor	9- 1-19	8-31-20	Deceased
Mary Frances Hurley	4- 1-36	12-31-36	Mrs. Woodrow Rufener
Gertrude Greenwood	3-10-37	5-31-40	Mrs. Logan Smith
Alice Ruth Gulick	6-24-40	11-27-41	Mrs. C. J. Kuhn
Rachel Featheringill	11-28-41	10-31-44	Mrs. Robert Palmer
Isabel Fel	12- 8-44	10-31-47	Mrs. Max Nixon
Miriam Dunbar Cade	7-19-48	10-31-50	Mrs. Donald Cade
Mrs. Patricia Jeanette Shirky	11- 1-50	12-31-51	
Phyllis J. Patton	8-15-52	12-31-53	Mrs. John J. Feight
Betty G. McBee	7- 1-54	12-31-58	To Cheyenne County
Mrs. Bette Miller Fulton	4-30-59	10-31-59	
Mrs. Betty J. Price	9- 1-61	1-31-63	
Position vacant July 1, 1964			

Barber County

Marjorie V. Forbes	1- 1-39	12-16-43	
Isabel N. Dodrill	3- 1-44	4-18-48	To Finney County
Eileen Mooney	6- 1-48	12-31-48	Mrs. Larry Ryan
Frances L. Baldwin	7- 1-49	9-30-50	Mrs. Walter E. Smith
Norma Jule Ellis	10- 1-50	12-31-50	Mrs. Scheufler
Frieda Middendorf	8- 1-51	12-31-53	
Margaret Ramsdale	7-12-54	12-31-55	
Mrs. Martha Hansen	3-11-57		

Barton County

Norma Gardner	6- 1-30	5-31-31	
Glyde Anderson	7- 1-31	7-15-34	Mrs. E. C. Stair
Ethyl Danielson	7-16-34	5-15-38	Mrs. Wallace White
Ermina Fisher	7- 1-38	6-30-45	
Edith May Beesley	9-10-45	8-31-48	Mrs. John J. Homelka
Annabelle J. Dickinson	12- 1-48	2-14-53	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
/Mrs. Helen Neighbor	2-15-49	1-30-51	To Consumer Ed. Spe.
/Mrs. Joyce S. Ryan	4-16-51	10-15-51	
/Mrs. Mae K. Weaver	2- 1-52	3-15-53	
Mrs. Mae K. Weaver	3-16-53		
/Marion V. Hester	10- 1-53		

Bourbon County

#Isa Allene Green	2- 1-18	11-16-18	
Ethel McDonald	1- 5-25	1-31-26	Mrs. Henry F. Ellis
Martha A. Rath	12- 1-26	10-31-27	
Grace Herr	11- 1-27	10-30-30	Mrs. Frank Schmidtlein
Ruth Peck	12- 1-30	12-24-34	
Sarah Helen Roberts	3-18-35	12-31-35	
Mrs. Carrie Marshall	1-13-36	8-15-36	
Grace D. Brill	1- 1-37	6-19-39	
Ellen Brownlee	7- 1-39	7-13-41	Mrs. Elmer Musil
Ann Scholz	7-31-41	1-25-43	Mrs. Dell Kloma
Evelyn Wilson	2-15-43	3-24-44	Mrs. Jerome Seck
Mrs. Oda Harlow Keeney	6- 1-45	3-31-54	Mrs. Donald Keeney
Mary F. Elliott	8- 1-54	9-30-54	Mrs. Moser
Alice Lettie Frey	7-10-55	5-31-57	
Mrs. Muriel Pease	8- 1-57		

Brown County

Margery Shideler	3- 1-47	8-31-49	Mrs. Harold E. Ripple
Mrs. Mary L. Schlagel Pelton	9- 1-49	6- 1-51	
Mrs. Doris Huffaker	10- 4-51	8-31-52	
Mrs. Mildred Barnes	10-27-52	12-27-52	
Mrs. Alice M. Casey	7-13-53	6-29-54	
Virginia M. Smith	9- 1-54	9-10-56	
Bette J. Miller	3-15-57	4-19-59	Mrs. Fulton
Mary Alice Rossillon	1- 1-60		

Butler County

Maude E. Coe	8- 1-25	6-15-27	
Nora E. Bare	8-16-27	9- 9-37	
Mrs. Laura B. Willison	9-10-37	10-31-39	To Sedgwick County

Vernetta Fairbairn	11- 1-39	6-30-47	Deceased
Donna O. Hunt	2-15-48	12-31-50	
Lucille M. Shafer	8- 1-51	6- 1-58	
Mona R. Dressen Crum	10- 1-58		

Chase County

#Floring Fate	2- 9-18	10-31-18	Mrs. Arthur Wendt
#Effie May Carp	1- 4-19	3- 5-19	Mrs. D. E. Lynch
Leona Z. Tibbetts	2- 1-38	1-31-39	Mrs. Seward Horner
Juanita L. Riley	2-20-39	3-12-43	Mrs. Jonn Lauber
Ruth Salley	5- 1-43	4-30-45	Mrs. Gaylord G. Johnson
Helen Ramsour	7- 9-45	1-14-48	Mrs. James Cubit
Shirley Scott	9- 1-49	3- 1-52	Mrs. Henry Schoap
Mrs. Alice M. Casey	7- 1-52	6-30-53	
Phyllis Bunker	7- 1-53	1-31-54	
Katherine E. Reece	7- 1-54	10-31-55	Mrs. Curry
Mary A. Todd	11- 1-55	2-25-57	
Rosa Larson	10-28-57	6-30-58	
Shirley F. Aiken	4- 6-58	7-16-61	
Mrs. Grace L. Newby	7-10-61	5-18-64	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Chautauqua-Woodson Counties

Anna Grace Caughron	6- 1-50	7-31-52	

Chautauqua County

Lulu Maud McBee	8- 1-52	12-31-53	Mrs. Gilbert Briggs
Mary Ann Schmitz	8- 1-54	3-31-55	
Joan Beal	9-26-55	8-21-56	Mrs. Gale Beck
Phyllis Roggendorff	9- 1-56	6-24-58	
Betty Ruth Kern	3-16-59	10-31-59	
Ruth A. Brothers	10- 1-60	9-30-62	Mrs. Tredway
M. Jeanette McCollum	11-16-62		Mrs. Robinson

Cherokee County

#Sara Jane Patton	11-15-18	6-30-24	Deceased
Frances Smith	9- 1-24	12-31-26	
Mary Elsie Border	2- 7-27	7-8 -29	To Dickinson County
Florence Funk	7- 9-29	2- 5-33	Mrs. Ted Kriton
Mary Alice Howard	1-15-38	9-25-39	Mrs. Geo. H. Farrah
Vera May Ellithorpe	11- 1-39	9-20-40	To Home Mgt. Spe.
Ethel Avery	11-15-40	11-30-41	Mrs. Leo R. Griffing
Nellie Lindsey	1- 1-43	3-31-44	
Esther Leigh	7-15-44	6-30-46	Mrs. Chester Paradee
Mrs. Winona Starkey	2-10-47	3-31-48	To Franklin County
Mrs. Clayre Ratzlaff	9-15-48	3-27-61	Deceased
Gertrude Hove	8- 1-61		

Cheyenne County

Edith Kelly	1- 1-39	5-31-43	Mrs. Elwood M. Strom
Georgia A. Apell	8- 1-43	12-14-45	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson
Helen D. Jenkins	7- 1-46	9-30-48	Mrs. Lester E. Brown
Patricia G. Kinen (Mrs.)	9- 1-54	12-31-58	
Betty McBee	2- 1-59	6-30-62	
Janice K. Laidig	8- 1-62		

Cheyenne-Rawlins Counties			
Eureta C. Mullins	9- 1-50	6-11-51	
Clark County			
Ruth A. Leffler	11-16-42	11- 4-43	
Edith May Beesley	12-16-43	5-31-45	To Barton County
Geraldine Gosch	10- 1-45	8-15-46	
Virginia Stewart	7-15-47	1-31-50	Mrs. Daylon Wiseman
Mrs. Dorothy Swearingen	7- 1-50	8-31-50	
Mrs. Betty L. Angello Salyer	9- 1-50	6-13-51	
Margie L. Pishney	7- 5-51	8-15-52	Mrs. Clarence Willis
Joan Shinn	8-16-52	9-30-55	Mrs. Seacat
Mrs. Mary Harrouff Fox	12- 1-55	3-31-57	
Eldora McReynolds	8- 7-59	12-21-63	
Position vacant July 1, 1964			
Clay County			
#Elizabeth Rothweiler	5-20-18	12-30-18	
#Mrs. Sue V. Hemphill	2- 1-19	6-30-19	
Maude E. Deeley	2-12-23	12-31-24	Mrs. Mont Green
			To Millinery Spe.
Elizabeth Quinlan	1-12-25	6-15-26	Deceased
Nellie Bare	9- 1-26	11-16-28	Mrs. Walter P. Halbert
Margaret Koenig	1- 1-29	12-15-31	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Wilma S. Ross	5- 1-47	2-16-51	
Blanche Brooks	6- 1-51	6-30-57	To Osage County
Alice L. Frey	7- 1-57		
Cloud County			
Ellen Blair	10-11-35	3- 7-37	To Lyon County
			Mrs. Kenneth Welch
Mildred Beil	4- 3-37	7-26-39	Mrs. Harvey Hensley
Helen Blythe	10-16-39	11-14-41	To Reno County
			Mrs. Russell J. Kingsley
Blanche Brooks	3- 1-42	2-28-49	
Mrs. Margaret Mauk	3- 5-45	8- 3-46	To Saline County
Elizabeth McCall	11- 1-46	6-30-50	
Mrs. Marie McCalvey	10-16-50	9-26-53	
Mrs. PhyllisDuell	8- 1-54	11-18-55	
Mrs. Trella Currie	6- 1-55		
Coffey County			
Carrol D. Ramsey	2- 1-50	11-14-50	Mrs. Irving Niles
Roberta J. Keas	5-15-51	10-31-51	Mrs. Frank Decker Jr.
Anna Grace Caughron	11- 1-52	2-29-60	To Nevada Extension Ser.
Mrs. Marjorie E. Price	6- 1-60		
Comanche County			
Ethyl Danielson	1- 2-31	7-15-34	To Barton County
			Mrs. Wallace White
Esther Lobenstein	7-16-34	12-18-38	Mrs. Bruce Taylor
Agnes Jenkins	1-19-38	11-21-42	
Margaret Schnacke	2- 1-43	2-29-44	Mrs. Fred Jackson
Eugenia A. Giovagnoli	3-15-43	12- 5-45	Mrs. Cutolo
Mary Alice Doll	9-15-46	5- 3-48	Mrs. Harold McKinney

Vadaline Strobel	8-16-48	12-31-51	Mrs. James Strohm
Donna Mae Molz	7- 1-52	2-28-54	
Olga Saffry	11-28-55	9- 7-57	
Nancy Jo Kent	8-21-59	6-30-64	

Cowley County

#Juanita Sutcliffe	9-15-17	6-30-18	
Leona Z. Tibbetts	2- 1-39	12-31-39	Mrs. Seward Horner
Ruth Avery	1- 1-40	11- 1-44	Mrs. Robert Kitch
Rachel Featheringill	11- 1-44	10-31-45	Mrs. Robert Palmer
Lois V. Gwin	6-24-46	7- 8-48	Mrs. W. O. Frost
Mildred Jones	9- 1-48	12-31-50	Mrs. Donald J. Roberts
C. Marie Shields	3- 1-51	9-17-51	
Thelma Pierce	11-15-51	3-31-56	Mrs. Ora Adams
Arliss Honstead	9- 1-56	10-31-57	To Asst. State Club Leader
Ruth Kubler	10- 1-57	12-31-58	To Home Furnishings Spe.
Carolyn Reber	4-18-60	3-31-62	
Mrs. Gayla Jo Allen	7- 9-62		

Crawford County

Mabel R. Smith	2- 1-29	6-19-31	
C. Marie Shields	6-20-31	3-10-34	To Miami County
Rachel Markwell	5-21-34	2-14-37	To District Home Economics Agt.
Edythe Parrett	3-19-37	6- 1-42	Mrs. John Merrill
Elizabeth A. Gray	7- 1-42	1-12-43	
Icydora Miller	3-22-43	4-20-45	
Marguerite Mason	10-15-45	4-20-45	Mrs. Albert Grannemann
Juanita B. Johnson (Mrs.)	11-20-48		

Decatur County

Mabel Coverdill	9- 1-47	10-31-49	
Mrs. Claribel Near	5-30-51	12-31-51	
Beverly L. Kindler	9- 1-52	6- 9-60	To Norton County
Barbara Ann Templeton	7-16-62	4-18-64	

Position Vacant July 1, 1964

Decatur County-Rawlins County

Cora A. Blackwill	1- 1-50	1-30-50	

Decatur-Sheridan Counties

Mrs. Claribel Near	5-28-51	12-31-51	

Dickinson County

Mary Elsie Border	9-16-29	10-10-31	
Edith Painter	10-19-31	12-30-32	Mrs. Matt Wallace
Ruth Urquhart	12-15-36	5-31-37	Mrs. Lebart R. Schultz
Anna Rueschoff	6-15-37	12-24-42	Mrs. Ray Whitehair
Avis Hall	2- 1-43	12-22-43	
Irene Morris	12-27-43	5-31-46	Mrs. George Burkholder
Elizabeth Roniger	9- 1-46	11-31-47	
Helen Ruth Meyer	4- 1-47	5-31-54	Mrs. Glenn Wuester
*Mrs. Joan Arganbright	4- 1-47	6-30-52	
/Mrs. June Montgomery	10- 1-54	9- 1-55	
Mary E. Meek	1-10-54		
/Mariellen Jones	11- 1-55	6-23-58	

/Nancy Meriwether	7-14-58	3-31-59	
*Mrs. Betty L. Thompson	6- 8-59	10-31-59	
*Mrs. Mary Ann Morton	8- 7-61	6- 9-62	

*Assistant Agent position not budgeted for 1964

Doniphan County

Anna Wilson	2- 1-38	9-27-39	
Ruth K. Huff	10-12-39	11-30-41	To Sumner County
Arliss Honstead	9-15-46	3-20-49	
Betty C. Warren	6- 1-49	8-31-50	Mrs. Carl Overly
Leanna C. Linhart	9- 1-50	3- 1-52	Mrs. Bergschneider
Mary Dean Holle	7- 1-53	3-31-55	
Phyllis Roggendorff	7-10-55	8-31-56	
Ruth A. Brothers	9- 1-56	6- 1-58	
Mrs. Eula M. McCauley	5-11-59		

Douglas County

Mildred Smith	1-15-25	12-31-25	
Elizabeth Randle	1-10-26	12-31-30	
Christie C. Hepler	2- 1-31	12-15-32	
Leona Z. Tibbetts	1- 1-40	10-31-40	Mrs. Seward Horner
Nellie Lindsey	2- 1-42	12-31-42	Mrs. George Glenn
Dorothea Schroeder	2-15-43	9-30-48	To Wyandotte County
Bette Rose Quigley	7-15-49	10-28-50	Mrs. Emil Keck Jr.
Virginia C. Crowgeey	11- 1-50	8-31-52	
Mrs. Paula Glover Dill	12- 1-52	11-20-57	
Velma McGaugh	1- 6-58	12- 6-58	
Mrs. Oletha Yates	3- 9-59		Mrs. Blevins
*Mrs. Thyra K. Davis	2- 5-64		New position

Edwards County

Mrs. Velma Good Huston	1- 1-36	9-30-37	To Harvey County
Bessie Sparks	1- 1-40	5-30-40	Mrs. F. E. Loose
Christine E. Robinson	6-15-40	10-31-41	Mrs. Kenneth Praeger, Deceased
Pauline M. Borth	2- 9-42	2- 9-44	Mrs. George H. Arnold
Lucille M. Rosenberger	3- 1-44	1-19-47	Mrs. Loren Whipps
Jeane R. Greenawalt	7- 1-47	9-24-49	
Beulah C. Blaha	10-15-49	12-31-50	
Kathlyn J. Kennedy	7- 1-51	12-31-51	
Lola Jean Kempton	1-16-52	12-31-53	Mrs. Carlson
Anita Dalquist	12- 6-54	12-31-56	
Eula Geist	7- 8-57	12-31-59	Mrs. Kittle
Virginia Marlene Hope	2-26-61	11- 3-62	Mrs. Lyman
Margaret W. Emerson	9- 5-63		Mrs. Coover

Elk County

Mrs. Margaret Schul	3- 4-49	10-31-49	
Lucille M. Shafer	1- 1-50	7-30-51	
Betty G. McBee	8-21-52	6-30-54	
Mary E. Harrouff	1-24-55	11-30-55	Mrs. Fox
Millicent Schultz	3- 1-56	12-31-56	Mrs. Thompson
Donna Rife	7-15-57	6-30-58	Mrs. Coble
Carolyn Moberly	8-17-59	11-19-60	
Loretta Kay Shipman	10- 1-61		

Ellis County

Mrs. Cleda P. Adams	7- 1-53	6-19-56	Deceased
Mrs. Betty Jean Robinson	1- 1-57	3-31-57	
Mrs. Lois E. Winegarner	7-15-57	5-31-59	
Mrs. Betty J. Brandenburg	6- 1-60	8-31-61	
Mrs. W. Elaine Disney	9- 1-61		

Ellsworth County

Maxine Hoffman	1- 1-37	2-10-39	Mrs. William Hoffman
Dorothy Washington	5- 3-39	6-30-39	Mrs. Twiehaus
Florence Lovejoy	7- 1-39	5-14-42	Mrs. Sam Hobson
Helen M. Loofburrow	5-15-42	6-30-53	Mrs. Charles Mantz
Mildred Marie McCalvey	9-28-53	11-30-57	
Mrs. Pauline Ferrell	1-20-58	1-31-61	
S. Ann McElfresh	8-21-61	6-30-62	
Mrs. Judy Ann Renard	9-10-62		

Finney County

Mary Ethel Stewart	1- 1-39	12-31-43	Mrs. Bayse
Pauline M. Borth	2-10-44	6-30-46	Mrs. George Arnold
Mrs. Faith C. Stone	8-26-46	1-17-48	
Isabel N. Dodrill	4-19-48	10-31-54	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Kathryn Sughrue	11-15-54	5-31-61	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Elsie P. Branden	7- 1-61		

Ford County

Grace Henderson	3- 1-26	3-15-28	
Edith Holmberg	3-16-28	6-10-28	Mrs. Wm. Bienists
Elizabeth McCall	6-11-28	12-31-29	
Ella M. Meyer	1- 1-30	4-30-32	To Rice County
Mrs. Mamie Searles	6-22-32	8-31-34	
Minnie Belle Peebler	9-19-34	10-31-37	To Sumner County Mrs. Geo. Doudna, Deceased
Kathryn Peterman	11- 1-37	4-30-41	Mrs. Herbert Sughrue
Muriel Morgan	5-26-41	11- 8-44	Mrs. Albert Pease
Ruth Hoffsess	11-20-44	9-30-46	Mrs. Ray Carufel
Deborah Hobble	7- 1-47	12-31-54	Mrs. Pierce Hobble
Alice Miller	5- 1-55	3-31-64	
Nancy Jo Kent	7- 1-64		

Franklin County

Nina Hurlbut	2- 1-24	8-15-25	To Wyandotte County
Ella M. Meyer	11- 9-25	12-31-29	To Ford County
Eula May Neal	1-20-30	5-12-35	To Neosho County Mrs. McCauley
Ruth Lehman	6- 1-35	9-14-35	Mrs. Smith
Marian Marsh	11- 1-35	4-10-37	Mrs. J. Gaiter
Isabel Gallemore	6- 1-37	11-30-40	Mrs. Wayne Smith
Alice Lanz	1-20-41	1-19-42	Mrs. John Sitnear
Anne Washington	2- 1-42	6-19-44	Mrs. Wm. Ransom
Margery Shidelar	7-24-44	2-28-47	Mrs. Harold Ripple
Mildred Shannon	3- 1-47	2-29-48	Mrs. Richard Barnes
Mrs. Winona Starkey	4- 1-48	12-31-51	To Home Furnishings Spe.
Mrs. Frances B. Smith	3- 1-52	8- 3-54	
Mary Deal Holle	4-11-55	7-10-58	To Asst. to the State H.D. Leader
Rosemary Crist	5- 1-59		

Geary County

Charmain Gish	1- 1-45	12-31-46	Mrs. Norman Sundgren
Marjorie Ann Tennant	2-17-47	3-31-50	To Riley County
Helen E. Cool	8-15-50	6-30-54	Mrs. Murphy
Pauline Wood	9-15-54	2-28-55	Mrs. Ferrell
Mrs. Helen C. Murphy	3- 1-55	10- 8-55	
Mrs. Rachel Moreland	12-18-55	12-31-58	
Mrs. Beverly S. Woltkamp	2- 1-59	7-14-59	
Mrs. Carol M. Gibson	7-15-60	5-31-61	
Mrs. Judith D. Urich	9-10-62	12- 2-63	
Position vacant July 1, 1964			

Gove-Logan Counties

Elin McCandles	11-10-58	12-31-60	Mrs. Colglazier

Gove County

Janice Laidig	6-12-61	10- 1-61	
Mrs. Mary V. Stewart	10-15-62		

Graham County

Wava Grigsby	1- 1-46	6-30-49	Mrs. Paul Kaiser
Mrs. Pearl S. Roots	5-15-50	6-30-55	Retired
Mrs. Vivian Ewy Graber	7-11-55	8-31-57	
Betty Sellers	7- 7-58	6-30-62	Mrs. Phillips
Doris M. Imhoff	4- 1-63		

Grant County

Constance P. McGinnes	1- 1-51	3-31-51	
Reappointed	8-31-51	12-28-51	
Mrs. Aldene Langford	1- 1-53	3-21-53	
Christina M. Groth	3- 1-54	8-31-56	
Mrs. Lois Ficken	6- 1-57		

Grant-Haskell Counties

Faye C. Mullikin	5- 3-48	5-31-49	
Constance P. McGinnes	11- 7-49	12-31-50	

Gray County

Mrs. Leatha Shroyer	7- 1-47	12-31-49	
Mary Susan Carl	2- 1-50	8-25-51	Mrs. Willis Blume
Eleanora Leikam	7-15-54		

Greeley County

Arlene Quenzer	7- 1-46	5- 2-48	Mrs. Lawrence R. Daniels
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ridlen	3-19-51	9- 1-51	Half-time only
Mrs. Ocie Neuschwander	1- 1-58		

Greeley-Wallace Counties

Arlene Quenzer	5- 3-48	12-31-48	Mrs. Lawrence Daniels
Marilyn G. Doolittle	5-19-52	11-31-53	Mrs. V. T. Rand
Anita Mae Dalquest	7- 1-54	11-30-54	
Mrs. Nellie W. Cline	7- 1-55	12-31-57	

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Greenwood County

Glyde Anderson	1- 1-28	12-31-28	Mrs. Edw. C. Stair
Ethel Watson	2-13-29	2-10-34	Mrs. Self
Blanche Thomson	4- 1-34	1-12-36	Mrs. T. B. Fillmore
Edith Painter	2-15-36	11-30-37	Mrs. Dee Wallace
Alice Jennings	12- 1-37	9- 6-47	Mrs. Joe Blecha
Isabel Fell	11- 1-47	12-31-49	Mrs. Max Nixon
Betty Joan Singleton	5-24-50	11-30-51	Mrs. Earl Peter
Mary Lou Edwards	2- 1-52	8-31-53	Mrs. Gibbs
Mary Eileen Wendland	12- 1-53	5-31-58	
Mariellen Jones	6-23-58	1-31-63	Asst. To State Leader
Jeanette Mathias	7- 1-63	6-30-64	

Hamilton County

Mrs. Maxine Mayse	7- 1-46	4-17-48	Mrs. Meredith Mayse
Mrs. Maxine Mayse(½ time)	4-10-50	12-19-51	
Elsa McFadden	8- 1-52	2-24-53	Mrs. Huffman
Mrs. Dorothy Sillers	8- 2-54	6-30-57	
Ruth A. Brothers	6- 1-58	9-30-60	
Nancy Jane Bergdahl	5- 1-63		

Hamilton-Kearney Counties

Helen D. Jenkins	10- 1-48	12- 2-49	Mrs. Lester E. Brown

Harper County

Alberta Wenkheimer	1- 1-29	10-31-30	Mrs. Lucian Harris
Mrs. Olive Bland Kind	11- 1-30	11-15-32	
Helen Brewer	11-16-32	6-30-34	Mrs. J. N. Lowe
Ruth Crawford	7- 1-34	8-28-39	To Oregon Extension
Mrs. Abbie Wright	10- 1-39	5- 2-40	Mrs. W. E. Gregory
Avis Hall	5-13-40	1-31-43	Mrs. Paul Taylor
Blanche Brooks	3- 1-43	10- 3-48	To Clay County
Lucille Rosenberger	1-20-48	12-31-49	Mrs. Loren Whipps
Lucille Lambert	11- 1-48	12-31-49	
Elizabeth Wonder	2-13-50		

Harvey County

Lucretia Scholer	9- 1-27	12-31-32	
Alberta Sherrod	2- 1-33	9-22-34	Deceased
Lois Oberhelman	10- 4-34	9-15-37	
Mrs. Velma G. Huston	10- 1-37	6-30-43	To Graduate Study
Grace D. Brill	7-10-43	8-13-50	To Minnesota Extension
Eileen Mooney	11- 1-50	9- 3-55	Mrs. Larry Ryan
Alice J. Schulze	7- 9-56	8-17-57	Mrs. S. J. Harding
Mrs. Jane E. Herschberger	7- 7-58	1-16-61	
Mrs. Pauline Ferrell	2- 1-61	6- 2-61	
Karen E. Rosser	11- 1-61	5-22-64	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Haskell County

Mrs. Sarah D. Roberts	1- 1-51	3-15-51	Half time only
LaMona A. Rucker	5-26-52	12-31-52	Mrs. Courtney Sherwood
Dorothy Hoyt	6-22-53	8-31-55	Mrs. Herman Huffman
Faye Ann Johnson	9-30-55	5-23-57	
Mrs. Billie Rickard	5- 1-58	9-15-60	
Mrs. Helen Blackwood	10- 1-60	5-15-62	To Reno County
Sonja R. Thiel	11- 1-63		

Haskell-Grant Counties

Faye G. Mullikin	5- 3-48	5-31-49	
Constance P. McGinnes	11- 7-49	12-31-50	Mrs. Davis

Hodgeman County

Oralee Moore	8-15-47	9-30-49	Mrs. Jones
Rae Marie Hawkins	11- 1-49	5-31-50	Mrs. Hastings
Mrs. Mary K. Hausman	11-16-51	1-31-53	
Wanda Scovel	7- 1-53	10-31-56	Mrs. Joe Watson
Norma Lee Brown	7- 8-57	4-29-58	Mrs. Smith
Gersilda Guthrie	7- 1-58		

Jackson County

Arliss Honstead	3-21-49	9- 1-56	To Cowley County
Lois C. Adams Bartley	7- 1-57	8-31-60	
Margaret Ann Hund	9- 1-60		

Jefferson County

Mrs. Donna J. Kempton	6- 1-49	6- 5-54	
Ruth I. Wells	12- 1-54	10-31-56	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
Ardella R. Rusk	5- 6-57	4-15-61	
Mrs. Shirley F. Baker	7-17-61		

Jewell County

Mildred L. Walker	7-21-52	5- 1-55	Consumer Information Spe.
Martha D. McReynolds	7-11-55	6-10-57	Mrs. Eugene Horton
Patricia Kittle	10-14-57	5-23-59	
Beverly Jean Bishop	8-14-61	5-31-64	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Johnson County

Charlotte E. Biester	2- 1-26	10-10-31	
Gertrude Allen	4- 8-29	5-14-29	To Lyon County
Margaret Crumbaker	6-26-30	9-17-30	Mrs. Guy Roberts
Mary Elsie Border	10-11-31	9-31-36	Asst. State Club Leader
Eula May Neal	7-13-36	8-31-39	Mrs. McCauley
Bernice Sloan	9- 1-39	6-30-49	Mrs. Fred Crandall
Evelyn Wilson	10- 1-49	6-15-52	Mrs. Seck
Ethel P. Brenner	7- 1-52	12-31-54	
#Geraldine Smith	3- 1-54	8- 1-54	
#Frances Bender	11- 1-54	9-30-57	Mrs. Ralph Mullen
Mrs. Josephine M. Conley	7- 3-55		
/Marilyn J. Parker	8- 1-59	9-15-61	
/Mrs. Florence Fay Biehl	10- 8-62		

Kearney County

Cora A. Blackwill	2- 1-50	2- 1-62	
Judy A. Brown	9- 1-63		

Kearney-Hamilton Counties

Helen D. Jenkins	10- 1-48	12- 2-49	Mrs. Lester E. Brown

Kingman County

Leana C. Peterson	1- 3-28	7-31-29	Mrs. Christgau
Alberta Sherrod	8- 1-29	12-31-32	Deceased
Eileen Mooney	1- 1-49	10-31-50	To Harvey County; Mrs. Ryan
Mary Kathleen McKinney	11-13-50	5- 7-53	Mrs. Larry Whitmer
Dorothy A. Vanskike	7- 1-53	4-30-55	Mrs. Karl Faidley
Mrs. Lillie Hammons	7-16-55	5-31-57	
Mrs. Vivian T. Ewy	9- 1-57		Mrs. Graber

Kiowa County

Avis Hall	1- 1-39	7-31-39	Mrs. Paul Taylor
Edna Smith	6-24-40	10-31-42	
Alice Magers	12- 1-42	5-16-47	Mrs. Geo. Sundtren
Ima Jean Geffert	7- 1-47	12-31-50	Mrs. Ralph Newkirk
Mrs. Nancy L. Beck	4- 1-51	6-20-52	
Marian J. Walters	4- 1-53	11-30-55	Mrs. Cleo Abbott
Doris J. Wierenga	3-12-56	9-30-57	Mrs. Cobb
Mary Lou Geist	8- 1-60	8-31-63	Mrs. Comley
Mrs. Doris W. Cobb	11- 1-63		

Labette County

Mabel Hinds	1-12-25	5-15-27	
Lois Holderbaum	5-16-27	3- 9-28	To Shawnee County
Christie C. Hepler	3-10-28	1-31-31	To Douglas County
Christine Wiggins	2- 1-31	8- 4-34	Colthing Specialist
Olga Larson	8- 5-34	3-31-37	Mrs. E. R. Quackenbush
Mildred McBride	4- 1-37	5-31-39	
Grace D. Brill	6-20-39	7- 9-43	To Harvey County
Marguerite Mason	10- 6-43	10-14-45	Mrs. Albert Granneman
Ellen Milligan	7-15-46	9-28-46	
Mrs. Faye E. Vice	1- 1-47		

Lane County

Frieda Middendorf	3-15-49	12-31-50	
Helen McCollum	10- 1-51	12-29-53	
Mrs. Kay Horchem	3- 1-54	~~12-31-55~~ 2-28-55	
Mildred Webb	3-16-55	12-31-56	
Norene E. Clayton	8- 1-56	12-31-58	
Betsy L. Swafford	9- 1-61	2-28-63	
Ellen Hoover	7- 1-64		

Leavenworth County

Winfred Edwards	7- 1-27	6-30-29	Mrs. Geo. Budson; Deceased
Iva L. Holladay	7- 1-29	1-22-44	To Washington State
Carmen Shoemaker	3- 6-44	10-31-47	Mrs. Roy Kaaz
Carrol D. Ramsey	7- 5-48	1-31-50	Mrs. Irving Niles
Ethel P. Brenner	2-24-50	6-30-52	
Christie Hepler	8- 4-52	6-27-53	
Eva P. Mansfield	10- 1-53		

Lincoln County

Betty Jean Harding	8- 1-50	6-30-51	Mrs. Geo. Robinson
Jean Wortman	7-16-51	6-30-52	Mrs. Irl Parker
Mary Olive Evans	1- 1-54	6-30-62	
Mrs. Donna L. Tobin	1- 1-63	12-18-63	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Linn County

Ruth Helen Bishop	9-22-47	2-19-49	Mrs. Bernasek
Mrs. Helen Hendrix Barnes	9-15-49	10-15-51	
Mrs. Ruth C. Duree	2- 1-52	10-30-53	
Alma H. Giles	8- 1-54	6-30-59	Retired
Mrs. Ilene Davey Proctor	8-10-59	8-31-60	
Marjorie I. Stoecker	12- 1-61	8-31-63	
Helen L. Barnes	4-1-64		

Logan County

Elin Colglazier	1- 1-61	2- 6-63	Mrs. Colglazier
Carol A. Werth	9-16-63		

McPherson County

#Maude M. Coe	9-22-17	6-30-19	
Maude M. Coe	7- 1-19	12-31-20	
Mae Gordon	10- 1-36	11- 9-40	Mrs. Alexandre
Ida Hildibrand	11-10-40	7-15-53	
Rosella M. Berry	9- 1-53	12-31-53	Mrs. Vohs
/Mrs. Delored Baas	8- 1-55	6-30-56	
Mrs. Delores Baas	7- 1-56	12-31-57	
/Carolyn J. Cole	7- 1-56	12-31-57	Mrs. Paul Elmore
Mrs. Carolyn Elmore	1- 1-58	11-30-59	
Mrs. Mahala M. Arganbright	2-1-60		
*Mrs. Weneta Howell Ediger	8- 1-61		

Marion County

Mary H. Wilson	1- 2-31	12-31-31	
Mildred I. Hofmann	2- 1-39	2-28-41	Mrs. Paul Davidson
Grace K. Melton	3- 1-41	6-13-42	Mrs. Harold Melton
Rachel Wageman	9- 1-42	8- 1-43	Mrs. Edw. J. Keller
Drusilla M. Norby	9-18-43	9-30-44	Mrs. D. E. Barker
Eyleen Graham	11- 1-44	5-17-47	Mrs. Edwin Scheive
Margaret Ann Rickardson	7- 1-47	6-30-49	Mrs. E. Mehlinger
Jane Foster	10- 1-49	10-10-52	
Mrs. Bettie Batt	5- 4-53	9- 4-53	
Mrs. Virginia Sue Higgins	9- 5-53	7-18-54	
Joan V. Engle	7- 1-54	8-15-56	To Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Amanda Schall	7- 1-57	10- 1-59	
Mrs. Geraldine Fritz Cole	9- 7-59	12-31-61	
Phyllis Kemp	8- 1-62		

Lyon County

#Ruth Wooster	7- 1-18	6- 7-19	
Gertrude Allen	5-15-29	9- 7-35	Nutrition Specialist
Christiana Marie Shields	2- 1-36	1-31-37	
Ellen Blair	3- 8-37	12-31-37	Mrs. Kenneth Welch
Gersilda Gutherie	3- 1-39	11-30-44	

Anna Grace Caughron	12-15-44	5-31-50	
Mrs. Miriam Cade	12- 1-50	11- 1-52	Mrs. Donald Cade
Edith A. Hansen	3-15-54	12-31-55	
Mrs. Jean K. Carlson	1-15-54		

Marshall County

#Edna Danner	10- 1-17	6-30-19	Deceased
Helen Ruth Meyer	1- 1-44	3-31-47	Mrs. Glenn Wuester
Eyleen Graham	6- 1-47	10-12-47	Mrs. Edwin Scheive
Marie Hendershot	2- 1-50	1- 1-55	Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mildred L. Walker	5- 1-55	12-31-55	Consumer Information Spe.
Mrs. Dale O. Huffman	7- 1-56	6- 1-58	
Mrs. Barbara Sue Hazen	9-15-58	5-31-60	
Gloria Jean Ousdahl	8- 7-60		Mrs. Gaston

Meade County

#Vera Goff	4-15-19	6-30-19	
Ethel McDonald	9- 8-19	4-30-22	Mrs. Henry Ellis
Florence Whipple	5- 1-22	9- 4-23	
Caroline Whipple	2- 1-24	1-31-25	Mrs. W. R. Carlley
Mabel McMahon	2- 1-25	1-31-26	
Ada Latta	2-16-48	11-30-50	Mrs. Cecil Heinson
Mrs. Pauline M. Garrison	2- 1-51	12-31-52	
Barbara McCandless	6-22-53	2- 7-57	
Sharon Gay Fisher	8-21-59		

Miami County

Grace W. Reeder	8- 1-29	1-13-34	Mrs. Mathews
Christiana Marie Shields	2-19-34	1-31-36	To Lyon County
Anna M. Wilson	3-10-36	1-31-38	
Mary McCrocskey	2- 1-38	5- 4-40	Mrs. D. L. Krumich
Emma Freehling	5- 6-40	11-31-41	Mrs. R. L. Tilton
Alma Becker	1-21-43	3-10-47	Mrs. Raymond B. Wagner
Virginia Jean Smith	8- 1-48	9- 3-50	Mrs. Ralph Riekenberg
Muriel K. McHale	9- 4-50	2-31-54	Mrs. Drummond
Helen Esther Johnson	7- 1-54	12-31-56	Mrs. Grensing
Mary Jo Dunbar	9- 9-57	12-31-59	
Carolyn Bradshaw	7- 1-60	7-31-62	Mrs. Bracken
Mrs. Frances R. Bryson	9-17-62	6-30-64	

Mitchell County

Mary B. Reed	5- 1-52	5-25-54	Deceased
Rosemary Crist	12- 1-54	4-31-59	To Ottawa County
Ruth O'Hara	2- 1-60	6-11-60	
Eleanor Ann Olson	12- 1-60		

Montgomery County

Mrs. Lila S. Coe	5- 1-23	6-30-26	
Mae Miles	5- 1-26	6-30-26	Dist. Home Economics Agent Mrs. J. D. Colt Sr.
Hazel Graves	9- 1-26	12-31-26	
Hazel Gardner	2- 7-27	3-14-28	Mrs. Hugh Wilkin
Vernetta Fairbairn	3-15-38	10-18-38	To Butler County
Ruth Hofsess	10-19-38	8-13-42	Mrs. Roy Carufel
Alice Lanz	7- 4-42	12-12-44	Mrs. John Sitnear

Donna Hunt	4- 1-45	2-14-48	
Beth Stockwell	3-29-48	10-31-48	Mrs. Theodore Olson
Gertrude Hove	12- 1-49	6-30-58	
Donna Lee Reeves	9- 7-59	10-17-62	Mrs. Tobin
Mrs. Linda Lee Carr	3-16-63		
Morris County			
#Ruth Wooster	12- 1-17	6-30-18	
#Edith Holmberg	8- 1-18	6-30-19	Mrs. Wm. Rieniets
Edith H. Rieniets	7- 1-19	9-15-20	Deceased
Rachel Markwell	7- 1-29	2- 6-32	
Ruth Weisser	3-18-32	12-31-32	
Irene Morris	1- 1-38	12- 1-43	Mrs. Geo. Burkholder
Magdalena Clements	6- 1-43	8-10-44	
Margaret J. Rees	11- 1-46	1-15-50	
Wilma Spencer	5- 1-50	9- 6-51	Mrs. James Spencer
Dorothy Haslett	9- 6-51	5-24-52	Mrs. Eugene Brinkman
Yvonne Carol Beeby	9- 1-52	11-31-52	
Neosho Fredenburg	3- 1-53		
Morton County			
Deborah Sharp	7- 1-46	6-30-47	Mrs. Pierce Hobble To Ford County
Ada Clara Latta	7- 1-47	2-15-48	Mrs. Cecil Heinson
Velma Payne	9- 1-53	5-31-54	
Suzanne L. Dean, Mrs.	7-16-56	11-30-57	
Olive Q. Thompson Davis	6-20-60		
Morton-Stanton Counties			
Mrs. Bessie M. Flick	6-14-48	11-30-49	
Marian J. Walters	9- 1-50	12- 1-51	Mrs. Cleon Abbott
Nemaha County			
#Olivia Pough	10-15-18	6-30-19	Deceased
Fern Jessup	4- 1-20	12-15-21	Mrs. Taylor
Marguerite Mason	3-15-48	12-27-48	Mrs. Albert C. Grannemann
Ruth Bishop	2-20-49	12-31-55	Mrs. Bernasek
Beverly J. Spriggs	3-20-56	2- 1-59	Mrs. Woltkamp
Nancy Meriwether	4- 1-59		
Neosho County			
Sara Jane Patton	1- 1-28	4- 2-35	Deceased
Eula May Neal	5-13-35	7-12-36	To Johnson County; Mrs. McCauley
Beulah Frey	11-26-36	5- 6-38	Mrs. Orville Hawer
Naomi Johnson	5- 7-38	2-29-44	Colthing Spe.
Nellie Lindsey	4- 1-44	12-31-46	
Mary Ruth Vanskike	2- 1-47	8-31-49	Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Paula Glover	9- 1-49	10- 1-52	Mrs. Dill
Ruth I. Wells	1-26-53	11-30-54	Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Marguerite Grannemann	3-7-55	1-10-57	
Mrs. Majorie E. Price	6-15-57	5-31-60	
Shelby Sue Wells	8- 1-61	4-30-63	
Lois L. O'Malley	4-20-64		

Ness County

#Mollie Lindsey	9- 3-17	5-10-19	
Erma Neelly	12- 1-50	11-30-59	To Trego County
Imojane M. Enns	8- 1-61	8-11-62	Mrs. Thielenhaus
Cynthia S. Hinz	11- 1-63		

Norton County

Mabyn Fuller	4- 1-44	9-30-44	Mrs. Kenneth Makalous
Marie Hendershot	3- 1-46	1-31-50	To Marshall County
Mrs. Mahala Arganbright	6- 1-51	1-31-60	To McPherson County
Beverly Kindler	7-11-60		

Osage County

Mrs. Nellie M. L. Glenn	3-11-49	1-31-55	
Donice A. Hawes	10- 1-55	6-30-56	Clothing & Textiles Spe.
Mary M. Kalb	9- 1-56	6-30-57	Mrs. Lyle Clark
Blanche Brooks	7- 1-57		

Osborne County

Mary G. Fletcher	1- 1-37	9-17-37	Nutrition Specialist
Emma Freehling	9-20-37	5- 5-40	Mrs. R. L. Tilton
Helen Macan	6-15-40	10-31-42	Mrs. C. A. Barnard Jr.
Helene M. Monfort	11- 7-42	12- 8-44	Mrs. Max Brown
Marie Hendershot	7- 1-45	2-28-46	To Norton County
Mrs. Mary B. Reed	6- 1-46	5- 1-52	Deceased
Ruth A. Engelland	9- 1-52	4-31-54	Mrs. Cooper
Mary M. Kalb	11- 1-54	3-31-56	To Osage County
Betty Ruth Kern	6-29-57	8-25-58	
Mrs. Doris Cobb	10- 1-59	7-15-61	
Aneth I. Marcy	8-20-62	1-31-64	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Ottawa County

Velma McGaugh	3-13-44	9-13-44	To Pratt County
Inez Pass	4-11-49	11-30-61	Nutrition Specialist
Cora A. Blackwill	2- 1-62		

Pawnee County

Berniece Sloan	12- 1-35	8-31-38	To Johnson County
Muriel Morgan	9- 1-38	5-25-41	Ford County
Ellen Brownlee	7-14-41	10-31-45	Mrs. Elmer Musil
Georganna Bacon	1- 7-46	11-15-47	Mrs. Glen Froetschner
Mrs. Juanita W. Miller	4- 5-48	8-31-48	
Willa June Huddlestone	9- 1-48	10-15-51	Mrs. Marvin Cox
Ruth K. Huff	1- 1-52	12-31-56	Retired
Mrs. Dorothy Neufeld	4- 8-57	6-30-62	Home Mgt. Spe., Dist.
Mrs. Lucille G. Cline	5- 1-63		

Phillips County

Wava Grigsby	7- 1-49	6-30-51	Mrs. Paul Kaiser
Jo Eva Hinkhouse	7- 1-52	6-30-53	Mrs. Robert McClellan
Mary Joan Sage, Mrs.	7- 1-53	6-30-59	
Mrs. Katheryn Weinhold	8-24-59	6-30-62	
Mrs. Geraldine Cole	7- 1-62		

Pottawatomie County

Inez Pass	7- 1-47	3-31-49	To Ottawa County
Mrs. Margaret C. Barger	7- 1-49	6-30-50	
Mrs. Virginia Riekenberg	9-18-50	1-31-52	
Mrs. Jean Parker	7- 1-52	6-30-53	
Mrs. Patricia Mallum Orr	7- 1-53	9-30-56	
Mrs. Mary Lou Gibbs	2- 1-57	12-31-61	
Mrs. S. Ann Bolt	7- 1-62	3-31-63	
Mrs. Linda S. Fair	10- 1-63		

Pratt County

Edith Holmberg	7- 1-52	2-22-24	To Reno County
Hattie Abbot	6- 1-24	12- 6-25	
Grace Herr	1-15-26	6-30-27	To Bourbon County
Mrs. Mary D. Ziegler	1-26-28	11-26-30	To Shawnee County
Ruth K. Huff	1- 1-31	9-31-39	To Sumner County
Esther I. Miller	10- 1-39	6-20-44	Mrs. Lee H. Siefert
Velma McGaugh	9-14-44	3- 3-46	Asst. State Club Leader
Blanche Brooks	10-21-46	6- 1-51	To Clay County
Joan Amstutz	7-16-51	4-24-54	Mrs. H. M. Wright
Christine Kiesel	11- 1-54	4-30-55	Mrs. Preston
Dorothy Hoyt	9- 1-55	7-31-62	Mrs. Herman Huffman
Mrs. Joanne E. Whelchel	12- 1-63		

Rawlins County

Esther May Huyck	9-20-25	10-31-31	
Nannie Clytice Ross	2- 1-32	2-28-35	
Myra Roth	4-16-35	2-28-37	Mrs. Fred Garrison
Florence Phillips	3-17-37	9- 9-41	Mrs. Carl E. McKee
Nellie Lindsey	9-10-41	1-31-42	Mrs. George Glenn
Isabel Dodrill	2- 1-42	2-29-44	To Barber County
Mrs. Wilma M. Weckerling	5- 1-44	1-19-46	
Pauline G. Madden	10- 1-46	6-30-47	Mrs. Robinson
Cora A. Blackwill	7- 1-48	6-30-55	To Kearney County
Margaret Berle Guy	7- 7-52	10-31-53	Clothing Specialist
Nancy West	2- 1-55	1-31-57	
Ann Eklund	4- 1-59		Mrs. Domsch

Rawlins-Cheyenne Counties

Eureta C. Mullins	9- 1-50	6-11-51	
Patricia Gallagher	8- 1-51	8-31-51	Mrs. Kinen

Rawlins-Decatur Counties

Cora A. Blackwill	1- 1-50	1-31-50	

Reno County

Edith Holmberg	3- 1-24	3-15-27	To Ford County
Mabel McComb	2-16-27	6-30-30	Mrs. C. M. Carlson
Gladys Myers	7- 1-30	6-30-38	Home Mgt. Specialist
Marguerite Whitten	9- 1-38	10-31-41	Mrs. Nick Carpenter
Helen Blythe	11-15-41	11-30-48	Mrs. Russell J. Kingsley
Mrs. Jean Martin	1- 1-49	8-21-50	To Sedgwick County
/Mrs. Kathryn Sughrue	6- 6-49	8-31-50	
Mrs. Kathryn Sughrue	9- 1-50	11-15-54	To Finney County
/Peggy Louise Green	1- 1-51	12-31-54	Mrs. Robinson

/Mrs. Lucy K. Black	2- 1-53	6-24-54	
/Mrs. Virginia Sue Higgins	7-19-54	12-31-54	
Mrs. Virginia Sue Higgins	1- 1-55	7- 1-56	
/Lucille E. Stubbs	6- 1-56	5-31-58	To Smith County
Christina M. Groth	9- 1-56	12-31-57	
Gertrude Hove	7- 1-58	7-31-60	To Cherokee County
/Mrs. Lorice Ann Woner	7- 1-58	11- 8-58	
/Mrs. Gertrude Brown	2- 9-59	9-30-61	
*Mrs. Beverly B. Miksch	11- 8-61	3-31-62	
Mrs. Helen H. Blackwood	5-15-62		
*Mrs. Allena F. Wallace	10- 8-62		

Republic County

Helen Ruth Craft	2- 1-46	12-31-47	Mrs. Thomas Reiderwell
Margaret Cassity	7-15-49	5-31-50	Mrs. Walter Nelson
Katheryn Faires	9- 1-50	8-31-53	Mrs. Weinhold
Dorothy Crabtree Needham	9- 1-53	8- 5-55	
Elizabeth Ann Elliott	1- 1-56	12-31-57	
Esther Edwards McClure	10-13-58	2-13-60	
Myrtle Faye Booth	2- 1-61		

Rice County

Jessie Campbell	1- 1-29	3-31-32	
Ella M. Meyer	5-11-32	12-19-40	Dist. Home Economics Agent
Elizabeth Roniger	1-15-41	9-15-45	
Esther Brown	12- 3-45	5-24-47	Mrs. Leroy Timmons
Klarbel Knappenberger	5-26-47	12-31-49	Mrs. Keith Meade
Lucille M. Rosenberger	5- 1-50	6-13-53	Mrs. Lorem Whipps
/Mrs. Earlene Martin	1-26-53	5-20-53	
Mabel R. Smith	7- 1-53	4-30-61	Retired
/Alice L. Miller	7-27-53	4-30-55	
/Jo Ann Hunt	7-18-55	3-31-57	Mrs. William Sheldon
/Freda K. Heinly, Mrs.	6-22-57	6-30-61	
Freda K. Heinly, Mrs.	7- 1-61		
*Mrs. Doris L. Spear	9- 11-61	8-31-62	
*Mrs. Joanna M. Proffitt	9- 1-63		

Riley County

#Mrs. Marjorie Kimball	1- 1-18	6-30-19	
Grace M. Henderson	5-15-28	7-15-29	
Mrs. Linnea C. Dennett	7-16-29	9-29-32	
Mrs. Florence T. Markee	4-11-49	9-30-49	
Marjorie Ann Tennant	4- 1-50	6-30-52	Asst. Extension Editor
Mrs. Dorothy Haslett Brinkman	9- 1-52	2- 4-53	
Mrs. Lorice Ann Woner	2- 9-53	11-21-53	
Mrs. Billie Jean Burnette	2- 1-54	5-31-55	
Mrs. Alverda Moore	9-26-55	10- 4-62	Graduate Work
Barbara L. Simon	10- 8-62	5-31-63	
Mrs. Alverda Moore	6- 1-63		

Rooks County

Elinor L. Mosier	1- 1-49	12-31-49	Mrs. Fla Vel Simcox
Mrs. Frances L. M. Cooper	8- 1-50	6-30-51	
Virginia F. Armstrong	7- 1-51	12- 6-52	Mrs. Frank Overly
Mary Nadine Howard	6-15-53	6-11-55	
Mrs. Frances B. Stanton	10-17-55	7-12-56	
Mrs. Doris Emmons Kern	8- 5-57	11-21-59	
Mrs. Arria Ptacek	7- 1-60		

Rush County

Annabelle J. Dickinson	1-28-45	11-30-48	To Barton County
Mary Susan Carl	12- 1-48	1- 5-50	To Gray County
Lola Jean Kempton	5-15-50	12- 3-51	Mrs. Carlson
Frances Pigg	7- 1-52	6- 6-53	Mrs. Donald Brown
May Beth Herndon	9-14-53		

Russell County

Georgia A. Appel	1-13-47	1-13-48	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson
Lyla M. Franklin	4-12-48	10- 9-48	Mrs. Ronald David
Beth Newell	4- 1-49	4-30-53	Mrs. Ottomer Holl
Aldean L. Knoche	9-13-54	12-31-56	Mrs. Louis Banker
Pauline Wood	7- 1-53	7-30-54	Mrs. Ferrell
Faye Ann Johnson	6- 1-57	2- 8-62	
Florence E. Henderson	7-23-62		

Saline County

Alice McLean	1- 1-31	12-31-31	
Maxine Hofman	2-11-39	1-31-41	Mrs. Wm. C. Hofman
Leola Kirk	5-12-41	3- 2-42	Deceased
Florence E. Lovejoy	5-15-42	10-31-45	Mrs. Sam Hobson
Georgia A. Appel	12-15-45	7-31-46	Mrs. Bernard Jacobson
Mrs. Margaret Mauk	7- 1-47	7- 1-60	Retired
/Dolores Stover	7- 8-57	6-30-59	
*Barbara Winter	8- 1-59	7- 8-60	Mrs. Gene Smith
*Mrs. Janet Ard McMurtray	7-18-60	6-30-61	
Elizabeth Roniger	9- 6-60	5-22-61	
Mrs. Janet Ard McMurtray	7- 1-61	4-30-64	
*Dorothy Ann Sheeley	7- 1-61	7-31-62	
Beverly J. Bishop	6- 1-64		
*Madeline A. Kaiser	8-15-63		

Scott-Wichita Counties

Mrs. Alma Giles	1- 1-49	6-30-52	

Scott County

Mrs. Alma H. Giles	7- 1-52	8-31-53	Retired
Nancy Lee Richardson	7- 6-54	10-29-55	Mrs. Ridgway
Mabel Coverdill	7-16-56	12-31-61	Retired
Janice Jane Scott	7-16-62	1-25-63	
Mrs. Margaret Jean Gemsehlick	5- 1-63		

Sedgwick County

Ethel McDonald	5- 1-22	1- 3-25	Mrs. Henry F. Ellis
Jessie Campbell	11-14-28	12-31-28	
Mrs. Laura I. Winter	1-15-25	10-31-39	Dist. Home Economics Agent
Mrs. Laura B. Willison	11- 1-39	8-31-50	Retired
*Mrs. Jean Martin	6- 9-47	12-31-48	To Reno County
*Mrs. Juanita Butler	4-26-43	11-30-46	
Mrs. Jean Martin	9- 1-50	11-30-54	
/Mrs. Rachel F. Palmer	2- 7-49	9-16-50	
/Mabel A. Steiner	11- 1-50	1- 1-53	
/Christine Kiesel	6- 1-53	10-31-54	Mrs. Preston
/Mrs. Rachel Palmer	9- 1-54	11-30-58	
Mrs. Mary D. Ziegler	3- 1-55	11-18-58	Retired
/Marian Barnes	2- 1-55	5-31-59	Mrs. Robert Marsh
Mrs. Rachel Palmer	12- 1-58		
*Mrs. Ruby Truax	2- 9-59		
*Delores Stover	7- 1-59	6-30-64	Mrs. Eck
*Mrs. Naneen R. Ralston	3-11-63		
/Maxine Stelivich	1- 1-52	5-31-54	

Seward County

#Ellen Nelson	9- 5-17	6-30-19	
Mrs. Bertha E. Jordan	1- 1-37	12-31-49	Deceased
Rosemary Crist	6-12-50	11-30-54	To Mitchell County
Mrs. Ruth Owens	1- 5-55	12-31-56	
Mrs. Alice Olen	4-16-56		

Shawnee County

#Mrs. Clyda Green	11- 2-17	6-30-18	
#Mrs. Irene Taylor	9- 1-18	6-30-20	Mrs. George Chapman
Mrs. Irene Chapman	7- 1-19	10-31-20	
Mrs. Julia Kiene	11- 1-20	7-31-25	
Mable McComb	10- 1-25	3-12-27	To Reno County
Anna M. Neer	3-15-27	3-14-28	Mrs. George Sisler
Lois Holderbaum	3-16-28	8-31-30	
Mary D. Ziegler (Mrs.)	12- 4-30	2-28-55	To Sedgwick County
/Mrs. Lucille Whipps	1- 1-55	12- 7-59	
Mrs. Anna belle Long	4- 1-55		
/Mrs. Beverly R. Starkey	3- 7-60	11-17-62	
*Mrs. Mary E. Krumsick	3- 1-63		

Sheridan-Decatur Counties

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ridlen	7- 1-49	6-30-50	
Mrs. Claribel D. Near	5-29-51	12-31-51	

Sheridan County

Yvonne C. Beeby	12- 1-52	6-30-53	Mrs. D. R. Caughlin
Mrs. Arria N. Ptacek	7- 1-54	6-30-60	To Rooks County
Mrs. Mary M. Hayes	8- 1-62		

Sherman-Wallace Counties

Evelyn H. Erichson	8- 1-50	12-31-51	Mrs. Finegan

Sherman County

Evelyn H. Erichson	1- 1-52	10-31-54	Mrs. Finegan
Mrs. G. Lucille Cline	5-16-55	4-30-63	To Pawnee County
Norma J. Hintz	8- 1-63		

Smith County			
Margaret Crumbaker	1- 2-31	12-31-32	Mrs. Guy Roberts
Edith Painter	2- 1-33	2-14-36	Mrs. Dee Wallace
Dorothy Bacon	6-15-36	9-19-38	Mrs. Robert Pepper
Pauline Drysdale	2- 1-39	2-20-43	
Mrs. Lucy J. Tormey	4- 1-43	1-31-45	
Gertrude Myers	7-18-45	6-30-47	Mrs. Lawrence Kern
Dorothy Noffsinger	4- 5-48	8- 1-48	Mrs. Detweiler
Mrs. Mahala Arganbright	7- 1-49	5-30-51	To Norton County
Lois Maxine Cooley	3-17-52	4-30-53	Mrs. Rohrbaugh
Margaret Arwood	7-12-54	5-14-55	Mrs. Fred T. Hickson
Margaret J. Malir	8- 1-55	5-31-57	Mrs. Lloyd H. Gemaehlick
Lucille Stubbs	6- 1-58		
Stafford County			
Paulind Crawford	1- 1-40	1-10-45	Mrs. Dale Bookstore
Mrs. Joyce Beard	4- 1-45	9-14-46	Mrs. Clare Newell
Alice Leland	4-15-47	4-30-50	Mrs. Carleton Cooper
Rae Marie Hawkins	7- 1-50	12-31-50	Mrs. Hastings
Lucille Gilkison	7-16-51	5-31-53	Mrs. Cline
Dixie Molz	9-1-53		
Stanton-Morton Counties			
Mrs. Bessie M. Flick	6-14-48	11-20-49	
Marian J. Walters	9- 1-50	12-31-51	Mrs. Cleon Abbott
Stanton County			
Marian J. Walters	1- 1-52	3-31-53	Mrs. Cleon Abbott
Emalyn A. Larson	10- 1-54	7-24-56	Mrs. Wartman
Mrs. Shirley George	7-18-60	8- 8-63	
Mrs. Emalyn L. Wartman	3-23-64		
Stevens County			
#Bertha Jane Boyd	9-25-17	6-30-18	
#Letty Ham-Baker	7- 1-18	2- 4-19	
Carol G. Thresher	7-21-47	12-31-48	
Mary E. Cook	10-15-49	7- 5-52	Mrs. Kracke
Iolene Morrison	2- 1-53	11-23-53	Mrs. Hildebrand
Doris Brune	3- 1-54	10-31-54	Mrs. Clawson
Elsie P. Branden, Mrs.	3- 1-55	6-30-61	To Finney County
Martha S. Hurd	8- 1-63		
Sumner County			
Minnie Peebler	11- 1-37	11-27-40	Mrs. G. N. Doudna, Deceased
Isabel Gallemore	12- 1-40	10-31-40	Mrs. Wayne Smith
Ruth K. Huff	12- 1-41	12-31-51	To Pawnee County
Mrs. Velda Rankin	8- 1-52	1-16-64	Mrs. Dell Gates
Mary K. Kretchmar	5- 1-64		
Thomas County			
Margaret Hodler	8- 1-50	5-13-51	
Rosella Berry Vohs	7- 1-51	6-30-53	
Bertha Carter	8- 1-53	5- 8-54	
Donna L. Childs	2-15-55	10-31-56	Mrs. Richard Wampler
Virginia Devenish	5-16-58	2-26-60	Mrs. Hopper
Mrs. McVey Schroeder	1- 8-61		

Trego County

Dorine Heitschmidt	3- 1-53	1-31-54	Mrs. Elsea
Mrs. Lauvera P. Hower	4- 1-55	7-15-57	
Mrs. Doris W. Cobb	10- 1-57	6-30-59	To Osborne County
Erma Neelly	12- 1-59		

Wabaunsee County

Eleanor Dales	1- 1-39	12-30-41	Mrs. B. W. Gardner
Mrs. Evelyn V. Fuller	5- 4-46	10- 5-46	
Mrs. Helen Szatalowicz	1-15-47	6-31-47	
Mary Susan Carl	12- 1-47	8-15-48	To Rush County
Mrs. Delena A. Spencer	3- 1-49	6-30-51	Mrs. Paul Spencer
Alice Baker	8- 1-51	6-15-52	Mrs. Rathbun
Mabel A. Steiner	2-15-53	2-15-53	Did not work
Rosemary Y. Wade	6-22-53	5-31-54	
Mrs. Gwyndolyn Brunkhorst	1- 1-55	9- 1-55	
Mrs. Suzie J. Kelley	9- 1-56	6- 8-57	
Laura Jane Brown	10- 1-57	1-31-59	
Mrs. Marjorie R. Oswald	8- 7-60	2-12-62	
Mrs. Karen L. Brannam	5- 1-62	12- 4-63	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Wallace-Greeley Counties

Arlene Quenzer	5- 2-48	12-31-48	Mrs. Lawrence Daniels
Marilyn G. Doolittle	5-19-52	10-31-53	Mrs. V. T. Rand
Anita Dalquest	7- 1-54	11-30-54	To Edwards County
Mrs. Nellie W. Cline	7- 1-55	12-31-57	

Wallace County

Mrs. Nellie W. Cline	1- 1-58	6-30-59	Asst. State Club Leader
Mrs. Mary L. Paul	9- 1-62	6-30-64	

Wallace-Sherman Counties

Evelyn H. Erichson	8- 1-50	12-31-51	Mrs. Finegan

Washington County

#Myrtle Blythe	10- 4-17	6-30-18	
#Helen Munger Anderson	8- 1-18	3-31-19	
Mollie Lindsey	8- 1-19	6-30-23	
Vira Brown	1-15-36	10-31-38	Mrs. George C. Ricketts
Joan Amstutz	1- 1-49	7-31-49	Mrs. Harwin M. Wright
Mabel Coverdill	11- 1-49	7-31-53	
Mrs. Katheryn Weinhold	9-14-53	9-15-55	To Phillips County
Betty Mae Orr	8-20-56	11- 5-57	
Katharine Kirton	7-14-58	5-28-60	
Karen L. Conard	11- 6-61	4-30-62	Mrs. Brannam; To Wabaunsee County
Mrs. Margaret W. Emerson	6- 1-63	8- 5-63	
Mrs. Nancy J. Fasse	5-18-64		

Wichita-Scott Counties

Mrs. Alma H. Giles	1- 1-49	6-30-52	

Wichita County

Mary Arlene Gwin	4- 7-52	7- 1-52	
Lora Orabelle Hayden	10- 1-53	5-15-54	
Dorothy M. Johnson	11- 1-54	11-30-56	Mrs. Geo. Hoofpingarner
Norma E. Duell	11-10-58	10-31-60	Mrs. Granzow
Norma Jean Hintz	8- 1-61	7-31-63	

Position vacant July 1, 1964

Wilson County

Gersilda Guthrie	1- 1-38	12-31-38	
Evelyn Reber	4- 1-39	2-10-44	
Esther Brown	3-20-44	12- 2-45	Mrs. Leroy Timmons
Mrs. Wilma W. Spencer	8-12-48	4-30-50	Mrs. James
Mrs. Dorothy Sillers	8-10-50	6-30-53	
Earlene L. Costley	1- 1-53	12-31-54	Mrs. Carnes
Mary Nadine Howard	9- 1-55	5-18-59	Mrs. Condos
Gayla Jo Cress	8- 8-60	8-30-61	Mrs. Allen
Carolyn K. Kelsey	5- 1-62	12-31-63	
Marilynn L. Schaus	4- 1-64		

Woodson-Chautauqua Counties

Anna Grace Caughron	6- 1-50	12-31-51	

Woodson County

Anna Grace Caughron	1- 1-52	10-31-52	
Mary E. Meek	3-15-53	1- 8-55	
Mrs. Mary Ann Smith	1- 9-55	12-31-57	
Carolyn Bradshaw	8- 1-58	2- 6-60	Mrs. Bracken
Mary Lee Justice	8- 1-61		Mrs. Edwards

Wyandotte County

#Ellen M. Batchelor	9- 1-17	5-25-18	
#Maude Estes	7- 5-18	2-10-19	
Maude Coe	2- 1-22	7-31-25	
Nina Hurlbut	9-15-25	2-12-26	
Glyde Anderson	6- 7-26	7-31-27	Mrs. Ed. C. Stair
Helen F. Northup	9- 1-27	6-15-28	Mrs. C. H. Cheatam
Ruth J. Peck	8-15-28	11-30-31	
Mrs. Louise Barton	12- 1-31	1-31-32	Mrs. Clarence Sloan
Mrs. Maude Gaston	1- 1-33	11-30-34	Mrs. W. H. Thompson
Marie Antrim	7- 1-35	8-15-39	Mrs. Harold Davies
Mary Agnes Radell	10- 5-39	11-30-42	Mrs. Steve Hund
Margaret Stevick	1- 8-43	12-11-43	Mrs. G. A. Walters
Beth R. Stockwell	3- 6-44	3-28-48	Mrs. Theodore Olson
Lucy Reardon	4- 1-48	6-30-50	Mrs. Ralph Wittmeyer
Dorothea A. Schroeder	1- 1-50		
/Mrs. Doris Rogers	7-13-53	3-31-54	
/Mrs. Freda Vietor	2- 1-55	5-19-56	
/Nancy Ann West	2- 1-57	6-30-58	Mrs. Chas. Grimes
*Mary Jo Dunbar	1- 1-60	12-31-62	Mrs. Johnston
*Mrs. Betty S. Price	2- 1-63		

TENURE OF COUNTY CLUB AGENTS IN KANSAS

To June 30, 1964

Symbols Used: *Employed by the local school board
Work was largely with Garden Club members
#Persons listed in the 1916-18 report of the
State Club Leader. Dates of employment not given.
%Temporary appointment
/Assistant County Club Agent

County	Agent's Name	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation	Position To Which Transferred
Allen County				
	%Mrs. Marjorie G. Gard	4- 3-44	8-15-44	
	Jack E. Marshall	3-18-46	5-18-46	
	George H. Stephens	6- 1-49	6-30-52	
	Lowell D. Wickam	4-17-50	4-30-53	
	Albert E. Wesley	7-15-53	6- 4-54	
	Thomas R. Maxwell	8-16-54	12-31-59	Position Discontinued To Agr. Agent
Anderson County				
	#Florence Sculley	??	??	
Atchison County				
	John J. Feight	4-21-52	8-31-53	To Cowley County
	John E. Means	10- 1-53	8-31-57	
Barton County				
	Paul H. Wilson	2-25-46	3-11-47	To Agr. Agent
	Robert Danford	3-15-47	6- 6-52	Insurance Business, Hutchison
	Forrest L. Smith	6-15-52	4-30-56	Bank Representative, McPherson
	William V. Vanskike	5-15-56		
Bourbon County				
	%George Campbell	1- 1-18	6-30-18	
	Theodore R. Warren	1- 1-30	5-24-30	
	J. A. Terrell	7- 1-30	12-31-30	Position Discontinued
Brown County				
	%Florence Whipple	3-16-19	6-30-19	To Leavenworth County
	%Mary Griffith	4-19-20	8-31-20	
	%Maude Faulkenberg	6- 1-21	8-31-21	
	%Hazel Scalapine	3- 1-22	11-15-22	
	%Eldora Mann	3-20-23	11-10-23	
	%Eldora Mann	3-10-24	11-10-24	
	John Barnes	11-19-53	2-28-59	To Harvey County
	Don V. Stout	5- 4-59	5-23-61	
	Kenneth R. Blair	10- 1-61	12-20-63	
	Position vacant July 1, 1964			

Butler County			
R. N. Lindburg	1-11-29	12-31-32	Position discontinued
John B. Hanna	1- 1-39	11-30-42	Military Service
Cornelia Lee Burtis	4- 1-43	5-31-44	
Arthur O. Jacobs Jr.	5- 1-45	5-25-46	
Floyd Bacon	11- 1-46	3-20-53	
Lowell D. Wickam	5- 1-53	2-23-56	
A. Harold Gottsch	4-16-56	9-30-60	Grad. Study on Sabbatical Leave
W. Lawrence Blair	10- 1-60	8-31-61	
A. Harold Gottsch	9- 1-61		
Chase County			
%Harry C. Baird	5- 1-19	7- 1-19	
Chautauqua County			
%Wilma Marie Camp	5- 8-44	6-30-44	
Cherokee County			
William H. Barker	2- 1-50	6-17-51	Agr. Agent
Thurman S. Wren	8- 6-51	2-28-53	To Sedgwick County
John F. Robertson	1- 1-56	9-21-58	Agr. Agent, Comanche Co.
Loy D. Reinhardt	12- 1-59	9-20-63	
Norman A. Werner	10- 1-63		
Cheyenne County			
%Mrs. Edith Craig	5- 1-44	8-31-44	
Clay County			
William V. Vanskike	11-20-50	2-28-54	To Finney County
Earl L. Hart	4- 1-54	8-28-57	
Robert G. Carswell	1- 1-58	6-30-60	
Cloud County			
%Dorothy Pauline Bland	5- 1-44	6-30-44	
Coffey County			
%Thelma O'Dell	4-19-20	8-31-20	
Coffey-Woodson Counties			
%Marjorie V. Forbes	3- 6-44	8-31-44	
Comanche County			
%Floyd V. Brower	7- 1-21	7-31-21	
Cowley County			
Charles Hoyt	1- 1-46	1-19-49	Asst. State Club Leader
James Leathers	2-16-49	12-31-49	To KC Livestock Exchange
Paul M. Enders	2- 2-50	12-31-50	
Paul H. Gwin	4- 1-51	4-30-53	
John J. Feight	9- 1-53	9-15-58	
Weldon E. Russell	10-13-58	10-31-60	
Howard M. Griffin	2- 1-61	10-31-63	
Francis E. Bliss	4-20-64		

Crawford County

Richard F. King	2- 1-39	3-31-41	To Agr. Agent, Allen County
Albert Pease	5- 5-41	5-12-42	Military Service
Oscar W. Norby	6- 1-42	11-18-42	Military Service
Helen Shepard	3-22-43	11-13-44	
Margaret Wilson Emerson	12-11-44	12-31-45	
Milan Smerchek	1-20-47	1- 3-48	
Donald G. Loyd	2-16-49	8- 8-50	Leave for Study
Donald A. Brown	8-15-50	8-31-51	
Donald G. Loyd	9- 1-51		

Decatur County

%Patty Lou Mines	4-24-44	8-31-44	

Dickinson County

R. E. Frey	5- 1-18	4-30-19	
Charles W. Pence	3-17-41	4-21-42	Military Service & Wyandotte Co.
Glenn Busset	6- 2-41	9-30-45	
Merlin Line	10-14-46	3-31-49	To Agr. Agent, Kearney County
John Sjo	6- 1-49	8-31-50	
Armin Samuelson	9- 1-50	12-31-52	To Harvey County
Lawrence J. Cox	9- 1-52	11-30-54	To Agr. Agt. Mitchell County
Thomas W. Orwig	3- 1-55	12-31-59	Became Agr. Agent
David B Kaiser	2- 1-60	8-26-61	
Larry D. Riat	10-11-61		

Douglas County

#Mrs. J. M. Timmons			For the Kaw Valley
#Mrs. Clyde Green	For the area from Lawrence to Kansas City, Kansas, Including parts of Douglas, Johnson & Wyandotte Cos.		
Theodore R. Warren	6- 1-29	12-31-29	
J. B. Taylor	1-18-30	9-30-30	Position discontinued; To Saline
William C. Hundley Jr.	4-11-55	8-31-64	To Poultry Specialist

Edwards Coutny

%Martina Bogard	3- 6-44	6-30-44	

Ellis County

Don O. Yauk	1- 1-64		

Ellsworth County

%Dorothy Meyer	2-21-44	10-31-44	
William G. Willis	9-24-51	12-14-54	To Harper County
John W. Ferrell	3- 1-55	4-15-57	Farm Operator
James Doering	6-24-57	6-23-58	
Charles D. Miksch	6-22-59	3-31-61	
Sylvester C. Unscheid Jr.	10- 8-62		

Finney County

%Helen Ruth Craft	4- 3-44	8-31-44	
Samuel E. Claar	2-15-49	7-15-50	
Floyd E. Ricker	6- 1-51	4-25-53	To Farm Credit Adm., Wichita
Stanley Meinen	7- 1-53	1-31-54	Graduate Study
William V. Vanskike	3- 1-54	5-14-56	To Barton County
Donald D. Bernbeck	10- 1-56	6-30-57	To Agr. Agent, Hodgeman County

Ford County			
Eulalis Nevins	3- 1-18	9- 6-18	
%Norma Jean Hamilton	3-20-44	6-30-44	
J. Wayne Chambers	12-12-49	5-31-54	To Sedgwick County
Harlan G. Copeland	8- 1-54	8-22-56	Graduate Study
Don K. Wiles	10-15-56	12-31-57	To Agr. Agent, Clark County
Tex O. Demuth	3- 1-63	9-30-63	
William R. Lotz	9- 1-64		
Franklin County			
*Hale B. Blair	4- 1-18	11-30-18	
Richard A. Jameson	3- 1-52	9-21-57	
Leslie H. Sallee	1- 1-58	4-14-60	To Agr. Agent, Clay County
Ross M. Nelson	10- 9-60		
Greenwood County			
Dean McCallum	11- 1-53	12-31-55	
Jerry D. Thompson	2- 1-56	10- 2-56	To Agr. Agent. Cherokee Co.
O. Lowell Lagasse	2- 4-57	4-15-58	
Richard R. Reinhardt	6-16-58	2-14-59	
L. Laverne Holle	3-16-59	1-31-60	
William L. Greenwood	6- 1-60	8-31-62	To Agr. Agent, Scott County
William E. Fultz	10- 1-63		
Harper County			
%Mrs. Letha L. Shroyer	4-10-44	8-31-44	
Leon G. Randolph	2- 1-49	12-31-50	To Asst. Agr. Agt., Sedgwick Co.
Floyd D. Hefley	3-12-51	11- 9-53	To Operate a Farm
Kenneth R. Jameson	11-10-53	11-15-54	To Agr. Agent, Comanche Co.
William G. Willis	12-14-54	5-31-57	To Sumner County
Position discontinued			
Harvey County			
Roger Hendershot	2- 1-46	3-31-51	To Agr. Agent, Harper County
Ethan Quackenbush	6- 1-51	5-31-52	To Farm Operator
Armin O. Samuelson	1- 1-53	2-15-58	To Farm Operator
Billy D. Collins	3- 1-58	1-18-59	To Agr. Agent
John H. Barnes	3- 3-59	9- 0-61	To Temporary Agr. Agent
Donald Hamilton	9-21-61	8-31-62	To Saline County
John H. Barnes	9- 1-62		
Jefferson County			
#Margaret Carr			
Jessie McCafferty	1- 1-18	12-31-21	
Albert H. Gottsch	2- 1-54	4-15-56	To Butler County
Samuel Ray Zimmerman	5-21-56	8-31-57	
Position discontinued			
Jewell County			
Mrs. Jessie Cauthorn	2- 1-18	11-30-18	
and	2- 1-19	6-30-19	
#Edna Metz	???	???	

Johnson County			
Lynndel Old	4- 1-47	4-30-51	
Harold E. Eversmeyer	6-30-51	7-21-54	To Lyon County
Kenneth E. McGinness	10- 1-54		
Kingman County			
Ray L. Remsberg	7-15-29	12-31-31	Position Discontinued
Richard C. Mason	21-15-51	3-31-56	Bank Representative
Sam Hundley	5-21-56	8-31-58	
Harlan E. Ross	5-11-59	3- 5-60	
Royal C. Hendershot	5- 1-60		
Kiowa County			
%Mrs. Ruth Scott	3- 6-44	6-24-44	
Labette County			
*Chas. L Castineau	4- 1-18	11-30-18	
Kenneth Edward Johnson	1- 2-40	2-21-41	
Chas. W. Pence	3-17-41	1- 4-42	Military Service
Lloyd W. Compton	2- 1-42	2-28-43	
Mary Ruth Vanskike	6- 1-43	9- 8-44	
Lillian Martin	4-23-45	9- 7-46	
Robert E. Acre Jr.	1- 1-51	1-21-52	
Joseph B. Turney	4-21-52	6-30-53	
J. Willis Jordan	9- 1-53	1-31-61	To Agr. Agent, Seward County
Melvin L. Hubbel	2- 6-61	9-30-61	
Robert W. Bozworth	11- 1-61	4-30-63	To Agr. Agent
Wayne D. Geist	7- 1-63		
Leavenworth County			
#Thos. J. Cahill			
Mrs. Leonard Ramsey	1- 1-18	6-30-18	
Florence Snell	6- 1-18	7- 1-19	
Florence Whipple	7-15-19	7- 1-22	
Eleanor Howe	3- 2-22	3-18-23	
Mrs. Mildred Leker	6-16-23	12-31-23	Half-time
Helen Dunlap	2-11-24	12-20-26	Position discontinued in favor of a home demonstration agent
A. Clifford Bechwith	11- 8-48	6-27-53	
John S. Schesser	10- 1-53	10-31-55	
Ralph B. Rector	4- 1-56		
Linn County			
%Mrs. Lena Avis Whetstone	3-20-44	8-31-44	
Lyon County			
Chas. A. Boyle	1- 1-18	12-31-18	
Chas. A. Boyle	4- 1-19	11-30-19	
*George R. New	6- 1-18	8-31-18	
Donald L. Lawrence	2- 1-49	6-30-56	To Rice County
Harold E. Eversmeyer	7- 1-56	9-16-60	Graduate Study, KSU
Thomas Appleby	10- 1-60	10-20-61	Military Service
Gary L Lafferty	3- 1-62	9-14-63	
Wilbur D. Smith	1-20-64		

McPherson County			
Oscar W. Norby	7- 1-46	1-31-48	To Agr. Agent, Finney County
Robert Brush	8- 1-48	2-28-51	
Stanley R. Meinen	5-28-51	6-30-53	To Finney County
Kenneth W. Fromm	7- 1-53	12-31-55	To Agr. Agent, Lane County
Charles Bates	5- 1-56	8-31-59	Graduate Study
Virgil P. Carlson	10- 1-56		
Marion County			
%Darlene Elizabeth Reed	5-22-44	8-19-44	
Billie D. Reid	8-23-48	4-15-52	
Lloyd L. Wiseman	4- 1-50	5-31-55	Graduate Study
Paul H. Mayginnes	6- 1-55		
Marshall County			
Richard E. Moody	7- 1-48	2-19-49	
Allan Holeman	5- 1-49	2-28-50	To Agr. Agent
John M. Gorton	4-10-50	6-21-52	
Kenneth E. Visser	7- 1-52	6- 8-56	Graduate Study
Samuel R. Zimmerman	9- 1-57	12-31-59	
Paul N. Hines	2-15-60	6-30-64	
Neil E Blakeman	7- 1-64		
Miami County			
Richard E. Moody	1- 1-51	4-15-52	
Roger Hecht	10-15-52	10- 4-60	To Shawnee County
Ensley J. Sisk	12- 6-60	8-15-62	Position discontinued
Mitchell County			
#B. H. Fleenor			
Montgomery County			
%Mrs. Minnie Lee Duroy	4-24-44	7-31-44	
Cecil Eyestone	8- 1-46	12-31-57	To Asst. State Club Leader
Dale Hensley	1- 1-58		
Nemaha County			
Billy D. Collins	3- 1-54	2-28-58	To Harvey County
Alan A. Linnebur	6- 1-58	5-20-60	
Position discontinued			
Neosho County			
Winnifred Lewis	7- 1-18	10- 1-18	
%Mrs. Thelma Werdman	4-24-44	7-31-44	
Talmage L. Engles	4-17-50	11-30-56	To Rice County
Dale Hensley	2-25-57	12-31-57	To Montgomery County
Position Discontinued			
Osborne County			
William H. Borst	3-16-53	8-31-55	To Wyandotte County
Position Discontinued			
Ottawa County			
Jessie Adee	5- 1-18	6-30-19	Position Discontinued

Pratt County

Cornelia Burtis Davis	3- 1-45	12-24-45	
Kent L. Patton	2-11-46	6- 2-46	
Glen Crawford	10-14-46	10-13-47	
Ethan Quackenbush	6-14-48	4-30-51	
Edward Dale Watson	6- 4-51	8-30-52	To Rice County
William Swearingen	9- 1-52	6-15-55	
Clifford Meireis	7- 6-55	1-18-62	To Sumner County
Position Discontinued			

Pawnee County

%Richard C. Mason	5-29-51	11-30-51	To Kingman County

Reno County

Leslie P. Frazier	1- 1-44	12-31-45	To Agr. Agent, Lane County
Malvin G. Johnson	2-11-46	10- 5-50	Deceased (Polio)
Ralph Wittmeyer	2- 1-51	2-28-54	
James R. Childers	5- 1-54		

Republic County

Floyd Hawkins	1- 1-18	8- -18	
Mrs. Madge Hawkins	5-16-18	11- 1-18	
Garnett A. Zimmerly	2- 1-53	7- 1-55	To Agr. Agent
W. Dee Whitmire	7-23-56	11-10-57	To Saline County
Don Springer	11-11-57	12-31-58	To KSU Information Dept. (TV)

Rice County

#Bertha McCabe			
%Mrs. Mabel Townley	3- 1-18	12-31-18	
#Lola B. Thompson	3- 1-19	11-15-19	
%Lola B. Thompson	4- 1-20	10-31-20	
Albert A. Pease	11- 1-37	9-28-39	To Illinois Ext. Service
William G. Alsop	11- 1-39	1-10-41	Military Service, Deceased
Kenneth Porter	1-11-41	4-26-41	
L. Eugene Watson	5-15-41	6- 7-42	Military Service
Kenneth Kirkpatrick	6- 8-42	11-15-42	Military Service
Margaret Kohl	1-18-43	10- 6-45	Asst. State Club Leader
Benjamin Tempero	1-15-46	6- 7-47	To Operate Farm, Barton County
%Lloyd Wiseman	7-15-47	11-10-47	To return to College
John W. Livingston	5- 1-48	1-31-49	To Operate A Farm
Lloyd Wiseman	6- 6-49	3-31-50	To Marion County
Forrest L. Smith	4-17-50	7-14-52	To Barton County
E. Dale Watson	9- 1-52	6-18-56	To Wichita Livestock Exchange
Donald L. Lawrence	7- 1-56	8-12-56	
Talmage Engles	12- 1-56	10-21-57	
Don L. Esslinger	3-17-58	10-30-61	To Editor, 4-H Foundation
E. L. Van Meter	11- 1-61	4-14-64	
Paul G. Oltmanns			

Riley County

#Ellan M. Batchelor			
#M. D. Collins			
%Martha Wreath Streeter	3-13-44	6-30-44	
%Velma Good Huston	8-21-44	9-27-44	
Loren F. Goyen	1- 1-54	10-14-56	Asst. State Club Leader

Nelson J. Adams	4- 1-57	12-28-57	
Jimmie W. Smith	2-17-58		
Russell County			
W. Gale Mullen	11-13-50	3-31-52	To Agr. Agent
Frank Anderson Jr.	7- 7-52	7-15-53	
Robert F. Barnes	8- 1-53	9-16-58	Graduate Study
Sylvester O. Nyhart	4- 6-59		
Saline County			
%H. P. Alexander	1-16-18	11-31-18	
J. B. Taylor	10- 1-30	12-31-31	Position Discontinued
%Evelyn Lucille Pryor	5- 8-44	6-30-44	
Irene Hotchkiss	11-15-44	9-14-46	
Charles W. Pence	5- 1-47	11-30-48	To Agr. Agent
Richard Winger	3- 1-49	5-31-53	To Sumner County
Dale Apel	6- 8-53	8-30-55	Graduate Study
Eugene Ross	9-15-55	10- 1-57	To Agr. Agent, Stafford County
W. Dee Whitmire	11-11-57	6-30-61	Graduate Study
Mark K. Drake	7- 1-61	7-31-62	
Don F. Hamilton	9-18-62	6-30-64	To Agr. Agent
Sedgwick County			
J. Harold Johnson	7- 1-27	10-31-35	Asst. State Club Leader
Ben Kohrs	11- 1-35	12-19-36	To Agr. Agent, Gray County
Marion B. Noland	1-18-37	10-15-37	
Wayne Ewing	11-18-37	3-31-43	
Edwin A. Kline	5-10-43	4-24-44	
James R. Childers	8- 1-44	4-30-54	To Reno County
J. Wayne Chambers	6- 1-54	12-31-55	To Farm Bureau Ins., Garden City
Thurman Wren	3- 1-55		
/Mrs. Adeline Henderson	12-20-48	1- 1-50	
/Mrs. Frances M. Ohrval	2- 1-51	2- 6-53	
/Evelyn Haberman Blake	3- 1-53	6-30-56	
/Lois Davis	1-15-57	6-15-60	
/Patricia E. Copple	7- 6-61	6-30-62	
/Betsy Swafford	3- 1-63	11-12-63	
/Mrs. Beverly K. Dunning	2-24-64		
Shawnee County			
Claude L. King	1- 1-36	6-15-46	
%Mrs. Julia A. Wright	3-20-44	5-20-44	
Merle Eyestone	6-10-47	8-21-60	Graduate Study
Roger Hecht	10- 5-60		
Smith County			
%Betty Lou Bolton	4-28-44	6-30-44	
Stafford County			
%Rex Ferguson	2-28-44	6-19-44	
Sumner County			
%C. C. Blood	3-20-44	8-31-44	
Geraldine Latimer	8- 1-44	12-24-45	
Louis Cooper	11-26-45	1-25-47	To Agr. Agent, Ottawa County

Earl Hart	7- 1-47	8-12-50	To Foreign Service
Raymond G. Frye	10-23-50	5-31-53	To Agr. Agent
Richard W. Winger	6- 1-53	3-23-57	
William Willis	6- 1-57	1-15-62	Graduate Study,KSU & Ext. Plant Patho.
Clifford L. Meireis	9- 1-62		
Thomas County			
Edwin C. Mellick	4- 1-18	6-30-18	
Wabaunsee County			
Alva L. Sells	3- 1-18	11-30-18	
Washington County			
O. Willard Kershaw	2- 3-36	10-31-38	Position Discontinued
%Florence Marie Morrison	5- 1-44	6-30-44	
Donald Bigge	3-19-56	1-31-58	To Agr. Agent, Sherman County
Larry G. Henry	2- 1-58	10-19-59	To Agr. Agent, Greeley County
Leland W. Elliott	11- 9-59	9-23-61	
Kenneth Baxter	7- 1-62	6-30-63	
David S. Kerns	10- 1-63		
Wilson County			
#Elsie Baird			
Woodson County			
Kathryn Bideau	4- 1-18	7-31-18	
#Elsie Baird			
Woodson-Coffey Counties			
%Marjorie V. Forbes	3- 6-44	8-31-44	
Wyandotte County			
#W. F. Dewalt			
%George W. Campbell	1- 1-18	4-30-18	
%Grace Hannell	5- 1-18	9-30-18	
I. Harold Davies	1- 1-38	3-31-41	
Friedrich K. Meenen	5-27-41	2-22-42	
Winzer Petr	5-25-42	9-30-42	Military Service
Harry Duckers Jr.	5-19-43	11-23-44	To Agr. Agent, Jackson County
Charles W. Pence	1-21-46	4-30-47	To Saline County
Ralph Wittmeyer	11-10-47	1-31-51	To Reno County
Paul H. Mayginnes	6-18-51	5-31-55	To Marion County
William H. Borst	9- 1-55		

EXTENSION PROGRAM PLANNING WITH THE PEOPLE

Community Organization
County Programs and Surveys
County Program Planning
Land Use Planning
Program Projection
County Program Development

The above, and perhaps other terms, have been used during the half century following 1914 to encourage the people to participate in the decisions relative to the content of the extension programs. Each method has varied from others but each has been effective in an effort to agree upon the unsatisfactory situations which could be improved by the execution of a well planned extension program developed with the people.

During the early 1960's, primary emphasis was being placed upon county extension program development which included a written long-time program with a review given it each year at which time yearly objectives and goals were established. Area programs were also being given consideration by a combination of the objectives and goals from the county programs developed by the counties involved in a specific area. Futhermore, specialized area programs were being developed in certain areas.

Futher discussion of each of the above program development efforts is given in the pages following.

Community Organizations

During the spring of 1919, Shawnee, Miami, Morris and Lyon Counties developed community programs of work from which the county program of work was developed with the assistance of community and county project leaders. Results from this type of organization in those four counties was such that at the annual conference in October, a committee was appointed to draft suggestions to guide agricultural agents and home demonstration agents in perfecting this type of organization in all counties of the state. The committee consisted of:

A. F. Turner, Assistant County Agent Leader
Walter Burr, Rural Organization Specialist
Frances L. Brown, Home Demonstration Leader
Irene Taylor, Home Demonstration Agent
Maude Coe, Home Demonstration Agent
Frank O. Blecha, County Agricultural Agent
J. V. Quigley, County Agricultural Agent

The following general procedure in organizing the county farm bureaus of the state on a community program basis was suggested by the committee:

1. That county agent leaders attend district conferences of county agents to discuss details of the plan and make arrangements for assistance in each county.
2. That county agent leaders visit each county to present details of the plan to the county farm bureau executive board and to assist the county agents with at least one community committee meeting.
3. That a community committee consisting of about seven men and women be selected by county farm bureau executive boards, assisted by the county agents. The community committees would draft community programs, using the survey form attached.
4. That community mass meetings consider the report of this committee and revise and adopt a community program of work with project leaders for each major project.
5. That county farm bureau executive boards consider the community programs as a whole and draft county programs with the community programs as a basis.
6. That the executive board of the county farm bureau act as an organization committee and that community project leaders select project leaders where necessary.
7. That the various community project leaders assist county agents in developing the work of their particular project.

The development of the county programs upon the community program basis proved to be very satisfactory. It gave the local people a better understanding of the farm bureau work and discovered and developed local leaders, secured a practical program in which all who assisted in the development were interested, and immediately made the farm bureau a part of the community life.

In 1920, one change in the community organization plan as developed in 1919 was made. The holding of committee meetings followed by a general mass meeting was supplanted by holding one meeting with from ten to fifteen selected leaders. The program so developed was presented briefly at the first project meeting of general interest held in a community after the committee meeting. That meeting often took the form of a Farmers' Institute Meeting and the presentation of the newly developed program occupied one number on the institute program.

By 1924, the desirability of "group effort" was being further emphasized and the soundness of that policy was evidenced by the increased in the number of organized communities. The county agents had reported 831 communities organized and cooperating in the development and execution of county extension programs. Further, 2,425 local leaders were promoting extension programs. In 1922, there were 403 communities organized, and 1923, 534 with a total of 1,828 lay leaders.

Extension Program Accomplishments

> "A summary of the most important features of the work done by the county agents follows: (1915)
>
> 58 Farm buildings planned or improved
> 36 Silos constructed
> 22 Water systems improved
> 91 Sanitary conditions improved
> 552 Farmers selecting seed corn in the fall
> 6,705 Acres planted with selected seed
> 28 Farmers treating seed oats to prevent smut
> 375 Acres of oats seeded with treated seed
> 103 Farms on which alfalfa was seeded according to recommendations
> 1,283 Acres of alfalfa seeded
> 240 Orchards cared for in whole or in part by the county agent
> 145 Registered male animals secured on suggestion of county agent
> 172 Registered female animals secured
> 2,014 Animals treated for blackleg as suggested by agent
> 4,937 Hogs vaccinated by agents for prevention of cholera
> 14,323 Hogs vaccinated on suggestion by agents
> 4 Anti-Hog Cholera Clubs formed
> 65 Advised on poultry disease control
> 10 Farmers reinforcing manure with acid phosphate or floats
>
> "Campaigns for the prevention of Hessian Fly have been conducted in every county having an agent. In Leavenworth and Harvey Counties practically all seeding was done after what is known as the fly-free date. In western Kansas, numerous demonstrations were made in the use of Sudan grass as a forage crop and in the use of orange sorghum as a silage crop. A record as to the location of good purebred sires is kept in the office of the farm bureau. When a sire has completed his usefulness in one county he may be transferred through the activities of the county agent, to another county. During the current year, 1915, twenty sires were placed or transferred through the activities of the county agents. Demonstrations in renovating the managing commercial and home orchards have been conducted in practically all counties where agents are employed. Certain farms are selected in representative areas in which an orchard is pruned and sprayed by the specialists in horticulture from the Division of Extension. As a result of special effort by the county agents, 504 farmers have sown sweet clover during 1915."

From Extension Circular No. 35, May 1922, entitled:

RESULTS OF COUNTY AGENT WORK IN KANSAS

By Karl Knaus and A. F. Turner

this page is extracted:

144 farm and 19 public buildings built from plans furnished through county agent. 66 drainage systems planned and 4,537 acres of land reclaimed.

544 farmers kept cost account records. 24,000 inventories made as basis for income tax reports.

12,500 harvest hands distributed.

964 acres land treated with limestone. Soil blowing demonstrations conducted on 656 farms protected 88,056 acres of wheat.

Pruning and spraying demonstrations conducted on 613 orchards.

Poultry culling demonstrations held on 2,326 farms; attendance 27,856; hens handled 316,525; hens discarded 82,849; saving in winter feed $53,800.

1019 farmers pooled and sold 472,487 pounds of wool. Net profit $23,290.

749 scrub bulls replaced by purebreds in county agent counties; 47 Breeders Associations formed with 1307 members; 58 Association sales sold 2,978 head of purebred livestock; 490 purebred herds started.

Insect control demonstration given on 53,950 farms.

366 boys' and girls' clubs organized with 3,597 members. Products valued at $50,594. Net profit $16,342.19.

Potato yield per acre in organized Kaw Valley counties increased 30 bushels compared with unorganized counties, adding $50,000 per county to value of crop.

150 Livestock Shipping Associations started.

Average wheat yield increased 1.4 bushels per acre in county agent counties, adding more than 10,000,000 bushels per year to Kansas production during last four years.

Hog cholera reduced more than 50 percent in county agent counties as compared to those counties without agents.

In October of 1926, a survey of the effectiveness of the extension program was made in Clay and Sedgwick Counties. The work was in charge of M. C. Wilson of the Washington Office. Eleven members of the Central Office staff assisted. In Clay County, parts of four or five townships were included in the survey. In Sedgwick County, two entire townships were used, one near Wichita and one in the extreme corner of the county. It was a coincidence that 266 interviews were made with farmers and their wives in each county. The reports do not give a summary of the data obtained.

County Extension Survey:

The results of the surveys made in Clay and Sedgwick Counties in 1927 were made available during 1928. The following was included in the summary:

> "The study was based on information obtained from 532 farm families in representative areas of Clay and Sedgwick Counties.
>
> "Improved farm or home practices were reported adopted due to extension influence on 87 percent of the farms and in 40 percent of the farm homes.
>
> "In the case of the agricultural practices adopted, the teaching means and agencies most frequently reported were: indirect spread, farm visits, news stories, method demonstrations, office calls, and meetings.
>
> "With the home economics practices the influence of the method demonstration was outstanding with general meetings, leader-training meetings, and bulletins also were of major importance.
>
> "The families of owner-operators adopted approximately 33 percent more improved practices that the families of tenant-operators. Greater use of extension information in both agriculture and home economics was made by the families living on large farms than by the families on small farms.
>
> "Status of membership in the farm bureau was closely associated with the adoption of approved practices. There was much less spread of home economics practices to women non-members than in the case of agricultural practices to men non-members.
>
> "Distance from the county extension office and the character of the roads were of little importance.
>
> "Participation in extension activities and contact with extension workers were important factors in the adoption of improved practices, being even more important with farm women than the farmers.
>
> "Approximately twice as many improved practices were adopted by farmers and farm women with some college training as compared to those with common school education or less.
>
> "Age does not seem to be an important factor in extension teaching. Farmers and farm women between the ages of 36 and 55 years adopted fully as many new practices as was true of those 35 years of age and younger.
>
> "Nearly 35 percent of those getting extension programs over the radio made some practical use of the information obtained.
>
> "One out of seven attending the agricultural train reported having used some of the information obtained.
>
> "The number of boys and girls ever in 4-H Club work was equal to nearly 25 percent of the number of club age at the time the field data was collected.

"The size of the membership dues, lost interest, no direct benefits, and dissatisfaction with the management - were the chief reasons given by the men for dropping out of the farm bureau. Other interests and inability to attend meetings accounted for more than half of the discontinued membership in the farm bureau by farm women.

"Some interesting observations other than those just mentioned reflect the attitude of the people toward extension as given in this table:

Item	Number	Percentage
Farm records obtained	532	100
Families reported opposed	39	7
Families reported indifferent	78	15
Families reported favorable	415	78

Only 7 percent of the families contacted were opposed while 78 percent were favorable to the extension program."

Project Committees

County Project Committees had their place in the development of county extension programs in 1930, as mentioned in this quotation from the 1930 report made by the district agents:

> "County plans of work are compulsory in this state. The manner of developing a county plan calls for the use of county project committees. The plans of work all contemplate the use of a certain number of local leaders. The local leaders for each project constitute the county project committee and they assist the county agent in adapting the specialist's plan of work to the county. After the plan of work is agreed upon by the county agents and the specialist, it is worked over by the county project committee, then approved by the farm bureau board and the district agent."

The general method of procedure for developing the long-time county programs in 1930 included these steps:

1. The county agent summarized the agricultural trends of leading commodities, using State Board of Agriculture statistics.
2. A committee of about 50 are appointed by the farm bureau board to work out a plan.
3. The committee is subdivided into commodity or project committees.
4. The subcommittees met to analyze their project on the basis of the evident limiting factors; what has been done on the project; and remedies to propose.
5. Each of the committees then met with the specialist for that commodity to devise methods of bringing about the desired remedies.

The foregoing procedure was followed, with many deviations and degrees of interest and success, for many years until reviewed and further refined by Mr. C. R. Jaccard, Coordinator of Program Planning, in 1957 and following years.

Suggested Supervision Program for 1931

Supervision by district agents was still somewhat new in 1930, therefore attention was given to an effective supervisory program. In their report for 1930, the district agents made this statement:

> "The program of supervision for 1931 will be concerned with three major activities:
>
> 1. Establishment of closer understanding and relationship between the district agent and farm bureau boards.
> 2. Assistance to county agents in community organization.
> 3. A personal check-up by district agents on program accomplishments in each county.
>
> "Farm bureau boards will be instructed in organization work and responsibilities by administrative conferences with the district agents, such as membership hop-off meetings, budget meetings, and program conferences.
>
> "An outline program for the community organization meeting was presented to county agents at the Extension Conference. District agents will this year make observations on the effect of community meetings held and assist agents to plot community activities on maps for permanent records.
>
> "Once during the year the district agents will visit each agent for the purpose of checking up on the accuracy with which said agent is following the program. On this visit he will check over the program accomplishments to date, and in the afternoon will visit demonstrations.
>
> "With 78 counties now organized and more new ones sure to come in, some rearrangement of our supervisory work will have to be made. Temporary relief may be found in allowing the District Agent at Large to retain supervision over all new counties until permanent relief can be established."

Forty-six counties adopted the newly revised farm bureau constitution at their 1929 annual meetings.

Extension Studies

During 1929, an analysis of the work of local leaders was made in two counties with these results:

Item	Agr'l. Leaders	Home Ec. Leaders	4-H Club Leaders	Total or Average
Number of leaders	36	72	63	117 Total
Information effectively passed on to others	86.1%	91.7%	80.9%	86.6% Ave.
Other farms or homes influenced to change practices	9.3	15.8	8.4	11.7 Ave.
Days devoted to leadership	10.8	20.5	22.2	19.1 Ave.

County, Area and State Program Planning

The regional conferences held within the state during 1934 and 1935 received official recognition during 1936 with the inauguration of a National County Planning Project. A state plan of work was written for the project as a part of the Extension program in agricultural economics. Obtaining factual data became a responsibility of the specialist in program planning and the analysis and application of those data to county programs remained the function of the district agent.

Mr. C. R. Jaccard, who had served as a district agent from November 1, 1928, and who had initiated the regional conferences in agricultural planning, was transferred to the position of Program Planning specialist on July 9, 1936.

During 1936, the new project of Area Planning was given much attention throughout the state. At the summer conferences, each program specialist met with the county agents in type-of-farming areas. The specialists and agents made preliminary plans for the 1937 programs by areas. The district agents in agriculture and home economics held all-day meetings with each county program planning committee, the county farm bureau board, and the home economics advisory committee to review available factual information and to agree upon the county extension program for 1937. Some specialists met with county committees for their project and developed plans for the following year. The procedure gave the project leaders, county agents, and members of the central office staff close contact and enabled them to plan a program not only to meet the needs of each county but also to meet the needs of the type-of-farming area and the Agricultural Conservation Program. After all county meetings were held, the district agents summarized the requests for specialist assistance and reviewed the total requests with the specialists and agreed upon the amount of time available for meeting the requests from the counties.

Assistance in Program Determination

During 1935, four regional agricultural conferences were held:
January 30-31 at Parsons
February 14-15 at Hutchinson
March 5-6 at Salina
March 14-15 at Dodge City

Those conferences were designed to give county agents and leaders information concerning their areas which should be considered when considering the content and plans for the county extension programs. From 100 to 850 persons attended the various sessions. Those present, after general presentations, were divided into enterprise groups for discussion and preparation of recommendations for each enterprise. For example the Parsons group divided into: Livestock, Dairy, Poultry, Soils and Crops, and Farm Management. The recommendations prepared by the various committees were used by the counties in their program determination work.

The number of local leaders reported in 1935 by the county agents were:

Boys' and Girls' Club Work	2,997
Soils and Crops	906
Plant Pathology	371
Horticulture	1,385
Animal Husbandry	533
Dairy	405

Veterinary Medicine	6
Poultry	715
Entomology	1,434
Farm Management	2,563
Marketing	1,231
Foods and Nutrition	2,353
Clothing	1,453
Home Health & Sanitation	1,004
Home Management	2,208
Rural Engineering	129
Home Furnishings	796
Total	20,476

Summer Program Planning Conferences

Summer conferences by districts were initiated in 1935 by the southwest and northwest districts under the supervision of district agents C. R. Jaccard and John V. Hepler. The 1935 conference was held at the Scott County Lake in July. The purpose of the conference was two-fold, recreation and program planning.

During 1936, summer conferences were held in each of the three districts as follows:

Eastern District	Lake Tonganoxie, July 1-3
Northwest District	Scott County Lake, July 10-12
Southwest District	"99 Springs", Medicine Lodge, June 26-28

After a few years of the "outdoor" summer conferences, they were held in towns with suitable conference rooms. The summer conferences have been conducted each summer through the years as an opportunity for program planning by agents and specialists.

In 1940, the summer district conferences were held as follows:

Southwest District	July 1-3	Lassen Hotel, Wichita
Northwest District	July 11-13	Lamer Hotel, Salina
Eastern District	July 15-16	Lake Tonganoxie

During the early 1960's, the Summer Conferences were held as follows:

Southwest District	Garden City
Northwest District	Hays
Central District	Salina
Northeast District	Topeka
Southeast District	Pittsburg

All were held during July and were devoted to planning county programs with the specialists.

The Community Score Card as an Extension Method

During 1941, Leonard F. Neff, District Supervisor in the Southwest District, and instructor for the class in Extension Methods for Men, devised a score card for use in a community with a committee for the purpose of discovering the problems prevailing that should be included in the extension program. The score card dealt with the major phases of agriculture such as; crops, soils, livestock, poultry, farm and home management, home development and community organization. Each of those sections had single practices listed, for example under crops: varieties used, pure seed available, seed treatment practiced, cultural practices, insect control measures used, etc. Three columns were provided for checking the current useage. The headings were: Satisfactory; Unsatisfactory, but not critical; Unsatisfactory, but improvement necessary. The committee members were asked to check each item in one of the columns. A summary of the score cards revealed those problems which the committee members considered to be satisfactory and those which needed attention and should be included in the extension program.

That community score card, only three pages in length, was further developed and refined in following years. After many modifications similar forms have been used through the years to survey the situation in all phases of the extension program with the aid of committees functioning in the program planning process.

The community score card prepared by Leonard F. Neff in 1942, was modified in 1943 to a neighborhood score card with various production and management practices listed on the left and with four columns on the right in which to check the range of percentage of the neighbors who used the practices. The columns were headed: 0-25%, 25-50%, 50-75% and 75-100%. A few items for the dairy project were:

1. Provides wheat of Balbo rye pasture?
2. Provides sudan grass pasture?
3. Provides sweet clover pasture?
4. Feeds silage?
5. Feeds alfalfa hay?
6. Uses protein supplement?
7. Uses labor saving devices?
8. Controls grubs and lice with derris powder?

The score card, when summarized, gave the agents and leaders a good idea about the extent to which recommended practices were being used and thusly indicated where increased emphasis should be placed in the county extension program. The community score card was used as such for more than 15 years when it was modified into a schedule for securing a variety of data from individual farmers and homemakers as a tool in program planning.

In 1951, the Kansas legislature passed legislation creating county agricultural councils and repealing the law pertaining to the county farm bureau as an extension sponsoring organization. Since the extension council was charged by law to plan and execute a county extension educational program, the district agents developed a program planning procedure which involved these steps:

1. Gather the facts
2. Study and analyze the facts to determine existing problems
3. Develop possible solutions to the problems
4. Assign priority to the problems, which to work on first
5. With the higher priority problems, formulate a long-time county extension program (four-year) including the program for first, second, third year, etc.

This procedure involved many committees and leaders and proved to be a good educational program as studies of the unsatisfactory situations were made.

Farm and Home Planning

Immediately after the close of World War II, farm and home planning became one of the major activities of state and county extension personnel. In Kansas, this program was known as Balanced Farming and Family Living. District two-day training schools were organized and conducted by the farm and home management specialists with the cooperation of other production specialists. This program has reached hundreds of Kansas farms and homes. The program is recorded in detail in the history of the farm management project.

Program Projection

Program Projection was the name assigned to a nation-wide extension program development activity encouraged and initiated by the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy. Kansas started on the program projection program in 1954 after Mary Ruth Vanskike, a district home economics supervisor, attended a regional meeting on the subject. Progress was slow because differentiation between the new Program Projection and the commonly used Program Planning procedure. The program planning precedure was refined with emphasis on the development of one overall extension program for a county, such program to include emphasis on each of the three phases, agriculture, home economics and 4-H club work. In order that the district supervisors might be able to give adequate and proper supervision to the program development activities in their counties, a rotation plan was developed wherein certain counties would start the overall planning one year (about one-fourth of the counties), others start the next year, etc. Four years later, a new survey would be taken and the long-time program given a thorough revision after proper evaluation. All of that planning activities led to the establishment of a new position, "Coordinator of Extension Program Planning". Mr. C. R. Jaccard, former specialist in Extension Economics and prior to that was a district agent, and who had just returned from a leave of one year while working with the Economics Section of the Federal Extension Service, became the Coordinator of Extension Program Planning on June 1, 1957. Mr. Jaccard immediately made a study of the progress which had been made in Program Projection.

Training schools in county extension program development procedure were started in 1957. All agents from the counties selected to complete long-time programs during 1957 were given training late in 1956. Twenty-three counties participated in that training. A similar number of counties were included in the training programs the following three years at which time the county extension agents from all counties of the state had been given some training in county extension program development. From 1957, county extension program development was included in the orientation and induction training given new extension personnel at the time of their employment.

Appendix "C" of the Annual Report for Extension Programs and Training, Project 30, for 1957 included the procedural outlines for program development.

The district agents office provided each county with population, agricultural production, and other data useful for program planning work.

Those data have been kept up to date for county use as each year brought out additional data and the federal censuses became available.

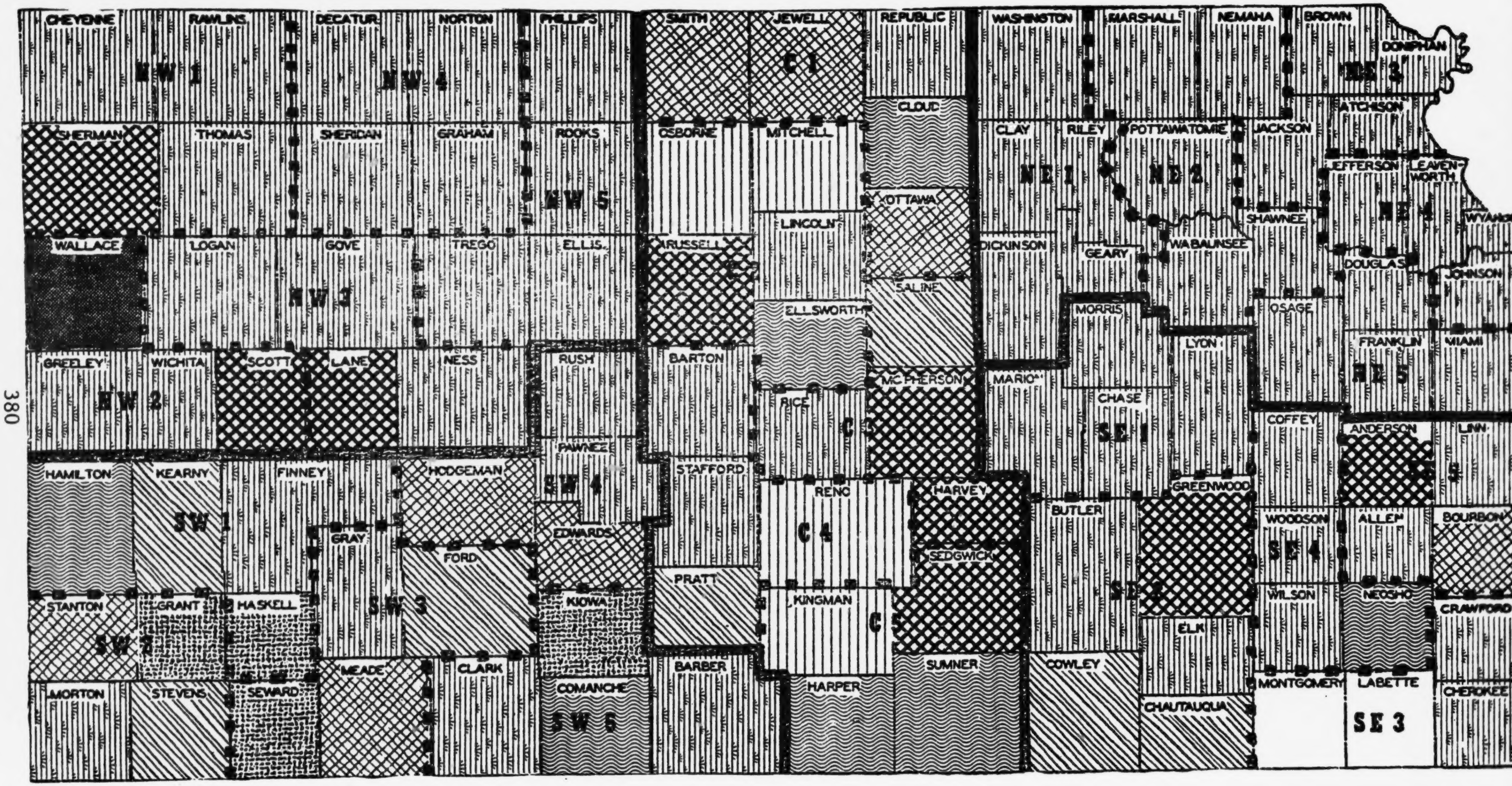
In 1960, training county extension agents for program development was changed to a district basis rather than on a state-wide basis. That plan permitted smaller groups for discussion purposes and the district supervisory staff also had closer contact with their agents as assistance was given in the training sessions. The tendency to develop separate programs for agriculture, home economics and youth work was gradually overcome and one inclusive county program resulted from the efforts of the agents and committeemen assisting.

On January 1, 1961, Dr. Oscar W. Norby was appointed Coordinator of Extension Program Planning. He found that the county extension agents were experiencing difficulty in writing a long-time county extension program after much work had been done by the agents and committees. Dr. Norby and the district agents organized district training schools devoted to methods of writing long-time programs. Those schools proved to be very helpful.

The map following this page indicates the status of training and county program writing and publication as of the end of 1962.

The second map following shows the counties that have planned and published a long-time county extension program by the end of 1963.

The overall plan for county program development provided that each four years the county program plan would be reviewed and revised in light of the changes experienced, the progress made in the county extension program, and the changes in emphasis desired by the people.


CHEYENNE
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REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
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SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
NE 1
NE 2
NW 5
OTTAWA
LINCOLN
SHAWNEE
NE 4
WYANDOTTE
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
NW 3
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
NE 5
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
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BARTON
MC PHERSON
MARION
CHASE
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ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
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FORD
SEDGWICK
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
SE 4
SW 3
PRATT
SE 2
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
SW 2
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
CHAUTAUQUA
CHEROKEE
SW 6
SE 3

STATUS OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT 1962 ANNUAL REPORT

▨ Trained For 1958

▦ Trained For 1959

≋ Trained For 1960

▩ Trained For 1961

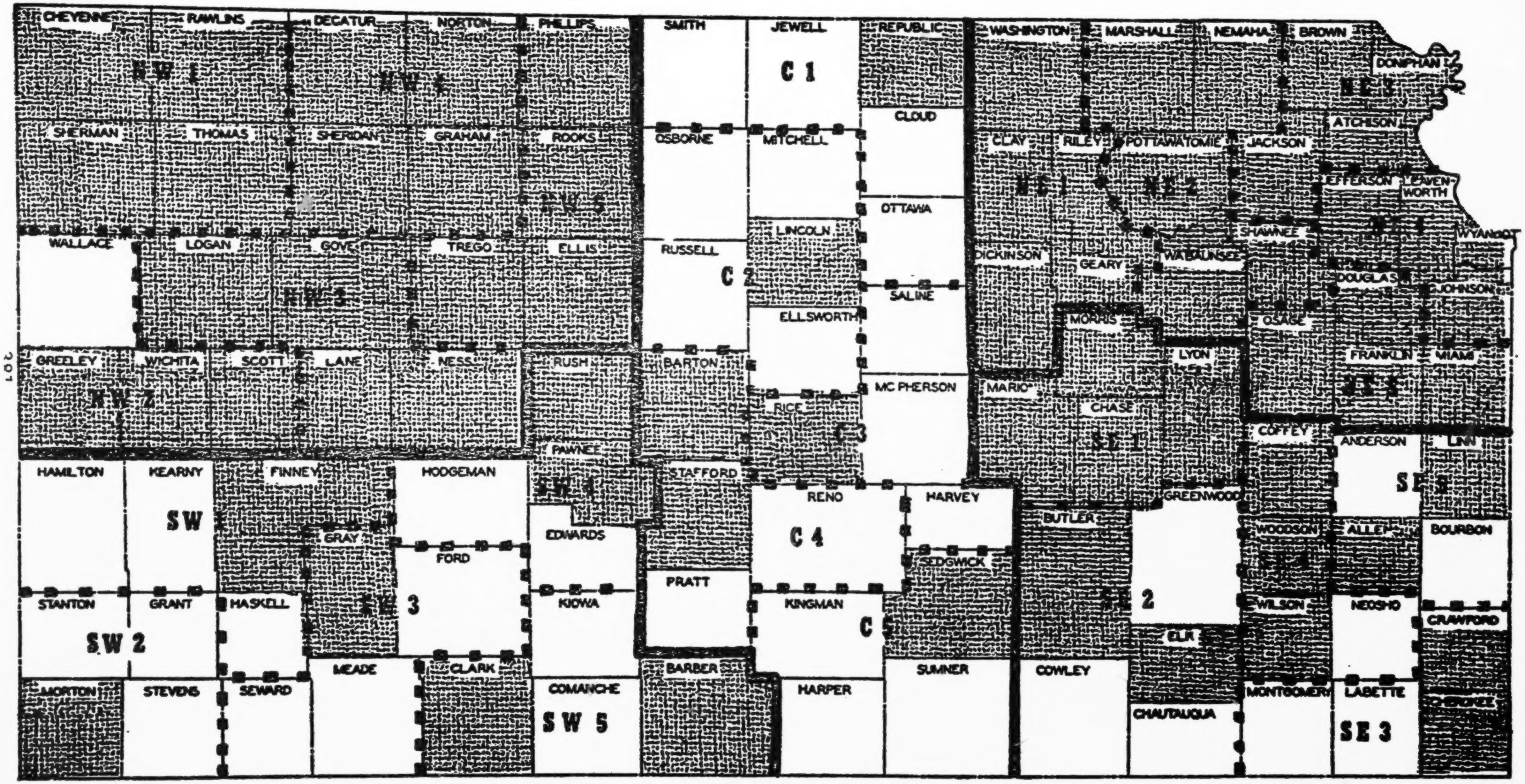
▥ Trained For 1962

▩ Trained For 1963 ……

■ Trained For 1964

▥ Published A Program

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS, DIVISION OF EXTENSION, KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
NW 1
NW 4
C 1
NE 3
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
NW 5
NE 1
NE 2
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
OTTAWA
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
WYANDOT
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
NW 3
C 2
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
RICE
MC PHERSON
MARION
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
NW 2
C 3
CHASE
SE 1
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
SE 5
SW 1
SW 4
GRAY
FORD
EDWARDS
C 4
SEDGWICK
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
SW 3
KIOWA
PRATT
KINGMAN
SE 2
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
SW 2
C 5
ELK
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER
HARPER
SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
SW 5
SE 3

▨ COUNTIES THAT HAVE WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED A LONG-TIME PROGRAM.

December 31, 1963

Emergency Agents

During World War I, from Federal funds provided for that purpose, Emergency Agents were employed for the following counties:

County Emergency Demonstration Agents:

Clark: Albert B. Kimball; Aug 20, 1918 to May 31, 1919
Cowley: E. E. Isaac; Jan 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918
Finney: Chas. E. Cassel; Aug 16, 1917 to June 30, 1919
Ford: John V. Hepler; Aug 20, 1917 to June 30, 1919
Hodgeman: Neil L. Rucker; Jan 1, 1918 to June 15, 1918
J. W. Thornburgh; July 5, 1918 to Sept 30, 1919
Johnson: Harry S. Wilson; Nov 5, 1917 to June 30, 1919
Kingman: H. L. Hildwein; Sept 1, 1917 to Oct 4, 1918
Lincoln: A. W. Brumbaugh; Sept 1, 1918 to Nov 1, 1918
Pratt: Edward Larson; Dec 15, 1917 to Dec 21, 1918
Rush: L. E. Willoughby: Aug 15, 1917 to Dec 11, 1918
Seward: L. C. Christie; Dec 10, 1917 to Mar 10, 1918
C. W. Shull; Aug 30, 1918 to Dec 21, 1918
Theo. F. Yost; June 11, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Sheridan: G. H. Kinkel; Sept 1, 1918 to Dec 15, 1918
Ness: W. J. Yoeman; Jan 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918
Stevens: R. F. Hagans; Jan 1, 1918 To June 30, 1918

District Emergency Demonstration Agents:
Russell-Ellsworth: E. L. McIntosh; June 20, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Riley-Geary: Ralph Kenney; Dec 15, 1917 to Aug 31, 1918
Rice-Ellsworth: Arthur I. Gilkison; Jan 1, 1918 to May 30, 1918
Elk-Chautauqua: T. W. Allison; ?? 1917 to Dec 31, 1918
J. H. McAdams; Jan 1, 1919 to July 14, 1919
Jefferson-Jackson: Ralph Snyder; Jan 1, 1918 to July 1, 1918
Osage-Coffey: John A. Scheel; ?? 1917 to July 1, 1919
Osborne-Mitchell: D. H. Gripton; ?? 1917 to July 1, 1919
R. W. Kilbourn; June 2, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Pottawatomie-Wabaunsee: Blaine Crow; Dec ??, 1917 to Sept 9, 1918
Neosho-Labette: Fred T. Rees; Jan 1, 1918 to Apr 1, 1919
Kearney-Hamilton: Price H. Wheeler; Jan 1, 1918 To Apr 1, 1919
Greeley-Wichita: George W. Sidwell; Jan 1, 1918 To June 30, 1919
Crawford-Cherokee: E. J. Willis; Jan 7, 1918 to July 1, 1918
Decatur-Norton: Chas. L. Zoller; Aug 20, 1918 to Nov 1, 1918
Sheridan-Decatur: Henry B. Bayer; Jan 1, 1918 to May 31, 1918
A. F. Whisnant; June 1, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Norton-Phillips-Smith: A. B. Richmond; June 7, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Ottawa-Dickinson-Saline: W. R. Bolen; Feb 16, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Thomas-Logan-Wallace-Sherman: Ralph B. Medlin; Mar 16, 1918 to June 30, 1919
Thomas-Logan: G. H. Kinkel; June 10, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Rooks-Graham: E. F. Tinker; Apr 10, 1918 to June 1, 1919
John A. Clarke; June 11, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Allen-Woodson: H. T. Corson; May 20, 1918 to May 15, 1919
Cloud-Republic: Chas. Lagasse; Sept 1, 1918 to Nov 1, 1918
Cheyenne-Rawlins: E. I. Maris; Jan 1, 1918 to June 30, 1918
Gove-Trego: E. A. Kirkpatrick; May 20, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Ness-Lane: F. A. Billhimer; May 20, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Kiowa-Edwards: J. L. Lantow; May 20, 1919 to June 30, 1919
Stevens-Grant-Haskell: J F. Gardner; June 1, 1919 to June 30, 1919

Emergency Programs - Drought and War

During 1935, emergency programs centered around the wind erosion control program and other activities resulting from the continued drought. The use of Federal funds for listing wind-blown land is included with the Director's section on Administration. More than three million acres were listed with emergency funds which provided ten cents per acre to help pay the cost of tillage.

On January 12, 1942, the Governor of Kansas, Payne Ratner, as Chairman of the Kansas Council of Defense, called a victory garden conference. The Governor assigned the Extension Service the responsibility of conducting the victory garden program. The success of the program was assured when the following organizations offered their cooperation:

Vocational Education Department
Kansas State Teachers Assn.
Federal Surplus Commodities Corp.
KSU Horticulture Department
State Agr'l. Adjustment Adm.
Flower Lovers Club
Kansas Congress of Parents and Teachers
State Works Progress Administration
State National Youth Administration
Kansas State Employment Service
Associated Garden Clubs of Kansas
State Department of Education

The horticulture specialist solicited the cooperation of the Kansas Greenhouse Association and seed dealers to provide seed and plants of the recommended varieties of vegetables. Leaders were trained, subject matter material was prepared and distributed, and by other means the people of Kansas were encouraged to grow a home garden to supply food for the family and thus relieve other food for the armed forces.

One method used during World War I to reach a maximum number of persons effectively was the Neighborhood Leader program. Each county was divided into neighborhoods, groups of eight or ten families who had ready means of communication, either by telephone or otherwise. Neighborhoods numbering 4,912 were organized with 2,718 men and 7,469 women leaders. In February of 1943, a study was made of the effectiveness of the neighborhood leaders in Pawnee, Hamilton and Greenwood Counties. The study showed that as many as eleven different war-time activities had been successfully executed by the neighborhood leaders. Those leaders also assisted with the planning of county extension programs.

During the years of World War II, the district agents cooperated with the officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in holding county and district meetings for the purpose of acquainting the leaders with the food production goals which had been established for the state and methods by which those goals could be reached. Surveys revealed that most of the goals were exceeded during each year of the war. District agents also worked with the Farm Labor representatives in familiarizing the agents with the manner in which the farm labor available could be most advantageously distributed over the state at the times when needed most.

Special food production agents were available part of the time during the war. These agents were assigned to some of the more populous counties and worked under the supervision of the regular agents in the county in programs of assistance in cattle grub control, garden production and food preservation, food projects with 4-H club members, seed treatment for the prevention of plant diseases, and other work of a similar nature. This special war work proved that the larger counties with more extensive extension programs could use additional agents in the planning and execution of the programs to meet the needs of the people. During the first years of the war in an effort to produce oil crops, the Kansas farmers increased the acreage of flax and soybeans two hundred percent although those crops were not always the most profitable to grow. Immediately after the war the acreage of the oil crops returned to the pre-war numbers and in their stead more soil-building crops were established.

During 1935, a followup of the work done by Frank Blecha while on leave with the Farm Credit Administration in 1934 was by means of a series of ten district meetings for farm leaders at which time the work of the Farm Credit Administration was discussed. Those leaders were asked to hold similar meetings in their counties. The leaders reported later that they held 214 meetings with a total attendance of 10,079 persons. The production Credit Corporation loans during 1935 numbered 3,321 as of October 31 in a total amount of $2,456,527.34.

Two kinds of local leadership have grown out of the work with the agricultural adjustment and relief programs; those who receive pay for their services and those who serve without pay. At times, some misunderstandings occurred between the county agent and adjustment program committees relative to the responsibilities of the agent on the adjustment program. The district agents were able in most cases, to harmoniously resolve the differences of opinion.

Two means of evaluating the county extension program were used during the late 1930's; one was the number and ease of securing farm bureau members in each township, the other was the ease of securing county appropriations. A satisfactory extension program was reflected by the number of members and the adequacy of the county appropriation.

New counties organized during 1936 were Morton, Decatur, Phillips and Wabaunsee. Each became fully operative on January 1, 1937. Gove and Trego Counties remain unorganized for extension programs.

The use of local leaders continued to be very important due to the increased scope of the Extension programs in 1937. Too many leaders had too many different responsibilities, therefore more leaders were recruited. The Agricultural Adjustment Program helped to discover many local leaders. In 1937, there were 14,639 leaders in the agricultural programs, and 13,809 in the home economics program, increases of about fifty percent over the previous year.

War Food Assistants

1945 - Eight special food production assistants were employed in counties with a larger number of farmers. They gave special assistance in cattle grub control, garden programs, food projects with 4-H club members, seed treatment demonstrations.

1946 - "To assist county agricultural agents with the heavy programs experienced in counties, part-time emergency agents were employed in several counties for short periods of time ranging from 30 days to six or eight months. They provided a total of ten man-years during the year."

1948 - "There were from six to 19 emergency agricultural agents on the payroll throughout the year with an average of 12. In home economics there were from 8 to 14 with and average of 10. From two to 33 emergency club agents, an average of 20."

Extension Studies

On August 1, 1956, Earl H. Teagarden, former district agricultural agent, was assigned to the position of Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis. It was the desire of Director Jones that studies be made for the purpose of strengthening the extension program by bringing to the attention of extension personnel some of the facts and trends which might otherwise be unnoticed.

The Coordinator, from time to time was given numerous special assignments which took him away from the studies program. Those assignments were brought about by other persons being ill, on leave for study, or to work on some special problem that developed with no other person to handle it. And, the Coordinator served on several committees which required rather amounts of time, such as being chairman of the Schedule Committee.

The first year as coordinator of extension program analysis was during the time when the position of coordinator of extension program development was not filled, therefore some time was devoted to the development of a procedure for program planning.

The extension studies made and published are included in the annual reports of the Programs and Training Section headed by Assistant Director Wilber E. Ringler, or the annual reports of the district agents. These reports cover the period from 1957 to 1962. The appendicies of those reports carry the published studies which are mentioned briefly in the following paragraphs:

1. (1957, Appendix D) Suggestions for Conducting a County Agricultural Survey - This study included: Selection of the Sample; Selection and Training of the Interviewers; Calendar of Work; Editing Data; Summarization of Data; and Anaylsis of the Data. Appendix E contained suggested survey forms for face data, crop production, beef production, dairy production, lamb and wool production, swine producion, poultry production, fruits and vegetables, landscape architecture, and engineering.
2. (1957, Appendix F) Summary of Extension Influence - A series of graphs showing the number of families assisted by extension programs, the membership in home demonstration units and 4-H clubs, the numbers of volunteer leaders, and the division of time by the county extension agents in their work.
3. (1957, Appendix G) Our Reports, What They Tell Us and What They Do Not Tell Us. The study consisted of a series of graphs showing data from the county extension agents reports from 1944 to 1956, including: total days of service each year, number of families reached, cooperating membership, leader training meetings, result demonstration established, personal contacts, use of mass media, and distribution of the agents' time.
4. (1957, Appendix H) A revised program development procedure, made after the former plan was used one year.
5. (1958, Appendix G) Monthly reports submitted by the county extension agents were summarized with reference to their statements to the time spent out of their counties; the range being from 21 to 73 days for agricultural agents, 35 to 63 for home agents, and 30 to 66 for club agents.
6. (1958, Appendix H) A study was made among all the states (43 replies) with data on: annual leave, sick leave, sabbatical leave, leave for study, leave for professional meetings, sources of funds for salaries, extent of graduate study, academic rank and tenure, and degree requirements for employment. The study gave the Director of Extension the facts on which to base a request for more liberal leave privileges for the Kansas county extension agents, especially for professional improvement.

7. (Trends in Extension Methods, 1958, Appendix I) The data included the total days worked by county extension agents, number of families assisted, urban families being reached, leaders and leader training, 4-H club enrollment, personal contacts made by the agents and the use of mass media.

8. (1958, Appendix J) The days of field time by the agricultural, home economics, engineering and 4-H club specialists. Agricultural specialists varied from 128 to 14; home economics specialists from 94 to 31; engineering specialists from 109 to 51; and 4-H club from 80 to 69.

9. (1958, Appendix K) Sharing Our Experiences - The study was made with members of the county extension councils in an effort to obtain from them their evaluation of the county extension program. The report includes the form used but not the summarized data.

10. (1958, Appendix L) Tenure of Assistant County Agricultural Agents - The study was prompted by the large turnover in the staff of assistant agents who had been employed to work on the Balanced Farming and Family Living Program. The period covered was from July 1, 1954 to August 31, 1958. The names of the assistant agents included, their prior employment, period of service, and subsequent employment are given.

11. (1959, Pages 28-31) The Amount of Time devoted by extension workers to fairs, achievement days, judging, regional meetings, etc.

12. (1959, Pages 32-33) An Analysis of Master Schedule Dates for 1958-59 - This study gave the number of total days specialists worked in the counties by themselves, with one other, two other, three other or four other specialists. Participation in district meetings was also given.

13. (1959, Pages 33-34) Out-of-County Time by Agents - The time agents worked out of their counties was given, either as a result of requests by the administration or supervisors or with cooperators and other related activities.

14. (1959, Pages 35-36) Tenure of Assistant County Agricultural Agents - Information similar to study numbered 10.

15. (1959, Page 36) Salary and Tenure of County Extension Agents - The high, low and average salaries of agents grouped according to the years of service are included in this study.

16. (1959, Page 37) The Response of Extension Council Members to Benefits Gained from County Extension Programs and Suggestions for Program Improvement - This study is similar to study numbered 9 and the data collected is given on the page mentioned.

17. (1959, Pages 39-40) An Attitude Survey - This survey was formulated by the Federal Extension Service and used in two parts, the summary being made for the Central Office staff and separate for the county staff. The data deal with attitudes toward the Extension Service, relationships to other offices, and evaluation of administrative and supervisory procedures. The data as summarized is given on the pages mentioned.

18. (1959, Pages 40-42) County Office Survey - This survey was also compiled by the Federal Extension Service for nation-wide use. The schedule included the location of the county office, identification, telephone listing, parking space, physical condition, adequacy of space, office layout, equipment, display of literature, and operation of the office by the personnel.

19. (1960, Pages 17-19) Extension and You - This study was a followup of the attitude survey, number 17. Summarized data is given in the report.

20. (1960, Pages 19-20) Status of the Farm and Home Development Program - This study was aimed to be a bench mark for future studies. The study was made in 1960 since a considerable shift of personnel on that program was made for the purpose of achieving greater accomplishment.

21. (1960, Page 20) Out-of-Pocket Costs of the Summer Conferences - Some consideration was being given to the advisability of holding the summer

conferences. The costs, other than salaries of extension personnel, were determined as accurately as possible and showed a total cost of $9,755.88.

22. (1960, Page 20) Analysis of Salary and Tenure of County Extension Agents - This was a repeated study which had been conducted annually. The data is used by the district agents as salary adjustments are made in the counties. Appendix C.

23. (1960, Page 22) The Amount of Time County Extension Agents Devote To Work Outside Their Counties - This was another repeated study based on the current year's reports. Detail summary given in Appendix D.

24. (1960, Pages 22-23) The Effect of the Loss of a 4-H Club Agent - After eight counties were required to drop the employment of a 4-H club agent in 1958 due to shortage of funds, the effect of that change was studied in 1960. In general it was found that the 4-H club program in those counties was conducted with the usual activities but fewer leader training meetings were held, fewer visits to club members, and the adult program received less of the other two agents' time. About 25 percent of the agents' time was shifted from adult to 4-H programs. Detail in Appendix E.

25. (1961, Pages 61-62) An Evaluation of Agent-Training Methods - The various methods used by specialists and supervisors were included in a schedule which all county extension agents checked, and rated. Subject matter training at district meetings for agents only received the highest rating, 2.65 out of a possible 3.0. Five other methods rated 2.5 or higher. The detail is given on page 62.

26. (1961, Page 63) Analysis of Salary and Tenure of County Extension Agents A repeated study for 1961. High and low salaries and averages are given for agricultural agents, home economics agents, and club agents according to the years of service. Detail is given in Appendix 1.

27. (1961, Pages 64-65) Subject Matter Training Desired by Men Agents and Training Desired by all Agents in General Areas - Because of the limited time that was practical to call agents out of their counties for training, it was considered important to determine the areas in which the agents desired training in subject matter. The men agents rated weed control highest, followed by general outlook information, farm management and marketing outlook information. All agents, in general areas to be handled by the district supervisors, rated the standard filing system highest, followed by radio program preparation and presentation, selection and training of leaders, photography, how to motivate people, and eight other areas mentioned by half or more of the 216 agents replying. Detail is given in Appendix 3-4.

28. (1961, Page 66) Kansas 4-H Club Facts and Trends - The 4-H Club staff asked that some data be prepared for their use in county 4-H club program planning. Certain data were assembled and spaces provided for each county to insert appropriate data for their particular county. The data included the number of members and classified according to the number of years in club work and by age, the place of residence of members, number of members per club and per leader, and the training provided for the leaders. Detail is given in Appendix 5.

29. (1961, Page 67) Trends in Numbers and Size of Kansas Farms - This study was prepared from Federal sensus data as an aid in county program planning. A series of seven state maps were prepared on which the data were given by percentage changes by size and character of farms. Detail is given in Appendix _.

30. (1961, Page 68) Changes in Number of Commercial Farms and Distribution by Class - This study also prepared from Federal Census data with a series of six state maps containing the data. Detail in Appendix 7.

31. (1961, Pate 69) An Analysis of the 1961-62 Master Schedule - Since some emphasis had been placed on more work with individual county agents, this study was made to summarize the dates in the field scheduled by the specialists in the different departments. A summary is given on page 69 and the detailed data in Appendix 8.

32. (1961, Page 70) Population Trends - Federal Census data was analyzed and state maps prepared to carry the data. The maps are devoted to percentage change in total population, change in number of farms, changes in rural and urban population.

33. (1962, Page 58) Analysis of Salary and Tenure of County Extension Agents - This is another annual study of the salary and tenure of county agents. The data is for the current year and shows salaries by years of tenure. Detailed data is to be found in Appendix 1.

34. (1962, Page 59) Amount and Distribution of Time by County Agents - This study was made by summarization of the annual statistical reports submitted by the county extension agents for the year 1961. The entire summary is given on page 59 of the 1962 report. Highlights include: 62.2 percent of all time devoted to adult work, .12 percent to Young Men and Women work, and 37.7 to 4-H club work. Extension organization and program planning received 33.5 percent of the agents' time. Work with families in the Farm and Home development program received 3.2 percent of the agents' time and work with urban families, 9.4 percent of their time. The detail in Appendix 2.

35. (1962, Page 60) Status of Farm and Home Development in Kansas - A followup of the similar study made in 1960, Study No. 20, was made to obtain a glimpse of the progress made in two years in this program with additional personnel. The detail is given in Appendix 3. Fewer families were being reached, according to the reports, but in a more effective manner.

36. (1962, Pages 61-62) Out-Of-County Time by Extension Agents - A continued study shows some decrease in out of county time by agents, perhaps because of the planning for training by the supervisors and specialists. The detail is given on page 62.

37. (Pages 64-65) A Study of Preservice Training - This study was conducted in cooperation with Harlan Copeland of the Federal Office who compiled the forms for recording transcript information provided by new agents who had been employed from January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1960. The details for each agents were forwarded to Mr. Copeland. A summary is given on Pages 64 and 65.

38. (Page 66, 1962) Summary of Accomplishments in County Extension Programs and Some Trends in Extension Methods - The data encludes the years 1952 to 1961 inclusive. Data include number of families reached by the extension program, the number of homemakers in home demonstration units, 4-H club enrollment, number of adult volunteer leaders, the methods of influencing people, and the number of radio and television programs. The detail is given in Appendix 5.

ED030049

HISTORY of the KANSAS EXTENSION SERVICE from 1868 to 1964

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Compiled by

Earl H. Teagarden

VOLUME II

OF THREE VOLUMES

AC 004 687

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*Regularly employed county home economics agents are listed with the project "County Agent Work".

PERSONNEL IN EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS

Personnel are listed chronologically in three departments as organized:

Page 391 - Home Economics Extension - From 1909 to June 30, 1919
State Leaders and Specialists
(Continued after Home Demonstration Work, page 393)

Page 392 - Emergency Demonstration Work - November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1919
State Leaders
(Emergency Agents listed with "County Agent Work")

Page 392 - Home Demonstration Work - July 1, 1919 to February 15, 1936
State Leaders and District Leaders

Page 393 - Extension Home Economics - July 1, 1919 to June 30, 1964
State Leaders - District Leaders after February 15, 1936
Specialists by projects

Department of Home Economics Extension

Frances L. Brown: Lecturer in Domestic Science;
July 1, 1909 to August 31, 1909
Director of Home Economics in Extension;
September 1, 1909 to October 31, 1917
Transferred to Emergency State Home Demonstration Agent Leader;
November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1919

M. Josephine Edwards) No personnel record of these persons. In Willard's
) History, page 481, he stated, "In 1910-11 .....
Ella M. Nash) M. Josephine Edwards was added to the personnel in
) home economics ..... In 1911-12 ..... in home economics
Mrs. Mary E. Simons) Miss Edwards retired, and Miss Ella M. Nash, Mrs.
) Mary E. Simons and Miss Nellie L. Thompson were
Nellie L. Thompson) added to the staff.

Florence Snell: Specialist in Home Economics;
September 1, 1912 to August 31, 1915

Louise Caldwell: Specialist in Home Economics;
September 1, 1914 to December 31, 1917

Marion P. Broughton: Specialist in Home Economics;
September 1, 1914 to 1916

Adda Root: Specialist in Home Economics; (No personnel record other
than on the 1914-15 personnel list)

Stella Mather: Specialist in Home Economics;
September 15, 1914 to October 31, 1917
Transferred to Assistant State Emergency Home
Demonstration Agent Leader

Alice Poulter: Specialist in Home Economics;
From prior to July 1, 1916 to August 31, 1917

Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarland: Director of Home Economics Extension;
June 1, 1918 To October 24, 1922

(Continued following "Home Demonstration Work")

Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Work

Frances L. Brown: Emergency State Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1909)
November 1, 1917 to June 30, 1919
Transferred to State Leader, Home Demonstration Work

Stella Mather: Assistant Emergency State Home Dem. Agent Leader; (1914)
November 1, 1917 to September 5, 1918

Mary W. Ward: Assistant Emergency State Home Dem. Leader;
September 1, 1918 to February 15, 1919

Mollie Gold: Assistant Emergency State Home Dem. Agent Leader;
March 1, 1919 to June 30, 1919

Della Stroud: Assistant Emergency State Home Dem. Agent Leader;
April 15, 1919 to June 5, 1919

On July 1, 1919, the name of the department was changed to "Home Demonstration Work".

Department of Home Demonstration Work

Combined with Home Economics Extension, February 15, 1936
Personnel included State Leaders and District Leaders
Home Demonstration Agents are listed in "County Agent Work"

Frances L. Brown: State Leader, Home Demonstration Work; (1909)
July 1, 1919 to February 15, 1921
Resigned to accept an appointment with the Oklahoma Extension Service as State Leader of Home Demonstration Agents, Home Economics Specialists, and Girls' Club Work

Ellen M. Batchelor: Assistant State Leader, Home Demonstration Work; (1917)
November 11, 1920 to October 31, 1921
Transferred to Assistant State Leader, Home Economics Ext.

Nina Belle Crigler: State Leader, Home Demonstration Work;
October 1, 1921 to July 31, 1923
Resigned to be State Leader, Home Demonstration Work, Arizona Extension Service

Amy Kelly: State Leader, Home Demonstration Work;
November 17, 1923 to February 15, 1936
Also served as Head of the Department of Home Economics Ext.

May Miles: Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader; (1926)
September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1931
District Home Demonstration Leader;
September 1, 1931 to August 31, 1934

Alpha Latzke: Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader; (1929)
August 1, 1929 to August 31, 1931
LWOP April 1, 1931 to August 31, 1931

Ellen M. Batchelor: District Home Demonstration Leader; (1917)
September 1, 1931 to September 22, 1939
LWOP due to injury in auto accident;
September 23, 1939 to July 9, 1942
Transferred to Assistant in Home Economics

Georgiana Smurthwaite: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1924)
September 1, 1931 to January 31, 1937
State Home Demonstration Leader;
February 1, 1937 to June 30, 1954; Retired

Maude Deely: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1923)
December 15, 1934 to May 15, 1939

On February 15, 1936, upon the resignation of Miss Amy Kelly, the Department of Home Demonstration Work was combined with the Department of Home Economics Extension.

Department of Home Economics Extension

State Leaders previously listed:

Miss Frances L. Brown	1909 - 1917
Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane	1918 - 1922
Miss Nina Belle Crigler	1921 - 1923
Miss Amy Kelly	1923 - 1936
Miss Georgiana Smurthwaite	1937 - 1954

Miss Mae Baird: State Leader, Home Economics Extension;
October 16, 1954 to Present (June 30, 1964)
Assigned to ICA - India (International Cooperation Administration) January 15, 1949 to January 15, 1961

Ellen M. Batchelor: Assistant State Leader; Home Economics Extension; (1917)
November 1, 1921 to August 31, 1931
Sabbatical Leave to University of Missouri;
September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1929
Transferred to District Leader, Home Demonstration Work
Assistant in Home Economics;
July 10, 1942 to June 30, 1953
Extension Specialist in Home Crafts;
July 1, 1953 to January 26, 1961: Deceased

Miss Amy Kelly: Head, Department of Home Economics Extension and State Leader, Home Demonstration Work;
November 17, 1923 to February 15, 1936
Resigned to accept a similar position, University of Missouri

Maude Finley: Assistant, in charge of Home Economics Specialists; (1921)
February 1, 1924 to July 31, 1925

Mary Worcester: Assistant, in charge of Home Economics Specialists;
December 1, 1925 to June 30, 1929

Georgiana Smurthwaite: District Leader, Home Demonstration Work; (1924)
September 1, 1931 to January 31, 1937
State Leader, Home Economics Extension;
February 1, 1937 to June 30, 1954
Retired from administrative responsibilities to become
Extension Specialist in Program Development:
July 1, 1954 to June 30, 1958; Retired

Rachel Markwell: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1934)
February 15, 1937 to July 17, 1940
On Leave October 17, 1938 to June 5, 1939

Vernetta Fairbairn: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader, Temporary; (1938)
October 19, 1938 to June 5, 1939
Transferred to Home Demonstration Agent, Butler County

Mrs. Eunice A. Pardee: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1937)
August 1, 1939 to August 17, 1940

Mrs. Laura I. Winter: District Home Demonstration Agent Leader; (1918)
November 1, 1939 to December 31, 1947; Retired

Ella M. Meyer: District Home Demonstration Agent; (1925)
December 20, 1940 to October 31, 1956; Retired

Mildred E. Anderson: District Home Demonstration Agent;
January 10, 1941 to January 31, 1942

Margaret K. Burtis: District Home Demonstration Agent;
June 10, 1943 to November 5, 1952; Deceased

Mrs. Velma G. Huston: District Home Demonstration Agent; (1935)
December 1, 1945 to September 30, 1954
Leave for Graduate Study, January 23, 1953, to May 18, 1953
Transferred to Foods and Nutrition Specialist

Mrs. Bessie Sparks Loose: District Home Demonstration Agent, Temporary; (1939)
November 1, 1952 to June 6, 1953

Annabelle J. Dickinson: District Home Demonstration Agent; (1940)
February 15, 1953 to July 31, 1956
District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only)
August 1, 1956 to January 14, 1959
Acting Associate State Home Economics Leader;
January 15, 1959 to June 30, 1961
Assistant to State Leader, Home Economics Extension;
July 1, 1961 to Present*

Mary Ruth Vanskike:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1943) March 1, 1953 to August 31, 1956 Sabbatical Leave for graduate study, University of Maryland; September 15, 1953 to June 30, 1954 Associate State Leader, Home Economics Extension; September 1, 1956 to March 10, 1958 Resigned to become a homemaker.
Mae Baird:	State Leader, Home Economics Extension; October 16, 1954 to Present* Assigned to ICA-India (International Cooperation Adm.) January 15, 1959 to January 15, 1961
Isabel N. Dodrill:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1941) November 1, 1954 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to Present* Sabbatical Leave, Teachers College, Columbia University; Septmeber 1, 1956 to September 1, 1957 Sabbatical Leave, Teachers College, Columbia University; September 20, 1963 to February 19, 1964
Marie Hendershot:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1944) January 15, 1955 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to February 6, 1964 Sabbatical Leave, Cornell University; October 1, 1957 to August 31, 1958 Resigned to become Associate State Leader, South Dakota
Margaret A. Koenig:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1929) January 16, 1955 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to August 31, 1958 LWOP for Graduate Study, University of Wisconsin; October 1, 1957 to August 31, 1958 Associate State Leader, Home Economics Extension; September 1, 1958 to Present* Acting State Leader, Home Economics Extension; January 15, 1959 to January 15, 1961
Ruth I. Wells:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) November 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958 Transferred to Foods and Nutrition Specialist District Home Economics Agent; July 1, 1961 to Present*
Joan V. Engle:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) September 1, 1957 to December 31, 1960 Resigned to become Assistant State Home Economics Leader, Wisconsin Extension Service
Virginia Smith:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) September 1, 1957 to November 12, 1960 Resigned to become a homemaker

Mary Dean Holle: (Mrs. Dale Apel, 9-30-61)	Assistant to the State Leader, Home Economics Ext; (1953) July 10, 1958 to March 25, 1963 Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study at Cornell University; September 21, 1959 to August 31, 1960 Resigned to become a homemaker.
Mrs. Kathryn Sughrue:	District Home Economics Agent; (1937) June 1, 1961 to Present* Sabbatical Leave for Graduate Study at Colorado State University January 17, 1963 to June 16, 1963
Mariellen Jones:	Assistant to State Leader, Home Economics Extension;(1955) February 1, 1963 to Present*
Velma M. McGaugh:	District Home Economics Agent; (1944) December 8, 1958 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

Home Economics Specialists by Projects

No. 19 - Foods and Nutrition

Mrs. Harriett W. Allard:	Domestic Science Specialist; September 1, 1917 to December 31, 1919 Transferred to Household Management
Rena A. Faubion:	Domestic Science Specialist; January 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919 Specialist in Utilization of Dairy Products; July 1, 1919 to July 17, 1921
Gertrude Lynn:	Domestic Science, School Lunch Specialist; January 1, 1918 to September 1, 1920
Susanna Schnemayer:	Domestic Science Specialist; September 15, 1917 to July 31, 1923
Mollie Smith Moser:	Food and Nutrition Specialist; Temporary; April 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921
Jessie Adee:	Canning Specialist, Temporary; (1918) June 1, 1921 to July 31, 1921 and June 19, 1922 to August 31, 1922
Genevieve Potter:	Foods and Nutrition Specialist; February 1, 1922 to December 23, 1922
Luella Sherman:	Foods and Nutrition Specialist: (1922) January 1, 1923 to November 20, 1924
Connie Foote:	Foods and Nutrition Specialist; June 1, 1924 to March 31, 1937

Mary Ruth Vanskike:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1943) March 1, 1953 to August 31, 1956 Sabbatical Leave for graduate study, University of Maryland; September 15, 1953 to June 30, 1954 Associate State Leader, Home Economics Extension; September 1, 1956 to March 10, 1958 Resigned to become a homemaker.
Mae Baird:	State Leader, Home Economics Extension; October 16, 1954 to Present* Assigned to ICA-India (International Cooperation Adm.) January 15, 1959 to January 15, 1961
Isabel N. Dodrill:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1941) November 1, 1954 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to Present* Sabbatical Leave, Teachers College, Columbia University; Septmeber 1, 1956 to September 1, 1957 Sabbatical Leave, Teachers College, Columbia University; September 20, 1963 to February 19, 1964
Marie Hendershot:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1944) January 15, 1955 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to February 6, 1964 Sabbatical Leave, Cornell University; October 1, 1957 to August 31, 1958 Resigned to become Associate State Leader, South Dakota
Margaret A. Koenig:	District Home Demonstration Agent; (1929) January 16, 1955 to July 31, 1956 District Home Economics Agent; (Change of title only) August 1, 1956 to August 31, 1958 LWOP for Graduate Study, University of Wisconsin; October 1, 1957 to August 31, 1958 Associate State Leader, Home Economics Extension; September 1, 1958 to Present* Acting State Leader, Home Economics Extension; January 15, 1959 to January 15, 1961
Ruth I. Wells:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) November 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958 Transferred to Foods and Nutrition Specialist District Home Economics Agent; July 1, 1961 to Present*
Joan V. Engle:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) September 1, 1957 to December 31, 1960 Resigned to become Assistant State Home Economics Leader, Wisconsin Extension Service
Virginia Smith:	District Home Economics Agent; (1952) September 1, 1957 to November 12, 1960 Resigned to become a homemaker

Mary Dean Holle: (Mrs. Dale Apel, 9-30-61)
Assistant to the State Leader, Home Economics Ext; (1953)
July 10, 1958 to March 25, 1963
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study at Cornell University;
September 21, 1959 to August 31, 1960
Resigned to become a homemaker.

Mrs. Kathryn Sughrue: District Home Economics Agent; (1937)
June 1, 1961 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave for Graduate Study at
Colorado State University
January 17, 1963 to June 16, 1963

Mariellen Jones: Assistant to State Leader, Home Economics Extension; (1955)
February 1, 1963 to Present*

Velma M. McGaugh: District Home Economics Agent; (1944)
December 8, 1958 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

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Home Economics Specialists by Projects

No. 19 - Foods and Nutrition

Mrs. Harriett W. Allard: Domestic Science Specialist;
September 1, 1917 to December 31, 1919
Transferred to Household Management

Rena A. Faubion: Domestic Science Specialist;
January 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919
Specialist in Utilization of Dairy Products;
July 1, 1919 to July 17, 1921

Gertrude Lynn: Domestic Science, School Lunch Specialist;
January 1, 1918 to September 1, 1920

Susanna Schnemayer: Domestic Science Specialist;
September 15, 1917 to July 31, 1923

Mollie Smith Moser: Food and Nutrition Specialist; Temporary;
April 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921

Jessie Adee: Canning Specialist, Temporary; (1918)
June 1, 1921 to July 31, 1921 and
June 19, 1922 to August 31, 1922

Genevieve Potter: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
February 1, 1922 to December 23, 1922

Luella Sherman: Foods and Nutrition Specialist: (1922)
January 1, 1923 to November 20, 1924

Connie Foote: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
June 1, 1924 to March 31, 1937

Sabbatical Leave September 16, 1930 to September 15, 1931
On Leave June 15, 1934 to March 31, 1936

Charlotte Biester: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
March 1, 1924 to January 31, 1926
Transferred to Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson Co.

Florence Whipple: Specialist in Foods, Temporary; (1919)
May 5, 1924 to May 31, 1924

Georgiana Smurthwaite: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
March 1, 1924 to January 31, 1926
Transferred to Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson Co.

Frances D. Shewmaker: Specialist in Foods, Temporary;
September 15, 1930 to June 30, 1931 and
September 1, 1931 to June 30, 1934
On Leave October 9, 1933 to June 30, 1934

Mrs. Linnea C. Dennett: Foods and Nutrition Specialist, Temporary; (1929)
December 14, 1933 to January 12, 1934

Helen Brewer: Foods and Nutrition Specialist, Temporary; (1929)
July 1, 1934 to December 31, 1936

Glyde Anderson Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1931)
July 16, 1934 to September 17, 1936

Gertrude Allen: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1929)
June 1, 1936 to July 31, 1960
Resigned to become a Hospital Dietician, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary G. Fletcher: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1936)
September 18, 1937 to December 31, 1958
Resigned to become a County Home Demonstration Agent
in Oregon

Elizabeth Randle: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1925)
September 1, 1943 to June 30, 1952; Retired

Mrs. Carol Theim: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
September 1, 1943 to August 9, 1945

Mrs. Dora Aubel: Foods and Nutrition Specialist, Temporary;
February 13, 1943 to June 30, 1946

Anna M. Wilson: Foods and Nutrition Economist, Temporary; (1936)
May 10, 1943 to June 3, 1944

Mrs. Velma Good Huston: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1935)
May 18, 1953 to September 30, 1954

Luella N. Franks: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1953)
November 1, 1953 to February 26, 1958
LWOP March 21, 1956 to July 31, 1956

Ruth I. Wells: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1952)
July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1961
Tranferred to District Home Economics Agent

Daisy E. Atkinson: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
September 1, 1959 to Present*

Inez Pass: Foods and Nutrition Specialist; (1947)
December 1, 1961 to Present*

Elsie Lee Miller: Foods and Nutrition Specialist;
August 1, 1962 to Present*

No. 20 - Clothing and Textiles

Winifred Fortney: Specialist in Domestic Art;
September 1, 1915 to December 31, 1916

Minnie Sequist: Specialist in Domestic Art;
September 1, 1916 to June 30, 1925

Mary E. Wright: Specialist in Domestic Art;
September 1, 1916 to December 31, 1917

Mrs. Charlotte G. Baker: Specialist in Domestic Art, Temporary;
Listed on staff for 1918-1919

Gladys Payne: Specialist in Domestic Art, Temporary;
March 20, 1920 to June 30, 1920

Hazel Tweedy: Specialist in Domestic Art, Temporary;
Employed for 16 weeks during 1920

Maude Finley: Millinery Specialist;
April 1, 1921 to January 31, 1924
Transferred to Assistant State Leader
in charge of Home Economics Specialists

Mary Graham: Specialist in Clothing and Textiles;
August 1, 1922 to August 31, 1922

Mrs. Rose F. Mack: Specialist in Clothing and Textiles (Millinery),
Temporary; July 1, 1922 to August 31, 1922 and
June 1, 1924 to June 30, 1924 and
August 16, 1924 to December 15, 1924 and
October 15, 1925 to December 15, 1925

Loretta McElmurry: Specialist in Clothing;
March 1, 1924 to August 14, 1926 and
September 1, 1927 to December 31, 1935

Maude E. Deely: Specialist in Millinery; (1923)
January 1, 1925 to June 30, 1933
Transferred to Home Furnishings Specialist

Mary Worcester: Clothing Specialist and In Charge of Home Economics
Specialists; December 1, 1925 to June 30, 1929

Irene Taylor: Clothing Specialist;
August 15, 1926 to August 31, 1927

Christine M. Wiggins: Clothing and Textiles Specialist; (1930)
August 5, 1934 to Present*

Lora Hilyard: Clothing and Textiles Specialist; (1930)
March 20, 1936 to December 31, 1943
Sabbatical Leave from September 10, 1941 to February 9, 1942
Resigned to accept a position with the Montana
Extension Service

Alice Linn: Clothing and Textiles Specialist, Temporary;
August 15, 1937 to June 30, 1938

Florence Phillips: Clothing and Textiles Specialist, Temporary; (1936)
September 10, 1941 to February 9, 1942
Resigned to be married

Naomi M. Johnson: Clothing and Textiles Specialist; (1938)
March 1, 1944 to Present*

Margaret B. Guy: Clothing and Textiles Specialist; (1951)
November 1, 1953 to January 15, 1956

Virginia E. Twitty: Clothing and Textiles Specialist;
September 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958
Resigned to accept a position in Nevada Extension Service

Donice Hawes: Clothing and Textiles Specialist; (1955)
January 1, 1959 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Ohio State University
November 1, 1962 to October 31, 1963
LWOP November 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964

No. 22 - Health

Eula B. Butzerin: Specialist in Home Nursing;
September 1, 1917 to June 1, 1918
Granted Leave to do Red Cross Nursing Overseas with Army

Mrs. Laura I. Winter: Specialist in Nursing;
September 23, 1918 to June 1, 1919

W. Pearl Martin: Specialist in Home Nursing;
February 1, 1919 to February 28, 1919 and
June 1, 1919 to June 30, 1946; Retired

Martha Brill: Specialist in Home Health and Sanitation;
July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1953
Specialist in Health; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1953 to Present*

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No. 23 - Home Management

Lassie Lane: Specialist in Household Economics;
July 1, 1918 to October 1, 1919

Mrs. Harriett W. Allard: Specialist in Household Management; (1917)
January 1, 1920 to December 31, 1925
On Leave from July 1, 1920 to June 19, 1921

May Miles: Specialist in Home Management:
July 1, 1926 to August 31, 1928
Transferred to Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader

Margureite Harper: Specialist in Home Management;
September 1, 1928 to September 15, 1934
Resigned to be married to H. Umberger

Alpha Latzke: Specialist in Household Management;
January 1, 1929 to June 30, 1931
Resigned to accept a position on the resident faculty

Alberta Sherrod: Home Management Specialist; Temporary; (1929)
January 9, 1934 to March 31, 1934
Returned to Harvey County as Home Demonstration Agent
Home Management Specialist; (1929)
June 1, 1936 to June 21, 1937

Bonnie V. Goodman: Home Management Specialist;
October 1, 1934 to October 8, 1936

Mrs. Eunice A. Pardee: Home Management Specialist;
January 1, 1937 to May 31, 1939
Transferred to District Home Demonstration Agent Leader

Ellen Lindstrom: Home Management Specialist;
August 1, 1937 to September 2, 1940

Gladys Myers: Home Management Specialist; (1930)
August 15, 1939 to December 31, 1961; Retired

Vera May Ellithorpe: Home Management Specialist; (1939)
September 21, 1940 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Ohio State University
September 1, 1952 to August 31, 1953 and
September 1, 1960 to August 31, 1961
LWOP from September 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962 and
September 1, 1962 to October 31, 1962

Mrs. Ethel W. Self: Home Management Specialist; (1929)
January 1, 1946 to Present*

Mrs. Bessie L. Loose: Flood Emergency Home Economist; (1939)
December 26, 1951 to June 30, 1952

Anita Hope Lester: District Specialist in Home Management:
September 1, 1961 to August 31, 1962
Resigned to be married

Mrs. Dorothy Neufeld: District Specialist in Home Management; (1957)
July 1, 1962 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, KSU;
February 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964

Mrs. Elinor A. Anderson:Home Management Specialist;
February 1, 1963 to Present*

Mrs. Judith R. Urich: District Home Management Specialist;
January 1, 1964 to Present*

No. 27 - Home Furnishings

Maude E. Deely: Home Furnishings Specialist; (1923)
July 1, 1933 to December 14, 1934
Transferred to District Home Demonstration Agent

Ruth J. Peck: Home Furnishings Specialist; (1928)
December 24, 1934 to October 31, 1938
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study at Teachers College, Columbia University
October 6, 1957 to August 31, 1958
Resigned to accept a position with the Michigan Extension Service

Rachel Martens: Home Furnishings Specialist; (1936)
July 1, 1937 to December 31, 1940
Study Leave from August 28, 1939 to July 31, 1940 for study at Kansas State University

Mae Farris: Home Furnishings Specialist;
January 25, 1939 to December 10, 1945
LWOP (Illness) October 2, 1945 to November 14, 1945

Ruth E. Crawford: Home Furnishings Specialist, Temporary; (1934)
August 28, 1939 to July 31, 1940
To Home Demonstration Agent, Grants Pass, Oregon

Mrs. Kate Archer: Home Furnishings Specialist;
September 7, 1948 to August 31, 1951

Mrs. Winona Starkey: Home Furnishings Specialist; (1944)
January 1, 1952 to Present*

Donice A. Hawes:	Home Furnishings Specialist; (1955) July 1, 1956 to December 31, 1959 Transferred to Clothing Specialist
Ruth M. Kubler:	Home Furnishings Specialist; (1957) January 1, 1959 to August 9, 1963 Resigned to be married

No. 31 - Recreation

Doris Compton:	Recreation Specialist; (1937) July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1940 and August 11, 1941 to January 26, 1946 Resigned to be married
Virginia Lee Green:	Recreation Specialist; October 1, 1949 to June 14, 1952 Resigned to be married to Joe Adams
Shirley M. Bessie:	Recreation Specialist; November 3, 1952 to June 30, 1957 LWOP (Illness) October 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957

The Project was discontinued on June 30, 1957

No. 34 - Family Life

Mrs. Vivian Briggs:	Family Life Specialist; January 1, 1946 to Present* Sabbatical Leave to do advanced study and research at Beirut College for Women, Beirut, Lebanon; October 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957
Laurence H. Lang II:	Family Life Specialist; September 8, 1958 to June 30, 1963
Mrs. Deborah Hobble:	Family Life Specialist; (1946) September 1, 1963 to Present*

No. 37 - Consumer Information

Mrs. Helen Neighbor:	Consumer Education Specialist; (1948) February 1, 1952 to June 24, 1954
Joanne Ezzard:	Specialist in Consumber Education; September 1, 1954 to January 31, 1955
Mildred L. Walker:	Specialist in Consumer Education; (1952) January 1, 1956 to Present* Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Pennsylvania State University, October 5, 1959 to August 15, 1960 Transferred to Department of Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products; September 1, 1961

Mrs. Danguole Tan: Consumer Information Specialist; Part-Time;
March 2, 1957 to May 31, 1957 and
September 17, 1957 to February 28, 1958

Mrs. Margaret Ann Boren: Consumer Information Specialist, Temporary;
August 17, 1959 to August 15, 1960

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN KANSAS

The following paragraphs were written by Miss Ellen M. Batchelor, who was appointed County Home Demonstration Agent in Wyandotte County on September 1, 1917, and served the Kansas Extension Service until her death on January 26, 1961:

> "HISTORY - The real history of home demonstration work is not the story of the rise and fall of appropriations, nor the glory of our part in war and the exploits of our militant co-workers, not even the numbers of women who have become members of the home demonstration units. It is, rather, a record of the ideas and ideals - their birth, their growth and fruition. It is the lives of our local leaders, our organization committees and advisory committees. In short, our history is the story of the evolution of 'help others to help themselves' and that consciousness of social and educational trusteeship which we call Home Demonstration Work. It is concerned particularly with the impact of facts upon the awakened and responsive minds of rural men, women and children."

Miss Batchelor also prepared the following paragraphs entitled, FOREWORD TO HISTORY OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK IN KANSAS.

> "Any organization that is awake to its future should be interested in its past, but we are tempted by the pressures of the present to relax our grip on memories of what has been. Someone has said that the greatest mistake made by the contemporary generation - any contemporary generation - is that it does not read the minutes of the last meeting. It starts its course with the handicap of having to learn all over again in practice what it could have learned readily from the records of its ancestors.
>
> "Our past is preserved in memoranda made up of diaries, reports, letters and memories, even bills and receipts. We cannot save everything and everything is not worth saving. What we do save must have significance. It might be a photograph of those attending a meeting or a frayed report or a brittle yellowed news clipping, but it must have meant something in its day.
>
> "We do not look back to glorify our past, but that we may learn from it, so in their good time, the principles of our builders may be known and made useful in our present circumstances. The past of other forms of education may be a mine of fossil facts. Our past (Extension) is more recent. Other educators are proud of a history that goes back through the dusk of years; we belong to the sunrise. But our short past is just as vital to our present as is their lengthy past.
>
> "The builders of Home Demonstration Work in Kansas did not have the voluminous knowledge of psychology and communication we have today. They were doing something for the first time. Within their means and understanding, they did well.
>
> "This is the importance of our History of Home Demonstration Work, not that it is old, but it is new. Every Farmers' Institute, every movable school that was held, every county that was organized by a far-sighted group of women, everyone of these was an advance, a broadening of horizons, something daringly new."

Miss Batchelor, prior to her death, prepared a large amount of data for a History of Home Demonstration Work in Kansas. Most of that material was used in the preparation of this statement of the history of Extension Home Economics.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT - BEFORE JUNE 30, 1917

The extension program in home economics began with participation in the early farmers' institutes. Members of the home economics faculty would appear on the institute programs with one or more men from the faculty. The situation soon after the turn of the century was described in an article appearing in The Industrialist (the college newspaper) August 1, 1906, written by Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, Professor of Domestic Science. Mrs. Calvin wrote:

> "Occasional addresses on topics particularly of interest to women have been given at Farmers' Institutes for more than twenty years, but in the majority of such meetings the women have been more or less interested listeners to talks on subjects that related only to the outside of farm life. Sometimes a woman would enter into a discussion on the care of poultry or the farm garden, but even this was not of frequent occurrence. Yet, the highest success of farming is not to get the most money from the farm, but the most comfort, and that certainly will carry the interest into the inside of the house.
>
> "So it has seemed reasonable that those topics which strictly concern the inside of the home shall hereafter have more attention given them in Farmers' Institutes. As to whether this can be done best by having women's meetings separate from men's, but at the same time, or to have sessions at which such topics are given special consideration, but which are attended by both men and women, is yet to be decided. There are arguments both ways. The experiment will be made this year in many communities of having separate meetings for women at the same time that the men are discussing some topic not of special interest to women.
>
> "All the many questions relating to foods and their preparation; to the care and rearing of children; to the structure, furnishing, and care of homes; to the care of women's own health and the wise use of their time; to the uplifting of the social and moral life of the neighborhoods; and many more belong in the women's work in Farmers' Institutes.
>
> "It is difficult for a woman to stand in a crowd and express her thoughts, but it becomes less hard after making the effort a few times. In each neighborhood, there is some woman who has succeeded most thoroughly in one line, some other woman who has succeeded in some other way. Let these women tell how they have attained the results that have been theirs and thus start a discussion that will be helpful to others.
>
> "The Domestic Science Department is anxious to come into correspondence with any woman who is interested in better home conditions in her own home or in the locality in which she lives, and will gladly give any aid in institutes or by letters that is within its power. It seems possible to the writer that women's institutes might not always

> need to be held at the same season that the men's institutes are held. Men can most easily leave the farm in mid-winter, but many times a woman is kept at home at that time of the year because the weather is too severe to take the smaller children out. Spring time might suit them better, and in the Kansas home there is usually one faithful horse that can be spared, even in the busiest season, to take the wife to town. As far as the speakers from the domestic science department of the College are concerned, it is much more convenient to go at that time.
>
> "The young girls of today are the homemakers of the future, and it seems desirable that they should appreciate the privileges and duties of homemaking to the fullest extent, and, therefore, they should be interested in the institutes. Homemaking is a profession. The majority of all women adopt it. They should be trained for it, even as the doctor is trained for his life work. Let us, women, accept this view and hasten the time when the woman called to make a home will undertake it as if it were a high mission, requiring the best of her in every way.
>
> "The bread-making contests of this year are of value, both because they encourage the young girls in a womanly and necessary accomplishment, and also because they will introduce the young girls to the institutes."

The second Biennial Report of Farmers' Institutes, made in 1908, encouraged the organization of women's auxiliaries and made suggestions for their organization, prepared by the College home economics staff. The suggestion included:

> "No institute program is complete without having women represented and women in the audience. Whenever there is enough interest, and where this department can send a lady speaker, it will be recommended that women's auxiliaries be formed. At any rate, it is recommended that one separate session be held for the women and girls. Where there is a boys' corn contest and a bread and sewing contest for girls, it is recommended that two sessions for the contests and the short essays by the young people be assigned to the morning of the first day; and a part of the afternoon sessions should also be held separately, one to be devoted to strictly farming subjects and the other to domestic subjects.
>
> "No matter how well the Farmers' Institute may be organized, it, as a business organization, can hardly do all the thoughtful farmer will hope to have accomplished. The 'Farmers' Club' has a distinct and valuable place in this agricultural education system. Every school district might well have a farmers' Club, where the farmers and their wives and older children might meet several times a year in a social way and at the same time discuss one or two subjects relating to the farm or household. This year we only hope to get a start in this matter, but in another year we hope to organize a thousand Farmers' Clubs in Kansas. No constitution and by-laws are needed, nothing but an agreement of at least six men and their wives to form such a club and meet at least six times each year in the members' homes. It is a club of sixes - six husbands, six wives, six meetings, but nine farm, domestic and general subjects. When desired, this department will send for each meeting a printed brief of each subject to be discussed, six copies, provided a report be made to the department, written within ten days after the meeting, summarizing opinions of the members, especially any opinions or experiences differing from those sent in the brief. It is hoped that there may be at least one hundred such clubs organized before October 1, 1908."

In June, 1908, Mr. John H. Miller, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, made this statement:

> "It is utterly impossible for the College men to carry on all this great work and do what is expected of them in the College and on the station farm. One assistant is to be employed next year for field work in eastern Kansas for six or eight months, and other men, able and active farmers and stockmen, will be employed for from two to three weeks each. I want, and can use, a half dozen assistants for at least eight months every year for institute and demonstration work - work with farmers and their sons. This department could use one lady all the year round - for regular institute work for six months, for special institutes for farmers' wives in March, April and May, and for meetings in villages and towns for June, July and August, and for a world of correspondence with farmers' wives and girls. Another could be used with great profit for educational work, including the boys' and girls' work. Another could be used with great gain to the state in dairy work, and another in orcharding."

Miss Frances L. Brown was employed as "Lecturer in Home Economics, July 1, 1909. Miss Brown was the first Extension Home Economist in Kansas. Her employment was made possible by a $25,000 appropriation made by the 1909 Kansas legislature. That amount permitted the employment of six other specialists in July of 1909. Frances Langdon Brown was born on March 3, 1878, in New York State. She attended the rural schools in Osborne County, Kansas, and the city schools in Emporia. She attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia from 1894 to 1898 and, later, a few summer schools. From 1898 to 1908, she taught in the public schools of Kansas. At that time she enrolled at the Kansas State Agricultural College and obtained a B. S. degree in home economics at the end of the 1908-09 year, at which time she was appointed to the extension position mentioned above.

About 1910, Miss Brown and Miss Edwards prepared a leaflet which contained suggestions for conducting girls' contests in sewing and cooking. Such contests were being sponsored by the farmers' institutes. The following is quoted:

> "Contest work is growing in importance. Other states have taken it up and found it to be of inestimable value. The government has just issued a bulletin on this very subject because of its national influence. Surely that which has proved to be helpful to our boys and girls of other states should not be overlooked in the education of our Kansas boys and girls. Now is the time for the older ones to take a more active interest in the practical training of the young folks on the farm. Results of the contest show that this is worthwhile."

The leaflet then suggested some of the benefits of contests, including:

1. The contest educates the boy or girl along the line of the particular contest.
2. Knowledge of one subject stimulates a desire to learn about other lines of work.
3. The contest enables the contestant to express herself.
4. Producing something of value makes a girl more independent and capable of action along that line.
5. Many persons doing the same thing at the same time is convincing as well as pleasing.

The efforts of men and women in helping boys and girls in contest work was the beginning of adult leadership in 4-H Club work as well as in home economics.

In 1911, the Farmers' Institutes continued with their programs and the need for more definite associations was expressed in the organization of Neighborhood Improvement Clubs which had as their purposes the building of higher levels of community life, higher economic levels, and higher levels of crop production, social and civic levels, higher health levels, moral levels, and educational levels. The neighborhood improvement clubs continued in varying degrees during the period from 1911 to 1925.

The Department of Extension Home Economics was one of four departments in the Division of Extension when the division was created by the Board of Regents in December of 1912. The Department of Home Economics apparently was established in 1910 with Frances L. Brown as the Director and Josephine Edwards as her assistant. In 1912, the home economics staff consisted of: Frances L. Brown, Mary E. Simons, Florence Snell, and Ada Lewis. The home Economics staff was charged with the responsibility of carrying instruction in home economics to Kansas homemakers and girls who were not students at the College. The work included Farmers' Institutes, women's auxiliaries, movable schools, women's meetings, teachers' institutes, chautauquas, granges, women's clubs, girls' home ecnomics clubs using cooking and sewing lessons prepared and distributed by the department, and correspondence with women's groups who had been invited to use the printed lessons available.

During the years 1911 to 1917, Women's Auxiliaries flourished and contributed to the successful programs of the Farmers' Institutes. The Department of Extension Economics prepared and distributed a handbook of organization for the auxiliaries and other organized groups. Lessons in the various phases of home economics were prepared for use in the monthly meetings held by the homemaker members of any organized group.

In 1915, the staff of the Department of Home Economics Extension was increased to six persons. They and their titles were:

Frances L. Brown, Director
Marion Broughton, Extension Schools
Florence Smith, Assistant in Institutes
Stella Mather, Assistant in Institutes
Louise Caldwell, Assistant in Institutes
Adda Root, Assistant in Institutes

The movable schools were then called Extension Schools in Home Economics. Correspondence Study included reading courses in canning and preservation, and jelly making. Correspondence courses were offered in Cookery I and Cookery II. The home economics staff were called upon to do fair judging for the first time in 1915. By this time four of the staff devoted full time to giving lectures and demonstrations before Farmers' Institutes and homemakers' clubs and gave other assistance to county normal institutes, fair judging, chautauquas and special extension schools.

Home-study clubs were also organized for a specific purpose, first to study some specific phase of foods, and later, broaden their programs to include other home economics subjects. As texts, the members used U.S.D.A. bulletins and correspondence courses sent from the Home Study Service of KSAC. Other clubs were organized with different types of names for the purpose of studying some one particular phase of domestic science which was the term used generally to designate the field of what later became "Home Economics".

Mother-daughter canning clubs were organized for the purpose of teaching the cold-pack method of canning as differentiated from the previously used intermittent process of boiling the jars for one hour on three different successive days. Those clubs were made up of mothers and their own daughters or any young girl or girls in whom the senior member was interested. Those clubs accomplished their purpose, but the results benefited the mothers far more than the girls in general. The mother-daughter canning clubs reached their peak of influence following World War I at which time the clubs began to disappear as the daughter began to affiliate with clubs for girls in the various projects and the mothers became members of homemakers' clubs, farm bureau units, and home demonstration clubs. The mother-daughter clubs were always the responsibility of the Boys' and Girls' Club Department but are mentioned here because the women who were the organizers of the mother-daughter clubs usually continued their efforts in organization for an adult program in home economics.

The Director's Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1915, contains the following statement about the work in Home Economics Extension:

> "During the year, 48 five-day extension schools for women were conducted at which the attendance was 1,487 or an average of 31 women at each school. In one type of the home economics extension school the members did individual work each day under the guidance of the extension instructor. In a second type a group of members demonstrated for the benefit of the entire school; in a third type, the instructor demonstrated for the benefit of the members of the school. There were 26 schools of the first type, two of the second, and twenty of the third. A half-day session is given to the selection, preparation and use of foods and half a day to the selection, use and construction of clothing. These schools are held in church basements, school rooms, vacant stores and in large kitchens in residences. Most of the utensils are borrowed or rented for the week. A membership fee of $1.00 is charged with which to defray local expenses. Two classes of clubs have been formed as a result of these schools, one for women and one for girls. Printed instructions in cooking and sewing are furnished these clubs by the College. Fourteen extension schools of one week each were held at the county normal institutes for public school teachers. Practically the same program was rendered in these normal institutes as was given in the extension schools for the adult women.
>
> "The home economics specialists gave instruction in what are known as women's auxiliaries, associations of the wives and daughters of the men belonging to the farmers' institutes. There are ninety-two auxiliaries in the state with a membership of nearly 2,000. Many of these meet once a month and the programs and instruction are furnished by the home economics department of the Extension Division."

By 1917, the Division of Extension had grown to include seven departments, one of which was Home Economics. The others were: Institutes and Demonstration, County Agent Work, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Rural Engineering, Home Study Service, and Rural Service. The home economics program had continued to develop under the leadership of Miss Frances L. Brown. In his report for the year ending June 30, 1917, the director made the following statement as his summary of the home economics program:

> "The leader of this project, Miss Frances L. Brown, was assisted during the year by six specialists in Home Economics. The object of this work is to give instruction in the fundamental principles of food

Preparation; to instruct in matters pertaining to home and farm sanitation, health and hygiene of members of the family; care and feeding of infants; home nursing; home decoration; home preservation of food, including canning; home management; household economy; textiles; and clothing. This work is conducted principally through Extension schools in Agriculture in February and March and independently from March to September, inclusive. It is conducted also at annual meetings of Homemakers Clubs and of Farm and Home Institutes beginning in October and continuing until February. Exhibits in home economics are held in connection with the agricultural fairs and judged by the women specialists, while demonstrations to emphasize some subject matter such as Home Economics, are held in cooperation with the agricultural agents. Outline programs are prepared each month for the Homemakers Clubs in the state. These are also used to a considerable extent by the women's club organizations and by many Granges.

"In the extension schools in Home Economics, six different courses are offered; food preparation, dietetics, home management, home decoration, canning, and home nursing. These schools are placed in communities where classes of fifteen or more women are organized, guaranteeing all local expenses. Two specialists are sent to each school, the school being five days in length. Teaching is done through the demonstration method. In the dress making schools, which are the only schools two weeks in length, each student is expected to prepare a full garment, such as a house dress, during the time spent in the school. The work of the schools is made intensely practical so that it may be duplicated in the home by every student. In connection with the school work, many homes are visited to make suggestions and to assist in home management and equipment.

"The following is a brief summary of the work done by the specialists for the year 1917:

Extension Schools held	38
Attendance	1,387
Demonstration Schools held in connection with community assemblies .	8
Attendance	300
Institutes and Homemaking Clubs attended	299
Number of sessions	758
Attendance	57,238
Addresses given	651
Women's Special Meetings	130
Attendance	7,000
Number of meetings held at High Schools in connection with Extension School work	74
Attendance	6,931
Judging of Home Economics exhibits at Agricultural Fairs	26

Number of Homemakers' Clubs	103
Membership in Homemakers' Clubs . .	2,091
Programs mailed to club members . . .	28,525

WORLD WAR I YEARS - JULY 1, 1917 TO JUNE 30, 1919

At the outbreak of the war, the home economics staff directed their attention to food production in home gardens and food conservation as aids to supply the armed forces with adequate supplies of food. The Extension Director's report for June 30, 1917, included this quotation:

> "Special food conservation campaigns were undertaken by the home economics specialists in the spring and continued throughout the summer. One of these was conducted in cooperation with the Kansas City Star. This campaign lasted three weeks, a lecture and a demonstration being given each day before a large group of women in Kansas City, the substance of the lecture being published daily in the Kansas City Star - a newspaper with a circulation of 500,000. This campaign attracted very great attention throughout Kansas and adjoining states."

The June 30, 1918, report stated:

> "In addition to the regular program, numerous requests are received for special meetings and plans and speakers for such meetings are provided whenever it is possible to do so. A large part of the work during the year was conducted at meetings arranged through the women's committees of the County Councils of Defense.
>
> "During the year 233 farm-and-home institutes of 548 sessions were attended by home economics specialists under this project; the total attendance at these institutes was 47,926. Sixteen extension schools, in home economics alone, were conducted, and specialists had a part in eighteen extension schools in agriculture and home economics; the total attendance of women at these schools was 1,020. Assistance was given to 90 homemakers' clubs having a membership of 2,125. Fifty-one special women's meetings were planned and conducted, forty-nine fairs were attended, and 166 Council of Defense meetings were attended by workers in home economics.
>
> "The continued emphasis, in the meetings held and through the press, the proper use of substitutes for wheat flour, for animal fats, and for sugar, resulted in a very widespread interest and study of this subject throughout the state. Even though the direct results are not measurable, it is safe to say that the average Kansas housewife became not only well informed as to the need for the use of substitutes but learned how to use them and applied what she learned as a result of this educational work."

Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Work

On November 1, 1917, the Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Agents was organized and charged with the responsibility of emergency programs in extension home economics for the period of the war. Funds to support the program were war funds allocated to the state. Miss Frances L. Brown was transferred from the position of Director of Home Economics Extension to State Leader of Emergency Home Demonstration Agents. At that time, 27 counties had organized county farm bureaus and employed county agricultural agents. Twenty-four additional counties organized county farm bureaus by the time of the Armistice, November 11, 1918.

Miss Brown and her assistant recruited county emergency home demonstration agents for those counties and larger cities organized to provide the local expenses of the agents under the plan given in the paragraphs following the list of emergency personnel:

Emergency Home Demonstration Agent Personnel

Symbols: # Not a county farm bureau county
% Continued as regular home demonstration agent

State Leader	Miss Frances L. Brown	11- 1-17	to	6-30-19*
Asst. State Leader	Miss Stella Mather	11- 1-17	to	9- 5-18
	Miss Mary W. Ward	9- 1-18	to	2-15-19
	Miss Mollie Gold	3- 1-19	to	7- 1-19
	Miss Della Stroud	4-15-19	to	6- 1-19

County	Agent	Appointed	Resigned
Anderson	Elsie Baird	10- 5-17	2-29-20%
Atchison	Miss Avis Talcott	10-15-17	6-30-19
Chase	Miss Florine Fate	2- 1-18	11- 1-18
	Miss Effie May Carp (Lynch)	1- 4-19	3- 5-19
Cherokee	Miss Sara Jane Patton	11-15-18	6-30-24%
Clay	Mrs. Elizabeth R. Hardy	5-20-18	12-30-18
	Mrs. Sue V. Hemphill	2- 1-19	6-30-19
#Cowley	Miss Juanita Sutcliffe	9-15-17	6-30-18
Lyon	Miss Ruth Wooster	7- 1-18	6-30-19
McPherson	Miss Maude Coe	9-25-17	6-30-19*
Marshall	Miss Edna Danner	10- 2-17	6-30-19
Meade	Miss Vera Elizabeth Goffe	4-15-19	6-30-19
Morris	Miss Ruth Wooster	12- 1-17	6-30-18
	Miss Edith Holmberg	8- 1-18	6-30-19*
Nemaha	Miss Olivia Peugh	10-15-18	6-30-19
#Ness	Miss Mollie Lindsey	9-20-17	5-10-19
Riley	Mrs. Marjorie Kimball	1- 1-18	6-30-19
#Seward	Miss Ellen Nelson	9-17-17	6-30-19
Shawnee	Mrs. Clyda Greene	11- 3-17	6-30-18
	Mrs. Irene Taylor Chapman	8- 1-18	6-30-19*
#Stevens	Miss Bertha Jane Boyd	9-25-17	6-30-18
	Mrs. Letty Ham-Baker	7- 1-18	3- 1-19
Washington	Miss Myrtle Blythe	10- 4-17	6-30-18
	Mrs. Helen Munger Anderson	8-15-18	3-15-19

Wyandotte	Miss Ellen M. Batchelor	9- 1-17	5-25-18
	Miss Maude Estes	7- 1-18	2-10-19

*Federal funds discontinued June 30, 1919

Cities

Fort Scott	Miss Isa Allene Greene	2- 1-18	11-16-18
	Miss Carrie Kittell	11- 1-18	6-30-19
Hutchinson	Miss Mae McLeod	2- 1-18	2- 1-19
Independence	Miss Anna Allen	2-20-18	2- 3-19
Kansas City	Miss Marion Broughton	7- 2-17	6-30-19
Pittsburg	Miss Ethel Marchbanks	3-2 -18	6-30-19
Topeka	Miss Mary W. Ward	9-15-17	7-12-18
Wichita	Miss Iris Livingston	2- 1-18	3-22-18
	Miss Lottie Burkholder	4- 1-18	6-30-19

The funds from Federal sources were discontinued June 30, 1919, at which time the emergency program was discontinued as such. The Department of Emergency Home Demonstration Agents became the Department of Home Demonstration Work with Frances L. Brown as the department head. Her responsibility was to supervise the work of the county home demonstration agents.

The Department of Home Economics Extension was continued from its inception, first with Frances L. Brown as director and, beginning June 1, 1918 with Mrs. Mary Whiting McFarlane as Director. The two departments were continued until they were combined February 15, 1936. Miss Amy Kelly administered both departments from her appointment as State Home Demonstration Agent Leader November 17, 1923 to the time of her resignation February 15, 1936.

In the 1918 report made by the Emergency State Home Demonstration Agent Leader, she said:

> "When there was a Farm Bureau already organized and a Home Demonstration Agent was desired, it was necessary for the Farm Bureau to set aside from the local funds, a sum of $400 to defray the local expenses of the Home Demonstration Agent. As soon as this was done, a letter was sent out to the Executive Committee of the Farm Bureau, asking that they appoint a woman vice-president in every township who should herself be a member of the Farm Bureau, or the wife of a member. They were further asked to call these vice-presidents together and enable them from their own number, to elect regular officers, president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and when this was done, to send a petition to the College asking for a woman agent. This group of women officials,together with representatives from certain other cooperative organizations, formed the Advisory Committee. This Advisory Committee was the body to whom the Home Demonstration Agent looked for local support and suggestions. The other organizations whose representatives were placed upon the Advisory Committee were the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense, a member of the Red Cross organization, and the Food Administrator for the county .....
>
> "While our first efforts were mainly directed towards locating the Home Demonstration Agents in counties where a Farm Bureau was already organized, yet five counties not having a Farm Bureau organization petitioned for the Agent on the Emergency basis. In these counties, either the Council of Defense or a reputable committee representing some other organization sent in a petition stating that

> the local fund had been raised and asking for an agent. We have had Home Demonstration Agents located in Cowley, Seward, Stevens, and Ness Counties on this emergency basis..... The work in Cowley County was discontinued on July 1, 1918, because of a lack of funds to carry on the work of both the man and woman agent.....
>
> "Placing Home Demonstration Agents in the cities has been upon a different basis from that of placing them in counties having Farm Bureaus. Three Home Demonstration Agents were placed in Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita, prior to December 1, 1917."

In Topeka the agent was employed in cooperation with the Women's Club. That arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory. Future contacts and plans were made with public bodies such as the public school system or the city officials in order that the work of the agent would be considered a public program. Representatives of the County Council of Defense, the Red Cross, and the public schools were asked to serve on an advisory committee.

Special efforts were made to plan emergency programs with the people by communities. The approach was new to everyone;therefore the efforts were very scattered. The state office sent to the counties a list of projects which suggested possible opportunities for service. The projects were:

1. Food Production
2. Economical Use of Special Foods
3. Food Preservation
4. Conservation of Waste
5. Sanitation
6. Health and Diet
7. Community Betterment
8. Club Work
9. Clothing
10. Shelter
11. Family Budget
12. Fuel

One special effort was the encouragement of people to save flour and sugar by using substitutes. In four counties and four cities reporting for a period of four to six weeks, the reports stated that 1,996,163 pounds of wheat and 79,643 pounds of sugar were saved for use in the war effort.

The State Leader's report for 1919 gave these projects organized at that time:

1. Foods
   General Nutrition
   School Lunches
   Utilization of Dairy Products
   (In Cooperation with Dairy Division, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry)
   Food Preservation

2. Textiles
   Dressmaking
   Textile Lessons
   Fair Judging

3. Household Management
   Thrift
   Household Conveniences

4. Nursing
Sanitation
Care of Patient

Each of the projects was in charge of a specialist who carried on her work by means of: Farm and Home Institute meetings, Normal Institute meetings, Extension Schools, exhibits and judging at fairs, dairy meetings, special meetings, special help by correspondence, conferences, assistance to Homemakers Clubs, and special home demonstration

During 1919, the Home Economics Extension staff participated in the following activities:

	Meetings	
	No. Held	Attendance
Special Meetings	97	4,524
Meetings held at fairs	28	??
Farm Bureau Meetings	73	2,339
Homemakers' Club meetings	14	274
Farmers' Institutes	148	13,276
Dairy Meetings	46	1,792
Extension Schools	123	3,370
Home Nursing Meetings	317	8,923
Dressmaking Schools	300	9,384
Normal Institute meetings	41	3,175
Exhibits at Fairs	1	
Exhibits at Fairs Judged	23	
Homemakers' Clubs Assisted	105 with	1,873 members
Club meetings held	1,060	15,900

DEVELOPMENTS AFTER WORLD WAR I

A permanent home economics program was inaugurated when a formal plan of work was written for the first time early in 1919. The objective of the program as stated was: "To raise the standards of home life and develop a recognition of the dignity of homemaking".

Project Leader-training was developed to help the specialist reach more people and, indirectly, to develop leadership among the rural women of Kansas. The first leader training meeting was conducted by the millinery specialist in Pratt County in 1920. The second training meeting for millinery leaders was in Leavenworth County. Both leader-training meetings brought surprising results. By 1924, the local leader plan had proved to be a valuable method for reaching many persons with a limited staff of specialists and home demonstration agents. The effectiveness of the plan was described in the 1924 annual report of the assistant in charge of specialists:

> "It has been found through experience that leaders can pass the work on to others. However, the things passed on have been the mechanical things to a great extent. Four years ago last August, it was thought to be impossible for the women to learn hat making so they could pass it on to others, but it has developed to such an extent that in 1924, 1182 leaders assisted in making 7211 hats during the year. Some subject matter can be passed on, but whatever is given by the specialist must necessarily be supplemented by mimeographed material.
>
> "The plan used last year was that the specialist train two local leaders from each community when at least five communities desire that particular work in clothing and millinery. This makes a group of ten local leaders. These local leaders then assisted their local women, not over five at a time, with their problems. In Foods and Nutrition, Health, and Household Management, the specialists trained twelve local leaders from six communities, and these leaders assisted not over five women at any one time. Definite instructions were given the local leaders so they knew exactly what they were to pass on and what time they should devote to it."

A district project leader plan was developed soon after the local leader plan was initiated and was used for three or four years, then discontinued because of the time needed by the district leader, the distances to be traveled, and the difficulty in arranging dates for the local leader-training meetings.

By 1927-28, some of the larger counties planned two or more training meetings for their local leaders in order that the leaders would not need to travel so far and to reduce the number of leaders at a single training-meeting. Butler, Montgomery, Bourbon, Labette, Reno and Leavenworth Counties adopted that plan. Greenwood County used three training-meetings. Plans for local leader-training meetings have been modified through the years to make most effective the training sessions for the leaders. Training-meetings have varied from one-day sessions to one-week sessions, from two leaders for each home demonstration unit to one leader per unit, from training for unit leaders only to leaders representing other women's clubs with special interests, and training for groups of individual women with a special interest, such as reupholstering and furniture refinishing, tailoring, or other specialized interests.

Home Demonstration Units (Units of the county farm bureaus) were being organized through the years following the decline in the number of farmers' institutes and their auxiliaries after around 1915. Each home demonstration unit had its officers and project leaders for the various projects being studied in the unit's annual program. In 1920, nine counties reported 107 communities organized; 79 of these had been organized by home demonstration agents.

On June 30, 1926, the project, "Extension Schools in Home Economics and the Supervision of Home Economics Specialists" was discontinued.

Membership of Women in County Farm Bureaus: 1925-1927

County	1925 Dues	1925	1926	1927
*Allen	$1.00	358	241	156
*Bourbon		231	204	209
*Butler	2.00	256	190	130
Cheyenne		000	000	108
*Cherokee	1.00	278	282	167
Clark	1.00	60	135	121
*Clay	2.00	210	182	165
Cloud		30	92	68
Coffey		35	240	250
Comanche		000	22	37
Dickinson		87	84	62
*Douglas	1.00	355	251	200
Finney	1.00	11	241	65
*Ford	1.00	250	390	281
*Franklin	1.00	448	320	201
Greenwood	2.00	286	293	241
Harper		299	160	???
Harvey		176	271	301
Hodgeman	1.00	66	51	104
Jackson		26	20	??
Jewell		200	305	44
*Johnson		256	232	??
*Labette	1.00	200	165	175
Kingman		4	4	45
*Leavenworth	1.00	??	123	127
Lincoln		120	48	65
Marion		00	63	202
*Meade	1.00	168	17	??
Miami	1.00	106	67	00
*Montgomery	1.00	270	225	178
Morris		150	308	214
Osage		56	110	60
Ottawa		00	59	71
*Pratt	1.00	284	179	125
*Rawlins	1.00	227	240	124

*Reno	1.00	295	350	151
Rice		00	115	35
Riley		00	110	105
*Sedgwick	2.00	300	298	??
*Shawnee		??	113	82
Sherman	1.00	4	30	59
*Wyandotte	1.00	226	213	200
Totals		6428	7043	4927

*Home Demonstration Agent Counties

In 1920, the home economics specialist staff consisted of:

Mrs. Whiting McFarlane, State Leader
Mrs. Harriett W. Allard, Household Management
Miss Rena A. Faubin, Utilization of Dairy Products
Gertrude Lynn, Domestic Science, School Lunch Programs
Miss Susanna Schnemeyer, Domestic Science
Miss Minnie Sequist, Domestic Art
Miss Gladys Payne, Domestic Art (Three months to June 30)
Miss Hazel Tweedy, Domestic Art (Sixteen Weeks during the summer)
Miss W. Pearl Martin, Home Nursing

During 1920, 47 counties report 85 Homemakers' clubs with 1,726 members. During the year the specialists held meetings on the various projects and programs as follows:

Project	Number of -		
	Counties	Meetings	Attendance
Milk Utilization	18	344	14,653
Child Feeding	12	127	3,937
Food Preservation	11	36	964
School Lunches	32	90	5,370
Household Management	38	154	7,173
Clothing	22	497	7,997
Home Nursing	23	134	1,194

The situation prevailing in 1920 and the development of the various project programs are indicated in selected paragraphs from the 1920 annual reports made by the specialists. The paragraphs follow:

Milk Utilization:

"The larger part of the work throughout the year has been to teach the food value of milk and increase its use in the diet. The most effective work done has been that in the nature of campaigns. During the year there has been one city campaign (Topeka), three county-wide campaigns, and a state-wide Milk Week, October 11-16."

Foods:

"Although the foods work for the year was somewhat miscellaneous in character, an effort was made to concentrate as far as possible on nutrition work with emphasis on child-feeding, which is the special project of the foods specialist. As far as possible some phase of nutrition, usually child-feeding, was chosen as the subject for consideration at Institutes, Extension Schools, and other special meetings where the child-feeding project was not carried on, the object being to arouse interest in the importance and necessity for this work. Attention was also given to the DIETS for under-weight and over-weight women and children.

School Lunches:

"The specialist was assigned to the School Lunch Project in June of 1919, but for some time after that the calls for other lines of work were so numerous there was little opportunity to concentrate on the new project. The specialist made it a point, however, to talk to County Superintendents whenever possible in order to get 'the lay of the land'.

"In February, 1920, two things helped to bring the idea of hot lunches to the attention of the rural school boards, patrons and teachers. One of these was the campaign at the Annual School District Meetings and the publicity work that accompanied it, and the other, the State Board of Health Car which carried our School Lunch Exhibit and some leaflets and mimeographed sheets prepared for this purpose. During the summer of 1920, there was a much greater demand for work at Teachers Institutes and many calls came in for talks and demonstrations at rural schools.

"In addition to the work in School Lunches which the specialist did she gave 50 talks on milk during the Topeka and Shawnee County Milk Campaign, 16 canning demonstrations,nine talks or demonstrations on other food subjects, 51 talks on home management subjects, and one on sewing for rural schools. She judged women's work at four fairs. As a result of the canning demonstrations, two Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs were organized in Montgomery County and three in Jackson County."

Clothing:

"This project was presented through a ten-day school based upon the dress form. The clothing specialist gave a series of lectures and demonstrations for five days to a group of from ten to fifteen women. The subjects given were:

Making the Dress Form
Alteration and Use of Patterns
Color and Design in Dress
Short Cuts in Sewing
Selection of Materials for Dresses

The second week's project was paid for by the women and was a class in garment-making, using the patterns and dress forms made during the first week of work."

"A short course in Millinery was offered and consisted of:

Selection of Hats
Remodeling of Hats
Making and Covering Frames

Home Nursing:

"The principal farm and home problems attacked this year with reference to the Home Nursing project included:

Equipment
Sanitation
Infant Care

Instruction included the need for and use of the clinical thermometer, how to provide an elevated bed for the sick, when to call the doctor, diets for health, and where disease germs thrive - dish cloths, door knobs, etc."

Household Management:

"Although the specialist has been called the Household Management Specialist, there have been several other lines of work to which it has been necessary for her to give considerable time. The principal home problems have been lack of proper equipment in homes to do better work and make better homes. Reference is to the lack of running water in rural homes, few homes equipped with power, lack of labor-saving equipment, and no system of keeping accounts or records. Although emphasis has been made on all these, the principal results were gained in rearrangement of home equipment, installing labor-saving equipment, and the keeping of books and accounts. In a community survey made in one county the following information was obtained:

25% had complete water systems
30% had cold water throughout the house
50% had water in the kitchen
15% had electricity (home plants)
20% had acetylene lights
20% had carpet sweepers
30% used ice for refrigeration
1 had a steam cooker
1 had a pipeless furnace

50% had a wash-house
15% had an electric or power washer
100% had sewing machines
20% had fireless cookers
30% had vacuum cleaners
20% had dustless mops
2 reported gasoline irons
1 used an electric iron
1 had an electric fan

The foregoing paragraphs present an overview of the nature of home economics projects as they were conducted in the earlier years of the work. Following the first home economics work initiated by Frances L. Brown in 1909, the first division of the program was into Domestic Science and Domestic Art. The first projects, such as Foods and Nutrition, Clothing, etc. were written and organized at the conclusion of the Emergency Home Economics Program conducted during World War I and which was concluded June 30, 1919. Projects have been organized and written since that time to keep in line with changing situations and the needs of the people. The development and program of each project is given under appropriate project headings.

WORLD WAR II ACTIVITIES IN HOME ECONOMICS

During 1942, a nutrition survey was conducted to determine the areas of family living to which home economists should give emphasis. The survey revealed that diets were low in whole grain cereals and enriched flour, green leafy and other vegetables, dried legumes, and fruit. A war-time program was developed and included these items:

1. Strong nutrition program with consideration given to rationing and food conservation
2. Emphasis on home food production programs to meet Kansas needs and National goals
3. Garden programs with emphasis on larger gardens, best varieties for Kansas, shelter, irrigation, insect control, and fall gardens
4. Food preservation demonstrations suited to the needs of the county
5. Dairy program directed toward raising the standards of home produced milk, butter, and cheese. Continued effort to increase production records through feeding, culling, and breeding
6. Butchering and Meat Preservation program - directions based upon rationing regulations
7. Poultry programs to improve housing and feeding practices and encourage present trend to increase the size of the flock and adopt practices relating to higher egg production
8. Special emphasis in all departments on labor-saving practices

During 1943, four additional specialists were employed in Foods and Nutrition. Those specialists devoted their time to a program in the 57 counties in which home demonstration agents were not employed. The nutrition program emphasized during 1943 included:

Meat Preservation and Rationing	- 41 mtgs.,	1,022 attendance
Planning the Family Food Supply	- 99 mtgs.,	2,512 "
Food Preservation	- 100 mtgs.,	3,255 "
Breadmaking	- 121 mtgs.,	3,407 "

The program was continued through 1944 with the addition of instruction in the care of canning equipment, testing pressure gauges, help with school lunches where requested, and suggestions for main dishes, vegetables, and desserts for war-time meals. Assistance was also given to County Nutrition Committees, groups of women organized to promote adequate and economical nutrition among the people. Two films, "Modest Miracle" and "Food For Fighters" were shown to approximately 20,000 persons.

The home economics specialists made full use of the Neighborhood Leader program developed for the purpose of reaching a maximum number of families with war-time information of all kinds. Each county designated the many neighborhoods within its borders and selected a leader who was in a position to quickly relay information to his neighbors by telephone, visits, or neighborhood meetings. A publication, The Neighborhood Leader, was prepared and mailed to each neighborhood leader once each month. Each specialist and extension department contributed timely material to be included in the monthly publication. In 1943, the neighborhood leaders reported reaching 88,269 families with critical information.

The clothing specialists assisted with a state-wide Conservation of Clothing program. The program was directed to selection, care, laundry, repair, and reconstruction (using adult discarded clothing for children's garments). The people were reached by the use of 4-H demonstrations, radio, window displays, contacts with many organizations, schools, and other opportunities as they became available. Assistance was also given in the design and selection of clothing suitable for farm women to use while helping with the field work.

The health program was continued through the war years on much the usual basis but with emphasis on the detectionof cancer, innoculations against the communicable diseases, and otherwise endeavored to keep everyone healthy and able to work.

Family recreation suggestions were made through the home demonstration units, the schools, 4-H clubs, and by mass media. Recreation at home eliminated the need for unnecessary travel to picture shows, dances, and other forms of recreation away from the home community.

Three of the nutrition specialists appointed early in the war years completed their work toward or at the close of the war; one on June 3, 1944; one on August 9, 1945; and one on June 30, 1946. The fourth remained as a permanent employee and retired June 30, 1952.

The 1943 annual report gave the following summary of War-Time Activities:

"64,671 persons reached with the Food for Freedom Program
85,201 persons attended 5,085 meetings where food production and preservation were demonstrated in the 'Share the Meat' program in 105 counties
21 community canning centers were established
11,824 persons participated in Better Health programs
9,701 families repaired and conditioned kitchen utensils
6,201 pieces of furniture were repaired in the conservation program
6,365 families used the games of the month for family recreation
22,558 persons extended the usefulness of their clothing by renovation and construction
15,214 persons extended the life of outer garments by proper methods of cleaning, storing, and mending
8,147 families used clothing buying information
88,268 homemakers were contacted by the Neighborhood Leaders
MANY homemakers joined the Women's Land Army to help with the farm work by driving tractors and trucks"

A Post-War Activity supervised by Miss Ellen Batchelor involved a program of assistance to the wives of veterans who were enrolled in college. The annual report for 1948 related these activities:

> "The assistant Home Economist is responsible for arranging classes for veteran students' wives. A monthly mailing list of 1,600 names receives the Family Circle Letter which gives suggestions for good buys in foods and announces the program of classes for the month. A total of 2,678 different veteran students' wives have been contacted during the year by the circular letters. The subjects for the classes cover such fields as crafts, child welfare, cleaning and care of the sewing machine, attractive interiors, temporary furniture making, storage, ironing demonstrations, home nursing, and sketching. Classes were held during eleven months of the year, beginning in December and finishing in November with no meetings held in September. The average attendance at a class was 28 persons and there were approximately 10.4 different classes held during each month."

In 1949, the wives of student veterans organized themselves into the Student Wives Educational Association. The organized group helped to plan for the classes desired by the group and promoted a nursery for the care of small children in order that some of the wives might enroll in college classes. Most of the classes had been conducted during the day but in 1950 some classes were conducted in the evening in order that the husbands could attend also.

The last mention of the student wives program was made in the 1951 report. By that time the large number of veterans in college following the war had been greatly reduced. The 1951 classes had been somewhat modified from the earlier offerings, and included: cooking and nutrition, choral singing, child care, beginning and intermediate bridge, knitting, crocheting, clothing construction, swimming, and crafts.

FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II - GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Immediately following the close of the war, Extension Home Economics personnel adjusted their program to aid people to make the necessary adjustments to post-war living conditions. Freezer lockers had become available thus providing a new method of food preservation. The adjustment was made from canning to freezing. In 1946, 19,365 homemakers reported freezing 3,639,343 pounds of fruits, vegetables, and meat. At the same time 13,353 homemakers reported canning 2,779,029 quarts of food.

New types of home equipment had become available as a result of wartime developments. Home freezers became common in many farm homes and instruction on freezing cooked foods was made available by the specialists. Home improvement included the installation of central heating, water systems, bathrooms, storage, insulation, remodeling and new construction as reported by the homemakers.

Sanitation, home care of the sick, immunizations, and information on disease control were phases of health programs that continued important. The mental well-being of families was given attention particularly to help families adjust to post-war family situations. A change in attitude, a more favorable one, among the people toward a health program was evident.

The Balanced Farming and Family Living Program was inaugurated as a new extension method to assist families to reach their goals for better family living by an analysis of the available resources and the preparation of a plan for the production of an income sufficient to meet the expected expenses for the family, education of the children, and to provide security for later years.

The war years with their various demands for meeting emergencies had widened the experience and interest of home economics specialists and home demonstration agents. Many home agents supervised the agricultural program in a county while the agricultural agent position was vacant. County program planning received a new impetus because of new problems and opportunities.

Home Demonstration Units were the organized groups of homemakers who, with their officers and project leaders, helped to plan and carry out the county program in home economics. The number of units and their membership are given in this table for the year 1951:

County	Number of: Units	Number of: Members	County	Number of: Units	Number of: Members
Allen	26	490	Cherokee	26	465
Anderson	23	398	Cheyenne	10	163
Atchison	30	525	Clark	11	230
Barber	14	245	Clay	30	501
Barton	43	775	Cloud	21	341
Bourbon	19	485	Coffey	17	318
Brown	23	440	Comanche	14	303
Butler	45	1040	Cowley	31	591
Chase	17	308	Crawford	25	524
Chautauqua	15	232	Decatur	11	267

Dickinson	34	743
Doniphan	22	437
Douglas	31	661
Edwards	16	343
Elk	15	285
*Ellis	8	107
Ellsworth	24	405
Finney	17	365
Ford	30	629
Franklin	38	728
Geary	15	307
Gove	00	000
Graham	24	302
Grant	8	131
Gray	10	165
Greeley	11	206
Greenwood	23	444
Hamilton	6	116
Harper	21	456
Harvey	25	580
Haskell	6	107
Hodgeman	12	210
Jackson	14	253
Jefferson	29	505
*Jewell	15	236
Johnson	24	674
Kearny	9	149
Kingman	11	387
Kiowa	15	273
Labette	27	569
Lane	8	19[illegible]
Leavenworth	21	476
Lincoln	9	143
Linn	18	348
*Logan	6	112
Lyon	39	781
McPherson	29	575
Marion	22	404
Marshall	27	437
Meade	14	266
Miami	35	727
*Mitchell	19	379
Montgomery	37	826
Morris	22	405
Morton	3	77

Nemaha	19	266
Neosho	25	725
Ness	12	220
Norton	22	338
Osage	37	663
Osborne	16	249
Ottawa	19	270
Pawnee	20	377
Phillips	8	159
Pottawatomie	18	364
Pratt	17	422
Rawlins	17	273
Reno	43	1285
Republic	20	360
Rice	30	560
Riley	20	392
Rooks	18	288
Rush	17	341
Russell	16	319
Saline	22	432
Scott	11	248
Sedgwick	52	1808
Seward	7	130
Shawnee	40	1000
Sheridan 8	8	118
Sherman	15	311
Smith	14	254
Stafford 26	469	469
*Stanton	7	125
Stevens	8	149
Sumner	31	640
Thomas	14	269
Trego	00	000
Wabaunsee	13	210
Wallace	10	175
Washington	15	245
Wichita	6	107
Wilson	26	466
Woodson	14	210
Wyandotte	29	685

*Non-Home Demonstration Agent County

Totals	2062	41,486

The total number of units in 1963 was 2,156 and the total membership was 36,401. Special interest groups in 1963 numbered 673 with 33,477 homemakers participating in their meetings. Home economics agents also assisted 297 non-extension groups with 13,726 homemakers participating. Extension also trained 776 leaders in non-extension groups during 1963.

Following World War II the situation had developed wherein not all of the members of a home demonstration unit were interested in the entire program which a unit may have planned, or conversely, some members were interested in doing more intensified work in certain projects such as tailoring, furniture refinishing, etc, To provide assistance for the more specialized interests, groups known as "Special Interest" groups were organized and given special assistance in their line of work.

Later, in the mid 1950's, public meetings and demonstrations were organized and presented in order to give non-home demonstration unit members greater opportunity to gain information in special lines or work such as nutrition, health, consumer information, etc.

Agent Training

A satisfactory agent-training program was always difficult to maintain because of the variation in the finances available from year to year, and, secondly, oftentimes a shortage of young women interested in the work.

The least training program was to place a new appointee in a county with an experienced successful agent for a few weeks. By observation, questions and special instruction by the trainer agents, the trainee was able to obtain some help in her understanding of her new responsibilities as an agent. By 1958, or thereabouts, a carefully organized training program had been developed. That training program is reviewed in the section of this history dealing with the Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training.

In-Service training has been provided largely by the district supervisors and specialists in district or state-wide meetings prior to the plans made by the Training Committee and the Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training. Regional summer schools were started in 1937, one in each Extension administrative region. Kansas agents participated, usually, in the regional school at Fort Collins, Colorado, or the one at Madison, Wisconsin. A few attended at Cornell University, Later, about 1960, "winter schools" were established at Arizona State University at Tucson and in Georgia. Those regional summer and winter schools have provided the inspiration and opportunity for many agents to use their sabbatical leave privileges and obtain advanced training and degrees in extension education. At the same time, the Coordinator of Extension Studies determined from the agents the areas in which they desired training and the district agents and specialists organized training programs to provide the agents with the training desired. Such training, since most of it was given out of the agents' counties, was limited to 14 or 15 days per year.

The provision for Junior Assistants was another method of providing training for persons who had indicated an interest in home demonstration agent work. Junior assistants were employed for two or three months during the summer between the student's junior and senior year. Such employment provided a second and third advantage; the student was able to make a firm decision about her interest in Extension, and the supervisor and trainer agents were able to evaluate the student and determine her acceptability as a home demonstration agent. That plan, junior assistants, has continued through the years with the number being so employed varying with the finances available and the number of students interested.

Vacancies in home demonstration agent positions were a serious problem of the supervisors from the period of World War II until the early 1960's by which time the salaries had improved sufficiently to maintain career agents and to attract home economists from other kinds of employment. In the annual report for 1953, this paragraph is taken:

> "Vacancies occurred in more than half of the counties during the year. It was possible to make replacements immediately in some of the counties. Forty-six counties had vacancies ranging from two weeks (in the case of Grant County) to the entire year. In 34 counties the position was vacant from two weeks to six months; in nine counties, from six to nine months; and in three counties, more than nine months."

The annual report for 1960 indicates the problem is continued. The report stated:

> "There are 115 home economics agent and assistant agent positions. During the year, 41 counties had been vacant or had a change in agents. As of November 30, 1960, six counties have been vacant over a year. Nineteen positions were vacant December 1, 1959. Twenty-four were filled during the year. Eighteen are vacant on November 30, 1960."
>
> "Twenty-two agents have served more than ten years. All counties have appropriations for home economics agents although one agent serves both Gove and Logan Counties. Appropriations have been made for an agent in each county in 1961."

Salaries

The salaries for county home economics agents have gradually increased with the economy of the time and a greater appreciation for the service rendered by the agents. The following table gives the changes from 1947 to 1963 as stated in the annual reports for those years:

Date	Agent	High	Low	Average
11-30-47	County HEA	$3720	$2400	$2730
9- 1-63	County HEA	8100	4900	5991
	Ass't. HEA	6750	4800	5753

On September 1, 1963, 23 county home economics agents had salaries ranging from $6000 to $6499; 17 from $6500 to $6999; and nine with salaries over $7000.

Standard of Excellence

In 1937, a Standard of Excellence was designed as a means to encourage the officers of the home demonstration units to build their programs to a high degree of excellence in self improvement, home improvement, family living, and community betterment. The standards were developed by a committee composed of county home economics advisory committee members and approved by the Kansas Home Economics Advisory Council. Only fifteen units were awarded the Standard of Excellence for 1937. In 1941, 247 units received the award. The Kansas Home Demonstration Council later took over the responsibility for the Standard of Excellence and the number of awards made each year was not recorded in the extension reports.

Program Development

The planning of county extension programs received much impetus with the beginning of the Balanced Farming and Family Living program established in 1945. A special effort was made in the Balanced Farming program to help a family to plan a program for their farm and family activities. Out of that endeavor grew a fuller realization that the county extension program should be more carefully planned with the people. In the 1953 annual report of the State Home Demonstration Leader, this statement is made:

> "Agents in Kansas are given supervisory assistance and training to plan programs based upon family needs and to develop Balanced Farming and Family Living. The Kansas law (effective January 1, 1952) governing the Agricultural Extension program in the several counties delegated the responsibility of the program to the 'County Agricultural Council'. Project Committees are used in the county to advise with the Council regarding problems and needs of families within the county. This procedure is used to enlist and interest more lay people in the development of a program that will promote better living."

The program planning procedure was further advanced with the development of systematic methods for procuring factual data in regard to the farms, the homes and the families within a county. The analysis of the data secured by questionnaires became a greater task than anticipated. Leaders in the counties were trained to help with the summarization of the home economics questionnaires. The questionnaires were revised, after two or three years of use, and the number of items greatly reduced thus also reducing the work of summarization. The factual data collected proved to be excellent educational material as well as useful in program development. An overall plan for working with the counties on program development was devised wherein about one-fifth of the counties worked intensively each year on their program development work. In that manner the supervisors were able to give assistance in a more organized manner. A certain amount of difficulty was experienced however, in persuading specialists to give the specific assistance requested by a county as a result of their program development work.

The home economics report for 1955 listed these objectives:

1. A common understanding of the philosophy of program development by the state staff, county staff members, and the county home economics advisory committee members.

2. The development and use of improved methods in program determination.
3. The determination in each county of a home economics program for community betterment which is based on the state and county situation and the expressed needs and interests of the people and which includes objectives, methods, and priorities for execution of the program.
4. The extension of home economics extension work beyond home demonstration unit members into both rural and urban communities.

The program development effort in home economics was vigorously expedited until the position of Coordinator of Extension Program Development was filled in 1957 at which time extension program planning was modified to include all phases of the extension program, agriculture, home economics, and 4-H Club work. During the intervening years, the overall planning program has been operative in every county of the state. Written long-time programs developed with the people, revised as needed, have made the efforts of extension personnel more efficient and effective. The early attempts at program development, however, met with some resistance by specialists and county extension agents who desired to emphasize favorite project work. Furthermore, specialists found themselves with requests for assistance not previously considered therefore no materials prepared to give to the people. A few years of experience brought changed attitudes when the people expressed satisfaction with assistance received as a result of their program development work.

The annual report for 1961 stated:

> "Twenty-five county long-time plans are filed in the State Home Economics Office."
>
> "Home economics agents have assumed increased leadership in developing planning procedures and in assisting Agricultural Extension Councils to realize planning of programs is their important responsibility..... Program development has become a concern of home economics advisory committee members in more counties throughout the year rather than a very short period of time designated as program planning time."

Program development procedures also served as a means of evaluating county extension programs. The factual data collected indicated not only unsatisfactory situations and opportunities for programming, but the data also revealed the progress being made with program efforts.

Urban Area Home Economics Programs

During the 1940's, home economics programs in urban areas developed greatly perhaps because of two situations; (1) the extension of electric power lines to almost every Kansas farm home thus providing opportunity for every convenience possessed by the city dweller, and (2) the movement of many farm families into the cities during World War II. Those situations brought about a change in the home economics program as developed by the rural leaders to a point of no difference between the interests in homemaking on the part of rural or urban women. Furthermore, the rural families who moved to urban areas took with them their interest in Extension programs and continued to ask for participation and assistance, and also told their new city neighbors about the Extension program. As a result many urban families began to ask for the opportunity for participation in the home economics and 4-H club programs particularly. Program planning experiences revealed that no differences existed between the interests and needs of the urban and rural homemakers.

National Home Demonstration Week

National Home Demonstration Week was first mentioned in the annual report for 1949 in which a copy of the program for a district meeting was included in the Exhibit Section without further comment. In the 1951 report, however, the following quotations were included:

> "Values resulting from National Home Demonstration Week as reported by agents:
>
> "My observation has been that the main value resulting from National Home Demonstration Week is in making the public aware of the programs, and thus stimulating interest in it. It also serves to strengthen the organization by helping those participating to gain pride through a review of their accomplishments.
>
> "National Home Demonstration Week brings to the people the possibilities of an educational program based upon the needs and desires of the people themselves. It is broadening the homemaker's horizon for happier family living.
>
> "Meetings help members realize that their efforts when combined with other groups over Kansas are a force which has national and international results.
>
> "Meetings are inspirational, members seemed to realize more of the vastness of the home demonstration organization, and the type of work being done."

During the first week of May, 1951, 14 district meetings were attended by 6,850 homemakers; 40 editorials appeared in county and local newspapers; 288 news stories appeared in the papers; three special editions were devoted to the home demonstration program; and 29 radio programs were devoted to the activity. In 1954, 15 district meetings were attended by 10,773 homemakers.

The 1960 annual report was the last one in which National Home Demonstration Week was mentioned although the activity has been continued each year. The following paragraphs are quoted from the 1960 report:

> "A better understanding of home demonstration work by the public and gain in home demonstration unit membership are some of the most important values resulting from the fifteenth observance of National Home Demonstration Week in Kansas.

"Over 10,000 home demonstration unit members and guests attended the twenty-three district meetings held in Kansas during National Home Demonstration Week. Over 20,000 non-unit members were reached by the extension program during the week. All counties in Kansas actively promoted National Home Demonstration Week.

"Eight new home demonstration units with an enrollment of 304 members were organized in Kansas during National Home Demonstration Week. A total of 149 radio programs and 19 television presentations featuring the Week were presented in Kansas. Almost 700 newspaper and magazine items were published promoting National Home Demonstration Week. Six hundred and sixty-five exhibits were set up over the state. Nearly three hundred special county-wide and community meetings were held.

"Local leaders shared the responsibilities for planning and carrying out activities connected with the Week. One homemaker summed up the feelings of thousands of home demonstration unit members in Kansas, when she commented, 'It's an up-lift to feel yourself a part of such a large group of women who work for the same objectives'.

"Home Demonstration work achievements do not end with National Home Demonstration Week, but they continue throughout the year. Plans were made to follow-up the Week's promotions through county-wide meetings, special interest workshops and fair booths into the fall of the year."

Home Economics Days

Home Economics Days were organized for 1958 after the Farm and Home Week program was conducted for the last time in 1957. The Home Economics Days has been a two-day program organized by the College of Home Economics and the Department of Extension Home Economics and conducted during the week between the two university semesters, usually the last day or two of January or the first day or two of February. The programs have been well attended, usually approximately 1,000 homemakers from all parts of the state. The progrmm each year was organized in sections with classes repeated in order that all who desired could attend each class. Room space for the classes was a handicap.

The Sears Roebuck Foundation established a policy of being host to a dinner honoring Rural Leadership. The invited guests included one representative of the Home Economics Advisory Committee of each county, the County Home Economics Agents, officers of the Kansas Home Demonstration Council, Home Economics Specialists and Supervisors, the Dean of the College of Home Economics, the Dean of Women, the Director of Extension, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, and the President of the University. Invitations to the "Sears Dinner" were coveted by every woman attending the Home Economics Days program each year.

Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council

The Kansas Home Demonstration Advisory Council, composed of all members of home demonstration units, held its annual meetings during the Home Economics Days. Each year the Council has also conducted a "work and planning" meeting for state and county chairmen at which time plans are made for special program activities and projects. The Council, for example, took the lead in raising approximately $100,000 which, added to some state dormitory funds, made the construction of Smurthwaite House possible. The 1960 report stated that the workshop held that year was the ninth and was held June 15 to 17 on the University campus with 129 homemakers from 56 counties attending. Projects on which special plans were developed included Health, Safety, Civil Defense, Family Living, International Relations and Readings, and a followup of the White House Conference on Youth.

The Home Economics Projects, by their numbers, follow:

19 - Foods and Nutrition
20 - Clothing
22 - Health
23 - Home Management
27 - Home Furnishings
31 - Recreation
34 - Family Life
37 - Consumer Information

THE HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION PROJECTS

Foods and Nutrition

"Nutrition as Part of 4-H Work in Kansas"

Historical Statement written by Miss Ellen M. Batchelor

The National Situation: Seaman S. Knapp started first demonstrations as an educational technique on the Porter farm at Terrell, Texas, in 1903. He organized Boys Corn Clubs in Mississippi in 1907 and in Alabama in 1908. From these developed calf clubs, potato clubs and pig clubs.

A. B. Graham organized the first Boys and Girls Club in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, January 15, 1902. He later went to the United States Department of Agriculture to assist in the federal Boys' and Girls' Club Work. O. J Kern of Rockford, Illinois, organized the next Boys' and Girls' Club February 22, 1902.

A Miss Cormer, a young teacher of a country school in South Carolina, organized the first Girls' Club in the spring of 1910 for the purpose of growing their own tomatoes. In three years, 30,000 girls were enrolled in 14 different states and a new profession was created - The Home Demonstration Agent.

The study of nutrition, dietetics, home management and sanitation was stimulated. Likewise was the invention and improvement of household conveniences - home canners, pressure cookers, fireless cookers, kitchen cabinets, and the hunt for labor-saving, time-saving, step-saving devices which have made the American kitchen the envy of housewives everywhere.

Mothers of girls were caught in their daughters' gardening and canning undertakings. Egg grading was demonstrated, egg selling associations were started. Special touches in fine butter making and bread baking were next in order.

In Kansas: Otis E. Hall was appointed Boys' and Girls' Club Leader on September 1, 1914, and began the organization of Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs in Kansas.

L. C. Williams was appointed Assistant State Boys' and Girls' Club Leader on September 1, 1917. These two men worked together organizing project clubs for boys and girls of this state. The girls had sewing clubs, garden clubs, and baking clubs as well as the famous Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs. The first of the Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs in Kansas was organized in the Glenwood Community on the county line between Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties with Mrs. J. M. Timmons as president. The club was in existence in 1916. Soon the girls' club work was as varied, as welcome and as useful as the demonstration work for boys and men had become.

In 1920, Miss Gertrude Warren (Federal Extension Service) argued with other federal employees for "4-H Clubs" as a distinctive group while others wanted "Junior Extension Clubs". By 1924 the work had officially acquired the name "4-H Club Work" by which it has since been known throughout the world.

In Wyandotte County Girls' Bread Clubs had been making war bread since 1917-1918 in Bethel and White Church communities 1/.

In 1919 Bread Clubs were working in Anderson, Cherokee, Marshall, Meade and Seward Counties. Mother-Daughter Canning Clubs were functioning in practically all home demonstration agent counties 2/. There were such agents in Anderson, Atchison, Chase, Cherokee, Lyon, McPherson, Marshall, Meade, Morris, Nemaha, Ness, Riley, Seward, Shawnee, Stevens, Washington and Wyandotte Counties. The Mother-Daughter Canning Club at Glenwood in Leavenworth and Wyandotte Counties was still very much alive 1/.

In Kansas City (Kansas) in 1919, Miss Gertrude Warren (Federal Extension Service) speaking at a National conference, emphasized the great cry was for the Canning Club, but the need was for a broader home economics program 3/. She suggested clothing conservation - garment making as a possibility.

Committees were appointed to prepare outlines for garment making, cooking and bread clubs - these outlines to be offered to all states for their acceptance, rejection, or revision. These and other homemaking activities had been conducted before in various regions. Miss Warren's idea was to make the experience of the few available to the many.

In working up their outlines, the committee followed certain criteria. The work should last throughout the year rather than coincide with the school year. Two and three-year programs should be devised. No work should be planned beyond the ability of the girl to achieve. As far as possible, the tangible end result of any project should be a practical, useful article.

These leaders wisely decided that the program should be planned to please the girl, even though this might mean sacrificing completeness and logical order. In other words, the objective was not a thoroughgoing course in sewing or the art of baking, but rather a project or activity that would allow the girl to produce something useful in a relatively short time.

This type of thinking marked the difference between a voluntary program that must win the girl, and a school program that can compel work.

These committees of state leaders in girls' work did not disband after the Kansas City conference, but under Miss Warren's leadership continued to function in the years that followed.

In 1920, Atchison County had a Girls' Sewing Club at work, centering around Arlington, Kansas 1/.

In 1922, Mother-Daughter Clubs were reported in Atchison, Leavenworth, McPherson, Marshall and Shawnee Counties. Miss Batchelor was certain some were working in Jefferson County.

References:

1/ Ellen M. Batchelor's diary
2/ Home Demonstration Leader's annual report for 1919, page 54
3/ "The 4-H Club Story", page 166

Food for Health was the primary emphasis given to the nutrition project during the period following World War II. Planning of all meals but with primary attention to breakfast was included in the program. Basic nutrition was developed into a three or four-year program in order to thoroughly cover the subject matter being used. Such as, food values, and calorie counting. A survey in Barton County in 1951 indicated that more milk, eggs, and vegetables were being used in the diets of the people. Low consumption of milk was very commonly noted among both children and adults. In 1954, attention was started on food for the aged. Diets for over-weight persons was emphasized with some counties conducting weight-reducing contests. In 1954, the Basic Seven was used widely as a basis for meal planning.

School Lunches have been given attention since the first effort to improve the lunches of the school children by providing one hot dish and opportunity to warm other dishes brought from home. That activity developed into a complete lunch prepared by employed help for all children in a school. In 1950, the annual report of the nutrition specialists stated that 132 schools were serving lunches to 72,159 children. That number increased to 817 schools serving 87,036 in 1952 and 1,096 schools serving over 125,000 children in 1956. Extension nutrition specialists organized and conducted training schools for cooks and managers of school lunch programs, the first being mentioned in the 1950 annual report. In 1952, a three-day school was conducted for cooks and managers. In 1954, 40 one-day schools were conducted throughout the state. In 1956, a three-day school was conducted at Kansas State University with the emphasis on preparation of vegetables for the 230 persons attending. In one-day schools over the state, 1,644 other persons participated. Apparently by 1957, the school lunch training program had been transferred to the resident department of Institutional Management.

Food Preservation was given much emphasis during the years following World War II as garden crops were produced in abundance and a desire existed to provide food for the family at a low cost. The annual report for 1949 stated that in 71 counties reporting, 3,216 quarts of food were canned during the year. In the same year, the reports indicated an increasing interest in freezing meat. Commercial food lockers had become common in many communities. The 1952 report stated that demonstrations were conducted over the state on the cutting and preparation of meat for the freezer. Home freezers were just becoming available. Homemakers were finding that freezing a greater variety of foods was practical and provided a ready supply of food for use in emergencies. By 1952, canning had decreased to a substantial extent yielding to freezing. In 1953, special training schools were conducted to give home demonstration agents instruction in freezing foods of all kinds including baked food. Pressure cooker gauge testers were owned by 74 counties.

New Kitchen Equipment was given emphasis during the late 1940's and early 1950's. As copper and other materials to build electrical power lines became available in quantity after World War II, electricity from power lines was made available to almost every Kansas farm home. Power line electricity provided opportunity for farm homes to install systems with water under pressure, electric ranges and refrigerators, food freezers, and numerous small electrical appliances. Homemakers were given instruction in selection and buying such equipment and proper care for efficient use. The use of a broiler for the preparation of food was a new cooking technique in which homemakers were interested and for which extension specialists gave instruction during the early 1950's.

Food Buying information and suggestion became a part of the instruction given by the Foods and Nutrition specialists and continued until the Consumer Information project was established in 1952. Leaders were trained in the value of the various meat cuts and how to prepare the cheaper cuts. The importance of reading the labels on packaged goods was emphasized. Instruction was given in the specifications for the existing egg grades in order that egg buying could be done wisely.

Other interests during the 1950's included baking methods for home-made bread, master mixes as time-savers, out-door meals, and buffet service. In 1949, 11,066 4-H Club members were enrolled in the foods project; in 1963 that number was 16,204. During 1963, county extension agents devoted 2,362 days to food preparation and selection, 674 days to food preservation, and 1,179 days to nutrition as such.

Clothing

Early Development

For many years before the turn of the century, Kansas State Agricultural College faculty members were assisting with the thriving Farmers' Institute programs. The College newspaper, The Industrialist, in the issue for October 29, 1887, carred an editorial entitled "Are Sewing Classes Needed?" and written by Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie who occupied the chair of Domestic Science from 1882 to 1897. The editorial read:

> "The larger proportion of clothing worn by the women of our country gives indisputable evidence that its makers don't know how to sew. The numberless ill-fitting garments, the uneven seams, the puckered armseyes, the uneven ruffles, the waists askew, the torn button-holes, the pinned-on buttons, and pinned-up draperies - all these are to be seen in every crowd and on the streets of every city. It is not possible that the owners and wearers of such dresses really know how to sew."

Other editorials on the subject of reasons for teaching sewing and on materials from which buttons are made appeared from time to time. No article appeared which gave definite information on sewing processes such as did appear on the subjects of cheese making and the value of the various foods.

Mrs. Kedzie and Mrs. Winchip appeared on Farmers' Institute programs in 1885 and 1886 but no titles of their talks were recorded. It is assumed that, in addition to talks in the Domestic Science field, the ladies judged fancy work and food exhibits prepared by the women and girls. Not until 1908 and 1909 did a home economics program as such appear on a Farmer's Institute program. In those years, 47 girls attended for the first time the first home economics programs presented in connection with the State Farmers' Institute. At that time sewing and cooking were taught in the College laboratories.

In 1909, Miss Frances L. Brown was the first Extension specialist employed for home economics. During 1909 and 1910, Miss Brown and a few regular faculty members gave lectures and demonstration at movable schools held in April, May and September; at Farmers' Institutes during the winter months; and before teachers' institutues and chautauquas during the summer months. That general work continued several years.

The first indication of a clothing specialist being employed was the appointment of Miss Winifred Fortney as Specialist in "Domestic Art", on September 1, 1915. The records reveal that special schools in dressmaking were given on request, two weeks in length, during 1915 and 1916. During the years of World War I, most emphasis was placed on foods and nutrition and the records are vague on clothing programs during those years.

By 1919, the reports included reference to schools devoted to clothing construction and the schools were mentioned as "a highly specialized form of special work designed to meet a particular need." Miss Brown was quoted as saying, "Most of the women in Kansas are able to make the simple dresses such as are made in the one-week schools, but many feel the need of instruction on making more complicated wool and silk garments." Two-week schools were then organized to meet the needs of the women.

During the time for county and state fairs, the specialist devoted a large amount of time judging exhibits. That time was considered justified as large numbers of people attended the fairs and the specialist had a fine opportunity to discuss clothing standards with those who were interested.

On April 1, 1921, Miss Maude Finley was employed as a specialist for millinery work. During the next year, leaders were trained in millinery work in ten counties. An attendance of 3,725 women in 258 different meetings took advantage of the new work. Goals in clothing and other home economics projects were established. For clothing the goal was - "to enable women to do a better grade of home sewing by teaching them to make dress forms, to alter patterns, to make construction processess, and to select clothing."

In 1925, the clothing project was revised to a three-year course of instruction. The first year included foundation garments; the second, correct combinations of principles; and the third, clothing standards. About the same time, the construction of children's clothing was added and carried to young homemakers by local leaders in Cloud, Jackson, Wyandotte, Franklin, Montgomery, Cherokee, Reno, Sedgwick, Clay, Lincoln, Atchison and Rice Counties. That work eventually led to a well organized project in clothing for 4-H Club girls. During 1925, the clothing specialist, for the first time, gave a series of six radio talks on textiles. During the same period of time, the local leaders, realizing the personal benefit derived for their work as leaders, expressed willingness to spend more time in training classes in order that they could give the home demonstration unit members more thorough instruction.

By 1949, the clothing project had been organized into these subprojects:

A - Clothing Construction
B - Self Expression Through Dress
C - Care of Clothing
D - Buying Clothing

Clothing Construction interest was high during the 1940's. In 1949 58 counties reported 16,362 women participating. That number rose to 23,000 in 1950. The high prices of the period stimulated interest in construction. In 1952, plaid fabrics were receiving special attention and tailoring training was given with 41 counties reporting 1172 women making 3,725 garments with a saving of $112,050. Sewing equipment and its care was taught to 922 women. In 1953, the use of "pattern shells" (waists made of sanfordized percale) was developed in Douglas County by the specialist and home agent. In 1954, the following accomplishments were reported:

6 counties made pattern shells for use as tools in selection of commercial patterns and pattern alteration

3,207 homemakers and girls used pattern shells
8,042 homemakers adopted practices in pattern alteration
22,163 homemakers adopted the methods given in the demonstration, "Easy Way To Sew"
28,988 garments made by the Easy Way To Sew methods
1,196 women were instructed in cleaning sewing machines
827 sewing machines were reported as cleaned
741 women learned to use all sewing machine attachments
3,185 women made tailored suits and coats
246 homemakers reported remodeling 1,346 garments

In 1955, homemakers using the sewing aids as demonstrated in the Easy Way To Sew were:

3,928	pressing equipment
3,928	marking devices
1,737	small measuring gauge
694	wrist pincushion
453	small tolls and gadgets
331	cording and zipper foot

Homemakers who were not members of the home demonstration units began asking for help in the clothing field. Department stores offered their facilities and merchandise to demonstrate clothing selection by using different types of dresses (misses, junior, half sizes, etc.). In 1956, reports stated that 3,037 women did tailoring, making 766 suits, 748 coats, and 927 other articles. In Sedgwick County, hat making was revived (inactive since 1922) with 143 leaders being trained. The man-made fibers, now being quite numerous (1957), commanded attention in the problems involved in using them in clothing construction. Training for agents and leaders in tailoring was modified to three three-day sessions with three or more days intervening between the training sessions in order that the participants could complete the construction work in progress.

In 1958, training was given in machine mending by the stitched patch, reweave patch, machine darning, rantering stitch, inset patch, hemmed patch, and press-on patches. Some advanced clothing construction techniques were demonstrated by the specialists in 1959. They included:

1. Construction of straight and rounded collars with interfacing
2. Interfacing a blouse or dress front
3. Joining the collar and blouse with facing and interfacing
4. The application of a fitted facing with an interfacing
5. The application of a single bias facing
6. The application of a double bias facing and binding
7. The use of short machine stitching to reinforce sharp angles to be slashed

Interest in tailoring continued with a special five-day training school held in Rice County in 1961 for 16 county home economics agents. A three-day training school for 22 county home economics agents was conducted in Justin Hall on the University Campus in 1961.

"Clothes For Free and Easy Motion" was designed for use by the physically handicapped. Demonstrations and training was given to 140 persons in four sections during 1961. Participants included County Welfare Directors and others. who had responsibilities with handicapped persons in addition to extension home economists in clothing work and county home economics agents.

Self Expression Through Dress received unusual attention through the years since the early 1950's. In 1949, 21 counties reported 11,412 families participating in the program of demonstrations and training. In 1952, 5,242 women and girls were assisted with self-analysis in the selection of their clothing. Another feature was training in grooming, the use of accessories, and wardrobe selection. In 1954 the number of homemakers adopting and using the various practices in this phase of clothing work were:

12,125	adopted principles taught in grooming and personal appearance
3,411	applied principles taught in planning and selection of a wardrobe
9,325	adopted the principles in planning and selection of accessories
4,317	adopted principles taught in grooming routine
4,285	used the principles taught in analyzing face shape for make-up and hair style
2,946	used the information presented for planning becoming colors for the wardrobe
3,393	adopted the principles taught for improving choice of line and design for wearing apparel
1,933	used the principles taught in deciding personality and figure types in the selection of clothing

Surveys were made among homemakers to determine their needs and the satisfactions being gained from the extension clothing program. In 1959, in the Northeast Extension district, a rather extensive survey produced much data of value in program planning, not only for clothing but for all projects. The clothing program in the northeast district especially was planned around the needs revealed by the survey.

Further assistance was provided by the clothing specialists in 1961 when two sets of slides were prepared on basic art principles and lines for the wardrobe. Those sets of slides were available for county home economics agents to use in training sessions held with adult and 4-H Club leaders.

Care of Clothing received attention in varying degrees through the years dependent at times upon the economics situation of families. Training in this area included care of fabrics, especially the newer fabrics, mending and cleaning. Mending by machine methods included the stitched patch, reweave patch, machine darning, rantering stitch, inset patch, hemmed patch, and press-on patches. The reports for 1954 and 1955 include these records of the number of homemakers adopting care of clothing practices:

827	sewing machines cleaned and adjusted
1,740	quick overall patch
597	reweave patch
1,466	machine darning
237	rantering stitch
214	knitted items

Cleaning and care of the new fabrics were studied as each new fabric came on the market.

Buying Clothing was instituted as a part of the clothing project in the years following World War II when prices were comparatively high and the newer materials made economical buying more difficult. Training was first given in a study of the labels on clothing. Federal legislation required "truth in labeling" but each individual needed to understand the information on the label. Buymanship of clothing included children's clothing, ready-to-wear dresses, and foundation garments. Assistance was given to 30,522 homemakers during the year 1956. Later attention was also given to buying shoes, foundation garments, hose, drapery fabrics, and upholstery materials.

The 4-H Club Clothing Project received attention of the clothing specialist from the beginning of the clothing project. Clothing construction was the important phase during the earlier years of 4-H Club work but later all other phases of the clothing project were extended to the 4-H Club program. In 1949, each Kansas county had enrollments in the 4-H clothing project, the total number being 10,675. At the State Fair, 1,406 clothing items were exhibited in 1949. That number has increased through the years to the extent that space for the exhibits has been a major problem. In 1950, the county reports summarized give $90,044 as the amount the 4-H girls saved in their clothing work. The county and state Style Revues have grown out of the clothing program among 4-H Club members, both girls and boys.

Schools to provide training in judging clothing have been conducted for 4-H leaders and girls to give them information on an evaluation of the different clothing construction techniques. In 1954, the J. C. Penney Company provided the service of two home economists to train county home economics agents in a new program of techniques, "Easy Way To Sew". The Penney Company also furnished 46,000 copies of a booklet on clothing construction methods.

In 1956, Miss Barbara David of Winfield, was one of twelve National Clothing Award winners.

Health

Early Development

The Health Project was established in 1917 as a part of the development of President Anderson's long-time project for better living in farm homes, and his plan to lighten women's labor, making farm life pleasant and attractive as well as profitable. Only four specialists have worked in the project. They are:

Eula B. Butzerin	1917-1918
Laura I. Winter	1918-1919
W. Pearl Martin	1919-1946
Martha Brill	1946 to Present (1964)

The Health Project was first designated as Home Nursing. In 1924, the name was changed to Home Health and Sanitation, and, in 1953, the name was changed to Health.

The methods for reaching people with the project used by the first specialists were to meet the farm women of a community in a home centrally located and spend the day discussing their most pressing needs in health. As much teaching as time would permit was given to the subjects of disease, its cause, care of children in sickness, and first aid in case of accidents. In 1917, Miss Butzerin followed the College chautauqua program for seven weeks. When the chautauqua circuit was completed, the specialist participated in Extension classes, institutes, fairs and other events where large numbers of people gathered. Health interest was high during the World War I period.

Mrs. Winter was scheduled to work ten days in a county and the lessons were planned in a series of five each. She also attended institutes and gave lessons in home nursing to a group of home economics seniors on the campus. Owing to the extreme importance of thorough knowledge and absolute accuracy in dealing with medicines and with life and death situations, the use of local or district leaders was deferred until 1923 at which time sanitation was added as a phase of the health project. Work in parental education and child welfare was added in 1933.

Pre-school Child Health Conferences were started in 1922. Because doctors were working overtime on their own practices and, further, some doctors did not approve of free clinics, medical aid was difficult to secure for the conferences. However, cooperation with the State Board of Health and an occasional doctor made the County Pre-school Child Health Conferences possible. For example, in Ness County, in 1922, the health specialist had the cooperation of the nutrition specialist, Luella Sherman, and Dr. Mabelle True from the State Board of Health. That group found it impossible to weigh, measure and examine all children brought to the conference. It became necessary to limit examinations to children under five years of age. By the end of the week in Ness County, ten conferences had been held, eleven communities had been visited, 858 persons had viewed the films "Out of the Shadows" and "The Four M's in Milk", 24 talks had been given, 149 children had been examined and conferences had been held with more than 100 parents. The conferences revealed that few children had sufficient milk. Poor posture, protruding shoulder blades, unbrushed teeth, cavities in teeth, and enlarged tonsils were found. Mothers lacked knowledge of how to properly clothe children and had no regular bedtime for them. Similar conferences were held in Sedgwick in 1922 and 1923 with similar results to those found in Ness County and with 254 children examined. The conferences were continued until 1939 at which time they were discontinued by the extension specialists as other organizations such as Parent Teacher Associations and others had taken the responsibility for sponsoring them in cooperation with the State Board of Health.

Health Clubs For Girls were initiated by Miss W. Pearl Martin, Health Specialist, in 1922 in Walnut, Crawford County. Interest spread rapidly to other counties and seven other clubs were organized. The objectives in that activity were for the girls to improve their health and food habits in a specified time. The girls were given breathing exercises and exercises to improve their posture. Health charts were provided by the specialist on which the girls could record their improvement. Domestic Science teachers in high schools and school nurses helped with the program. By the end of 1923, clubs had been organized in Crawford, Clay, Jefferson, Linn and Wyandotte Counties. At that time the clubs were transferred to the 4-H Club Department for direction and supervision.

Mothers Vacation Camps were started about 1925 with one in Rice County but organized by the women in Reno County under the leadership of Miss Maude Finley, Millinery Specialist, and Miss Edith Holmberg, Home Demonstration Agent in Reno County. The three-day program consisted of tie-dying and making of handkerchiefs, book reviews, flag etiquette, singing, games, campfire periods, readings, story telling, posture and first aid, hikes, and music appreciation. The last day was "reception day" for the husbands and children. The idea of Mothers' Camps spread. By 1937, 31 counties conducted the Mothers Camps with 486 women participating. One fine results was a stimulation for farm families to take planned vacations when time and money were available.

Play Days for rural women originated in Sedgwick County. In 1931, the health specialist had finished a training meeting at the W. M. Reece farm home.

At the close of the meeting the specialist remarked to Mrs. Reece, "This would be an ideal place for a play day on the first of May next year." Mrs. Reece extended an invitation and the following year, 1932, a county-wide meeting in Home Health, Sanitation and Recreation with leaders from six surrounding counties was held at the Reece farm home.

Home-made Showers were one of the outstanding campaigns for sanitation in 1932. A bucket or barrell was mounted in a frame or tree and a small hose with spray nozzle attached. At harvest time and during the summer months the men on the farm realized the value of this device. Many counties reported more than 100 showers made and used.

Backyard Cleanup Campaigns began in Jefferson County in 1922. The purpose was the eradication of filth in all its varying forms - destroying the breeding places of flies, mosquitos, rodents and other vermin. Tin cans were taken away and outbuildings were put in order and purified. Landscaping of front and back yards resulted from the campaign. The effect of the cleanup campaigns has carried through the years.

Health Contests in 4-H Club Work were an outgrowth of the first health clubs organized by the Health Specialist and later turned over to the 4-H Club Department. Health contests were usually conducted on a county basis with the cooperation of doctors, school or county nurses, and the Extension agents. Miss Gladys Vander Stelt from Wakefield, Clay County, was the first member of a Health Club to be recognized as a state winner in the health contest. The home demonstration agent in Clay County made the following statement in her annual report for 1924:

> "The health club organized at Wakefield is progressing nicely. The work has been extended to grade school pupils. The children of the various grades are weighed and measured once each week. The leader gives the children talks on food and health habits.
>
> "Gladys Vander Stelt, a member of the health club won first place in the health contest held at the 4-H Roundup at Manhattan. Gladys scored 99.2 percent. She will be given a trip to Chicago to the International Livestock Exposition and will represent Kansas in the national health contest at that time."

Health contests have continued through the years and have been an important factor in improved health among 4-H Club members particularly.

Twenty Years as a Health Specialist - In 1939, Miss W. Pearl Martin made the following statement in her report:

> "Looking back over twenty years of health work in the Extension Service, the specialist has conducted some phase of health work on 101 counties of Kansas. She has witnessed the inception and growth of its various phases and is most impressed by the quality of the human element in this work. The honest belief of farm men and women in American ideals and the persistent effort of those men and women to make life better in all possible ways for themselves, their children, and their neighbors, lead inevitably to an optimistic outlook for the future. Perhaps the summing up of the situation may be best expressed by a remark of a farm man recently, 'It is not yet possible for you to know the extent of your teachings in health work, but like the fine penetrating dust of our dust storms of the west, the influence of your work goes on and on - sifting to places and communities - reaching individuals who need help - of which you little dreamed.'"

Miss Martin retired in 1946 after serving the people of Kansas for twenty-seven years as a specialist in an important health program.

Public Health Units was one of the phases of a health program stressed by Miss Martha Brill when she became the Extension Health Specialist. Much lack of understanding prevailed but gradually the idea was adopted as an important measure in a health program. By 1950, 14 full-time health units had been established. One handicap was the shortage of trained personnel to be employed in that work. Gradually, however, most of the counties of Kansas have adopted a health unit plan using authority granted under special laws passed ty the state legislature.

Prevention of Disease became the objective of the Extension health program including the immunization for children as protection of such diseases as small pox, diptheria and measles (1949). Coupled with a program for children was the adult program in cancer control, tuberculosis tests. brucelosis tests, and infantile paralysis until the discovery of the Salk vaccine which proved to be almost 100 percent protection against the dreaded infantile paralysis. Coupled with these efforts was a program of instruction on how to meet the common emergencies in the home, the use of new medicines and new treatments available.

Health Insurance was endorsed as soon as available through Blue Cross and Blue Shield. County Farm Bureaus took the lead in making the health insurance program available to the members as a group and under group rates. The program has been well received and continued through the years as an important benefit to member of organizations sponsoring group memberships.

Medical Facilities were recognized as inadequate in surveys made in the late 1940's. The Federal Hill-Burton Act which provided funds as aid in the construction of hospitals became an important factor in the stimulation of hospital construction in many counties. A state law providing for county or community hospitals also became an important factor in construction of needed medical facilities. In 1951, 14 new rural hospitals were constructed in addition to 13 in urban areas and 16 additions to existing hospitals. Numerous communities, some by subscription, have built clinic facilities which have been rented to doctors, young doctors often, thus providing medical service not previously available without driving from 50 to 100 miles.

Home Care of the Sick received much attention in the early years of the Extension health program. Later, however, (1950 and later) home care became more for those children with contagious diseases and adults with chronic illness. Health insurance and increased hospital space permitted persons with other illnesses to receive care in hospitals.

Health Surveys were initiated in the late 1950's. In Lyon County a health survey involved all medical groups, the home demonstration unit members, 8,000 households which were interviewed by 400 cooperators. A survey in Linn county completed in 1957 was summarized and the results presented to the people of the county in a series of community meetings. Some of the actions developed as a result of the survey included: (1) the County Health Officer, Dr. Justus, screened 144 persons for diabetes at the county fair; (2) Dr. Justus also gave 800 smallpox, 800 triple vaccine immunizations, and 3,200 polio shots. People also became interested in taking training for First Aid.

The Great Plains Council made a health survey in 1955 that proved very helpful in providing factual data to be used in county health program planning. In 1960, the Great Plains Council Health Committee studied further the health situation in their area and considered procedures in these areas: (1) the aging population, (2) mental health programs, (3) Civil Defense and radiological health, (4) health screening, (5) farm safety, and (6) water pollution.

A Cancer Survey was conducted in Dickinson County in 1960. The County Cancer Society served as hostess on the days the examinations were to be made. Facilities were provided at Herrington and Abilene. After an extensive publicity program, 2,690 women took advantage of the testing program for cervical cancer. Doctors from the county, from the State Board of Health, and from the University of Kansas Medical Center worked in the program and were assisted by nurses from the State Board of Health, county nurses, and student nurses from the Salina hospitals. The expense of the clinic was borne by the State Board of Health. Only 90 cases were reported as suspicious. These were referred to the family doctor for further examination. That program led to interest in a diabetes and glaucoma screening program for 1961. The county Medical Association opposed the idea; therefore a clinic was not conducted. The doctors did favor a clinic for giving tetanus and polio shots. Shots for diptheria and whooping cough were also included later. The county health officer, the county health nurse, and a gray lady cooperated with two doctors from the State Board of Health in holding the clinics. Similar work was done in various counties over the state as interest and cooperation became evident.

Community Health Programs have been developed during the 1950's and later as a result of the interest developed in the Extension Health Program. Such community health programs included the organizatinn of Health Councils who devoted their efforts to the supply of safe milk, Grade A Milk; clean-up campaigns for the elimination of filth and breeding places for flies and mosquitoes, and the removal of the unsightly areas about towns and rural residences; safe water supplies; pre-school clinics for children for the purpose of discovering unnoticed ailments; and for the conducting of First Aid schools for the training of leaders for meeting emergencies. All such activities have been continued through the years.

Community health programs have been supported by the home demonstration units in most counties with such activities as county-wide testing for undulant fever, rheumatic fever, tuberculosis, cancer, heart ailments, Red Cross home nursing classes, showing of cancer and safety films, dental examinations for children, and placing of first aid kits in the schools. In 1957, the Kansas Medical Society furnished 30,000 copies of "Your Family Health Record" a form for recording vaccinations, immunizations, types of blood, and other pertinent data of vital interest to each individual in a family.

Nursing Homes were first mentioned in the 1958 report of the health specialist. The place of a nursing home in the plans for health facilities was realized when hospital facilities were considered. Special state laws have been enacted pertaining to licensing and supervision of nursing homes. Many such homes have been constructed during the ten-year period 1955-64. Extension leaders have worked with nursing home operators in an effort to make the patients enjoy their time by supplying magazines, handicraft materials, and entertainment.

4-H Club Programs have included health activities since the early 1930's. Health talks by club members have provided training for the participants. Health demonstrations have likewise provided training and instruction for the groups before whom the demonstrations were given. In 1949, 5,395 health talks and demonstrations were prepared and presented by 4-H Club members. The State Health Camp has been an important activity to provide the extension health specialist an opportunity to train many young leaders for the health program. In 1960, the program at the State Health Camp included: Careers in Health, First Aid, Good Grooming, Safety, Fire Prevention, Water Safety, and Outdoor Cookery. Mental Health phases have been added to the health program for 4-H Club members and leaders.

A 4-H Club health program may be illustrated by the program of the Up-And-Atom 4-H Club in Finney County, the State winning program in 1957 and reported by the health specialist in her 1958 annual report. The program included:

1. Keep a Health Library:
    a. For health talks and demonstrations
    b. For radio programs
    c. For other organizations to use
2. Where Material May be Found:
    a. Extension office
    b. Magazines and Newspapers
    c. Red Cross and County Health Nurse
    d. Kansas State Health Department
    e. Insurance Company literature
3. Talks and Demonstrations:
    a. Given at Club meetings and 4-H Days
    b. Given at County and State Fairs
    c. Given before civic groups
4. Health in the Home:
    a. Medicine cabinet - destroy old medicines
    b. Keep poisons well marked and out of reach of children
    c. Keep first aid kit handy and filled
    d. Make health and safety checks and remove hazards
5. Assist Health Organizations:
    a. Tuberculosis Association by folding seals, assembling and mailing letters; place posters in store windows; give radio programs; write newspaper stories; and keep mailing list up to date.
    b. Polio Committee by placing posters in windows; give radio talks; write newspaper stories; sell blue crutches; conduct a wheel-chair race; raise funds by airplane rides; help with polio census by telephone to determine who received polio shots.
    c. Tuberculosis x-ray program by providing baby sitters; provide transportation; urge people to have x-rays taken
    d. County Health Council assisted with fund raising; help with arrangements for a County Health Workshop; and assist with the county health program and activities
6. A Health Notebook
    a. Keep a notebook with clippings, pictures, etc.
    b. Help Health Committee to check health sheets for younger members

Civil Defense activities were incorporated into the Health Program and first reported in 1958 by the health specialist. Instruction was given on how to feed, clothe, house and otherwise care for evacuated persons or those injured by floods, fire, tornado or other disaster. To some leaders this activity seemed quite remote but others devoted much attention to this means of preparedness for any disaster. In Barton County, for example, the following accomplishments were reported in 1958:

98	families prepared a shelter for use in case of a natural or man-made disaster
511	learned where the Conelrad frequencies are on the radio dial
147	prepared an emergency evacuation kit of supplies needed
484	learned where to shut off gas, oil tanks, etc. which might cause fires
459	arranged for emergency lighting when electric power goes off

166 prepared a Civil Defense first aid kit
214 have a seven-day supply of water and food on hand for emergency use
343 have a battery radio ready for use when power goes off
530 families have cleaned the attic, basement, garage, closets, stairways, etc., of possible fire hazards
151 installed home fire fighting equipment
331 learned first aid and home nursing procedures for civil defense emergencies
218 learned how to rescue trapped persons

The Civil Defense program in the Extension Service has been centered in the Department of Extension Engineering and Department of Continuing Education.

Home Management

Early Development

Home Management in Extension had its beginning during World War I when all thinking and activities were war directed. The home economics report for July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919 included this statement:

> "The various war activities and the insistent demand for financing them showed a lamentable weakness in the business side of housekeeping; consequently, thrift campaigns were organized and a special project in household management dealing with household finances was developed. In connection with that program, talks were also given on labor and time-saving devices and plans. These proved to be very successful forms of Extension work.
>
> "For a long time it has been apparent that the average American housewife was not conducting her household with any degree of business efficiency. A campaign was and is sadly needed on the business side of housekeeping. The department has attempted to meet this need by a campaign for keeping household records of some kind.
>
> "The campaign was carried on by means of conferences with county agents at which plans for meetings and demonstrations were made and some follow-up work planned for, a part of which consisted of the distribution to those interested of a simply made card index file with a sample budget and cards for totals.
>
> "During the month of July, a series of lectures and demonstrations on the subject was given before the school for rural pastors at Baker University where these community leaders were shown the possibilities of carrying on some extensive work in their communities."

The need for planning household finances was further shown in the same report when a campaign was started on fuel-saving devices. Miss Lassie Lane, Specialist in Extension Schools, featured pressure cookers, Toledo cookers, and fireless cookers. Through some of the county home demonstration offices, studies in the use of various equipment were made and exhibits prepared to show the possibilities of equipping a kitchen with modern conveniences.

The next report giving information on household management covered the period from 1919 to 1921. That report stated that the goals to be attained for the household management project were:

"1. To obtain a better mastery of the problems of household finances by budgeting, keeping a record of home expenses, and correlating the two
2. Making housekeeping easier by arranging and selecting equipment
3. Making the home more attractive by selecting and refinishing furniture"

Mrs. Harriett W. Allard was employed as a specialist in "Domestic Science" September 1, 1917. Apparently she was transferred to Instructor or Specialist in Household Economics prior to November 7, 1921; however, in correspondence dated April 12, 1931, she is mentioned as Specialist in Household Management. Mrs. Allard was the first specialist in the area of Home Management.

The 1922 Director's report gave the plan of work for Household Management to include:

1. Home equipment, including power machinery, and methods of management in the home
    a. Efficiency methods and equipment
    b. Cooking and equipment
    c. Cleaning and laundering
    d. Refrigeration
2. Home furnishings and decorations including refinishing of wood and furniture
    a. Color schemes and decoration in the home
    b. Refinishing and made over furniture
    c. Floor coverings and draperies
3. Household accounts, including home budgets
    a. Explanation of household accounts; use of account book; income sheets and family budgets
    b. Savings and investments with a study of the summaries, both monthly and yearly
    c. The division of the food and clothing accounts in the budget
    d. The operating and general accounts with these budgets

Each of the subheadings in the outline was the basis for a lesson for leader training and for presentation in the home demonstration units. In 1922, the specialist reported only nine leaders trained in the project but the number increased rapidly with 46 in 1923 and 249 in 1924. The training of leaders was highly justified when, in 1924, Mrs. Allard made the statement:

> "Local leaders have developed individual women until they find themselves something more than a household drudge."

During 1922, the Household Management project was carried to six counties by community meetings, 11 by regular project work, 12 by judging at fairs, and seven by Extension Schools and Institutes. As a result of that effort, the following accomplishments are recorded in the director's report:

Modern conveniences installed -
86 power plants
87 water systems
7 sewer systems
13 heating systems
21 lighting systems

Homes constructing or purchasing -

- 82 electric irons
- 84 vacuum cleaners
- 102 fireless cookers
- 10 refrigerators
- 97 washing machines
- 112 pressure cookers
- 175 pieces of small kitchen equipment
- 45 homes remodeled
- 60 homes redecorated
- 60 homes refinishing furniture
- 24 homes keeping household accounts

Twenty-five club girls completed their "Own Your Own Room" demonstrations

Home Accounts Work accomplishments were first reported in 1924. Mr. I. N. Chapman, Farm Management Demonstrator, organized 41 farm account clubs. The Household Management specialist prepared twelve papers on home account subjects, and also prepared a simple home account book which was revised the following year. In 1925, 12 home account books were sent to the specialist for summarization. The specialist position was vacant during the first half of 1926; therefore an interruption occurred. In 1927, however, home account work was again emphasized. The program was conducted cooperatively with the farm management specialist. In 1928, 50 home account books were summarized by the specialist. Leaders were used for a short time in home account work but dropped as not being suitable for that kind of work; therefore it was conducted on an individual basis through the years, except by work with the farm management associations which were first organized in 1930.

Electricity in the Home was first mentioned in reports in 1918 when a training school for home demonstration agents was held on the use of electricity in the homes. The next mention was in 1924 when a meeting was held in Shawnee County at which a salesman demonstrated the use of electric fireless cookers. In 1937, after the establishment of the Rural Electrification Administration, a State-wide program on the selection and care of electric equipment in the home was organized and, through the years, has reached every county of the state.

Kitchen Improvement received major emphasis during the first quarter century of organized Extension work. In her report for 1939, the specialist stated:

> "The birth of the kitchen improvement program was sometime between July of 1918 and July of 1919, as a result of the campaign started on fuel-saving devices. The work which was done on kitchens until 1922 in the state was almost entirely personal assistance. From 1923 on to the present time, one of the aims of the home management project has been to assist the homemakers in improving their kitchens. Curiously enough, the method used was a kitchen contest. A meeting was scheduled in a home in each community where the women of the community could attend. At that meeting the kitchen plan was discussed and changes were offered. The kitchen was then scored and the use of the score card was explained to the women. The gain or improvement was to be based on original scoring and the scoring after the improvements were made."

Out of that effort grew the adoption of practices in home plumbing, installation of water systems, kitchen planning, floor coverings, and home decoration. Kitchen improvement was carried to the public first at Wichita when an exhibit, a model kitchen, was shown at the Road and Tractor Show which extended from February 22 to 25, 1927. That demonstration was largely the result of the inspiration and effort of Mrs. Laura I. Winter, then home demonstration agent in Sedgwick County. With the cooperation of the extension architect, Walter G. Ward, a similar model kitchen exhibit was used until 1934. In 1930, a model kitchen was exhibited on the Wheat Train which toured the Santa Fe and Rock Island railway systems in Kansas.

By 1949, the Home Management project had been organized into three subprojects:

A - The Family and Its Homemaking - Vera Ellithorpe, Specialist
B - The Family and Its Business - Gladys Myers, Specialist
C - The Family and Its Efficiency - Ethel W. Self, Specialist

That organization of the project continued to the present, 1964.

The Family and Its Homemaking has been devoted largely to housing and some public building work. The annual report for 1949 gave the following accomplishments:

9,019 families made improvements in kitchens and storage
2,780 families in 91 counties installed water systems
1,265 families in 48 counties insulated the house
2,188 families in 76 counties installed heating systems
1,943 families in 56 counties planned bathrooms
1,786 4-H members were enrolled in room improvement

Powerline electricity developed much interest in remodeling old houses to include modern kitchens and bathrooms, and in new house construction. As a result of leader training in the housing area, many requests for personal assistance came to the home agents and the specialist in that field. Churches and other institutions requested and were given assistance in planning kitchens, storage and for other facilities in the architectural and home management field. Community buildings without food preparation or dining facilities were remodeled in these respects by the groups of extension leaders and others who used those buildings for their common meeting places.

By 1955, the annual report gave these accomplishments in this area:

1,199 families built new homes
5,041 homes were remodeled
7,385 families improved their kitchens or laundry facilities
11,442 families improved their storage space
2,913 families installed a water and/or sewage system
3,049 families selected and installed heating and cooling equipment
28,019 families were assisted with fire prevention in the home
45,316 families were assisted with safety practices

In 1956, the specialist and extension architect began a series of training schools for home demonstration agents in the field of housing. By such training the home agents will be able to service many families impossible to be reached by the specialist because of the time element. A workshop was held in Wichita with a large special interest group dealing with the subject, "Build or Buy". The group was divided into two groups, those interested in new houses and those interested in remodeling. The participants were highly pleased with the help received from the specialists. Storage was emphasized in all discussions of housing.

Leader training in the housing field was continued during the late 1950's. The leaders thus trained were able to give much assistance to their neighbors, especially those interested in remodeling. The specialists and agents reached large numbers of persons by their radio and television programs. The accomplishments each year were similar to those just previously mentioned. In 1959, for example, 13,143 families improved the storage space in their homes; 1,478 built new homes; 1,368 repaired homes; 4,003 installed water systems; and, 13,649 families in 53 counties reported helping other families who had not taken advantage of the extension housing program by direct participation.

"Housing For the Life Span" was the subject for study by a group of 37 leaders in Franklin County in 1963. The study included the variation in housing needs for a family with small children, teenagers, and finally the couple only and retirement.

Displaced families in the Tuttle Creek and Milford Reservoir areas were given assistance in remodeling and new house construction, and leaders were trained for giving further assistance to such families during 1963.

The Family and Its Business was under the leadership of Miss Gladys Myers from August 15, 1939 to December 31, 1961 at which time she retired and Mrs. Elinor A. Anderson was appointed as specialist in that field. As previously indicated, the early work in this area was with home accounts. In 1944, 12,000 Kansas Farm and Household Account Books were printed as a record book that would be simple and easy to keep. A uniform book for summarization and research purposes was also desirable. In 1946, 20,000 more books were printed; 5,000 more in 1948 and 30,000 for 1950 and 1951. The 1949 report made by the specialist gave these accomplishments:

3,898 families assisted with home accounts
3,333 families assisted with financial planning
4,608 families assisted in using timely economics information to make adjustments in family living

In 1950, a publication, "You Can Work It Out Together" was prepared by the specialist for use in training leaders and for general distribution. The title indicates the nature of the work done in that field. Agents, and leaders, with the assistance of the specialist, became interested in joint bank accounts, property titles and similar subjects. In 1953, the specialist reported 13,254 families had received help in financial planning. Some consumer education was included with financial planning with families.

By 1955, training by the specialist included the idea of a "business center" in the home, a place to keep all farm and family records. Agent and leader training included Business Transactions, Social Security and Old Age Assistance, Life Insurance, Outlook, and the financial phases of the Balanced Farming and Family Living program. The 1956 report includes accomplishments in an understanding of wills, Kansas laws of descent and distribution of an estate, the wise use of credit, and information from the summaries of the home accounts kept by the members of the farm management associations. The nature of the program in "The Family and Its Business" is indicated by a summary of accomplishments in the 1956 report which includes:

1,838 voluntary leaders
25,934 persons contacted through home demonstration units
18,809 persons reached outside of the units
68,280 homemakers assisted by specialist, agents or leaders to adopt one or more recommended practices
17,534 assisted with rural outlook information
19,719 homemakers assisted with family financial planning
10,982 families assisted with family legal matters
4,139 families established a family council

4,449 families established an allowance system with their children
3,615 families operating on a budget system
3,358 families keeping a household inventory
2,804 families made a net worth financial statement
6,217 families maintaining a life insurance record
2,333 families improved a home business center
2,034 families prepared an investment record
3,182 families improved a filing system for business records
2,401 families considered the need for a will
6,907 families established joint bank accounts with the right of survivorship
4,052 families checked the nature of their property titles
5,907 families checked their insurance policies
3,033 families checked the cost of the credit being used
9,057 checked their Social Security records
1,157 4-H Club members kept a record of their personal expenses

In 1957, the specialist prepared and presented a series of 12 radio talks on the subject, "Money Matters". The financial problems of older citizens were included in the 1959 program as was Estate Planning and Investments. Four widely used publications were prepared during 1961 by the specialist with the cooperation of other interested parties. The other parties given below had presented leader-training material to a group in their counties with unexpected acceptance. They then agreed to assist with the preparation of the publications:

Planning a Will - by the specialist
Death and Taxes are Certain - by Harold Lewis, Scott City
Planning for Care and Support of Orphans - by John Eland, Hoxie
Guide for an Executor - by E. G. Clapp Jr.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Eland were attorneys. Mr. Clapp prepared the material as a part of the requirements for a master's degree in Business Administration.

By 1963, the new specialist, Mrs. Elinor Anderson, had taken the leadership in the Family and Its Business and was giving emphasis to the following phases:

1. Financial Management - understand the resources managed by the family; establish goals and aspirations; plan for a college education for the children; understand family life cycles and the varying financial demands; understand the use of credit; prepare for emergencies; and understand the decision making process.
2. Financial Security - included the risk or hazards as threats to security; various forms of insurance and investments; Social Security benefits; and the awareness of inflation.
3. Pre-planning for Retirement - census data revealed the nature of the population; employment or lack of employment of older persons; the need for purposeful activity; financial security; estimating retirement income; understand retirement needs (financial); assets and estimated income from investments; and protection against ill health.
4. Consumer Credit - included the importance of credit in money management; kind and cost of different sources of credit; the legal aspects of credit; justifiable use of credit; the use or need for mortgages and promissory notes; credit agencies including credit unions; and possible recourse by the lender in case of non-payment of loans when due.

All activities in the money management area were enthusiastically received by leaders, agents, and the individuals and families who had opportunity to study in those areas.

The Family and Its Efficiency has been under the leadership of Mrs. Ethel W. Self since January 1, 1946 to the present (1964). In her report for 1949, Mrs. Self gave these accomplishments:

6,855 families in 56 counties rearranged small equipment
3,490 families in 54 counties rearranged large equipment
4,472 families in 34 counties eliminated unessentials
4,742 families in 32 counties simplified at least two essential tasks

The practices mentioned indicated the nature of this phase of the home management project. An expansion of the work was revealed in the 1953 report with 6,731 families improving their lighting condition; 6,712 rearranging equipment and supplies to save steps; 5,584 families studying and making better use of their body mechanics; and 6,725 families developing easier ways to do certain tasks. Repair of small equipment was included in the project program in 1954 as was kitchen tools and utensils, gas and electrical equipment, lighting, laundering and ironing methods, and cleaning methods.

In 1956, the units of the project on which the specialist gave assistance were listed as: Living on 24 Hours; The General Laundry: Ironing Problems; ABC's of Keeping a Neat Clean House; Lighting for Eye Comfort; Selection and Care of Equipment; and Simple Equipment Repairs. The subject matter of the project was varied through the years as program planning in the counties revealed different situations on which the homemakers desired some assistance, and the newer information made available by research. During 1956, special attention was given to training home economics agents in order that they could more effectively give assistance to the homemakers of their counties. As an example of new information available, new laundry methods included water temperatures and hardness, softeners, soaps, sundets, methods of stain removal, and special laundry problems.

Work simplification principles were continued as a part of the home management efficiency program. The 1958 report contained this statement by the specialist:

> "Since more and more women are taking active interest in outside activities along with their homemaking responsibilities, more have developed keener interest in studying more efficient methods of management in their homes. They want to know how to eliminate the fatigue factors from the necessary routine housework.
>
> "The objectives were: to evaluate the income away from home and its problems with the value of the homemaker's time at home; to gain greater knowledge of principles involved in the use of tools, equipment and work areas; principles that assist the worker in better handling of supplies; improvement of family work plan; and to use better body mechanics throughout the doing of tasks."

In 1958, the work in equipment repair was confined largely to the repair of lamp cords and the sharpening of cutlery. By demonstration in training leaders and they helping others, 23,032 families in 61 counties were assisted with the selection, care and use of equipment; 4,460 with cutlery.

All activities mentioned were continued through the years to the present (1964). The specialist prepared an excellent series of leaflets on selection of large and small equipment, laundry materials and methods, lighting, household cleaning, and work simplification. Some of the material was revised each year due to the rapid change in situations such as the new detergents. Radio and television were used to convey information to the public through those mass media. Information concerning the new materials used in utensil manufacture was prepared in written form to be used in training agents and leaders as well as hand-out material for other meetings. More than 13,000 pieces of printed material was distributed by the specialist as she met with leaders and homemakers during the year.

Home Furnishings

Early Development

Instruction in the field of home furnishings was given entirely in Farmers' Institutes and movable schools prior to 1919, as part of the program of home management. In 1919, the home management project was organized and homemakers reached by community meetings starting in 1920. In 1921, the first leader training meetings were held for home management. The plans of work for the home management project included as one of the three subprojects, "home furnishings and decoration, including refinishing of wood and furniture". The subproject was divided into three phases; (1) color schemes, (2) refinishing and remodeling furniture, and (3) floor coverings and draperies.

Meetings for the purpose of discussing the home furnishings phases of the project were held in homes and the women were asked to bring their problems for discussion. At first, the topics discussed were almost exclusively about kitchen improvement but interest was stimulated to the point where the homemakers asked for help on the dining room, living room and bedroom.

In her report for 1921, Miss Brown, State Leader, stated:

> "While splendid work has been accomplished that has been of lasting benefit to all the women concerned, it is for many reasons a difficult project to put across; but even the less tangible results are well worth the effort. The problem of home decoration has been of a minor nature, only three counties reporting any time spent on that phase of the home; and in each case it was the decorating or the refitting of the room with new hangings."

From that point interest in the project increased. Improvements in the kitchen stimulated interest in other rooms and, in 1925, home management was placed on a three-year basis, keeping improvements for general efficiency for the first year; home furnishings for the second year; and living room improvement for the third year.

Home furnishings results were measured in (1) the saving of time, money, labor, and old materials; (2) more attractive and liveable homes; and (3) development of leadership. The early project leaders were inefficient and somewhat uninterested but gradually better leaders developed in each county carrying the project.

By 1929, interest in the home management and home furnishings program had developed to the extent that two specialists were necessary. Miss Marguerite Harper and Miss Alpha Latzke were serving as home management specialists in 1929. Miss Maude Deely, Millinery Specialist, assisted by giving instruction in color for the kitchen and also established demonstrations for bedrooms in five counties. On December 1, 1930, Maude Deely was transferred to the position of Home Furnishings Specialist as Home Furnishings was approved as a separate project. Interest in the project grew fairly rapidly. Miss Deely was assisted in special areas at times by the home management specialist and the extension architect. On July 1, 1938, a second specialist was employed for Home Furnishings and had been maintained most of the time through the intervening years.

The Home Furnishings Project was divided into five subprojects:

1. Living room improvement (changed to family room in 1934)
2. Living room improvement continued (changed to Interest Centers)
3. Bedroom improvement
4. District training schools for home demonstration agents
5. 4-H Club home improvement

In 1933 there was added:

6. Dining room improvement
7. Laundry methods (dropped one year later)

In 1936, subproject revisions were to:

A. Furnishing the Livable Home
B. Renovation of Furniture
C. Consumer Education
D. Handicraft

In 1938, the subprojects B and D which contributed to furnishing the liveable home, were transferred to subproject A, leaving only A and C subprojects.

Project Program Planning was first done with the agents in the counties in which the work was conducted. The instruction was divided into unit lessons which were given by the specialists in the counties requesting such assistance. In the late 1930's, however, most of the planning was shifted to the leaders of county groups who discussed those factors which they believed to be fundamental to satisfying and stimulating home life and how home furnishings could contribute to that program of home living.

Leaders became very effective. Two leaders were selected from each unit in each county to carry the project for the year. Many attended the training meetings with a perfect record. Home demonstration agents were also given special training by the specialist in order that they would be fully informed of the objectives of the project and, further, in order that they could assist leaders in case of illness or other emergency.

Demonstration homes were established and used effectively for teaching home furnishings to homemakers. In some cases, only one room in a home was used for the demonstration. The public was also reached with radio talks, newspaper publicity, and project exhibits at the county and state fairs.

A Better Homes Train was sponsored by the College and the Santa Fe Railroad in 1936. The home economics extension specialists devoted considerable time in preparing exhibits for the train. A total of 67,192 individuals were reached at the stops made.

By 1949, after no specialist being employed since 1945, the home furnishings program created much interest again. The annual report for 1949 gives the following as some of the accomplishments:

Subproject A - Furnishing the Liveable Home

4,058 families assisted with arrangement of rooms
5,017 families assisted with selection of backgrounds in the home
5,216 improved selection and construction of window treatments
6,312 assisted in applying principles of color and design in room improvement

Subproject E - Selection and Conservation of Furnishings

8,518 families assisted in improving methods of repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture

6,675 pieces of furniture were refinished
4,396 pieces of furniture were upholstered
3,040 pieces of furniture were slip-covered
8,203 pieces of furniture were repaired by gluing, bracing, and simple upholstery
8,125 families were assisted with conservation of furnishings
887 pieces of furniture were recaned
1,882 homemakers were assisted with selection of household linens
544 families were assisted with selection of rugs
943 families were assisted with selection of furniture
4,450 homemakers were given information on furnishings buying

Subproject F - Crafts
10,244 families used handicraft suggestion
1,707 rugs were made

General Accomplishments:
16,942 persons were reached outside the home demonstration units
1,786 4-H Club members were enrolled in the Home Improvement project

In 1952, Mrs. Winona Starkey was appointed as Home Furnishings Specialist and served in that capacity without an assistant until July 1, 1956 when Miss Donice Hawes was employed. She was succeeded by Miss Ruth Kubler who served until August 9, 1963 at which time she resigned and was married. An assistant has not been employed since Miss Kubler's resignation. During the years following 1952 to the present (1964), Mrs. Starkey and her assistant have conducted a home furnishings program as developed with the leaders in the various counties including educational and demonstrational work in:

Room arrangement and use of accessories
Floor coverings and floor finishes
Home furnishing fabrics
Furniture arrangement
Selection of pictures
Conservation of furniture
Window treatment
Consumer information in home furnishings
Selection of wall finishes
4-H Club room improvement
Upholstery schools for home agents
Slip cover schools for home agents
Color and art in the home

The 1957 annual report, the last to include comparable information, listed the following accomplishments by the people:

45,710 persons adopted improved practices
13,478 families improved arrangement of furniture
16,492 homemakers repaired, remodeled or refinished furniture
4,536 pieces of furniture refinished
2,745 pieces of furniture upholstered
2,129 pieces of furniture slipcovered
1,421 box cushions repaired
5,140 pieces of furniture repaired by bracing, gluing, simple upholstery or repair
7,831 families received information on conservation of furniture
6,731 families improved window curtains and shades

26,874	families applied principles of color and design in room improvement
521	pieces of furniture recaned
11,176	families improved selection of floor coverings
7,935	families improved selection of furniture
4,428	homemakers trained in selection of pictures
145	special interest lessons given by home economics agents
4,837	homemakers attended the special interest lessons
2,580	leaders trained by specialists in 83 counties
178	leader training meetings held by specialists
5,068	leaders attended the leader training meetings
489	4-H Club room improvement leaders trained

During late 1951 and the first six months of 1952 assistance was given families located in the Kansas River and other river valleys that were flooded in July and Agust of 1951 in reconditioning the furniture damaged by the flood waters. In some cases furniture buying information was given those families with furniture too badly damaged for reconditioning. Several Emergency Assistant Home Demonstration Agents were employed to assist with the flood recovery work. The agents and specialists visited 8,593 homes to give assistance with floors, woodwork, doors, walls and wall paper, furniture, fabrics, and books and other papers to be dried. Workshop days were conducted to help with furniture repair and refinishing, simple carpentry work, and making slipcovers for furniture.

Through the years, training schools were conducted for 4-H Club leaders in the room improvement project and for wood finishing. During the years after World War II when the G. I. training program was conducted, the home furnishing specialist gave the former servicemen and their wives help in general home improvement including color selection, furniture refinishing, floor coverings, room arrangement, etc.

The requests for assistance from the home furnishings specialist have greatly exceeded the time available to give such assistance. In order to meet the requests as completely as possible, home economics agents have been given training in all phases of home furnishings to prepare the agents for as much assistance to homemakers as time permits them to give.

Recreation

Early Development

The Recreation Project was created July 1, 1938 with Miss Doris Compton as the first specialist. Recreation programs, however, dated back to the work done by W. Pearl Martin, Health Specialist, in 1934. In the annual report for 1934 is this paragraph:

> "A special feature was introduced in the Farm and Home Week program of 1934 known as Home Talent Night. The purpose of this feature was to encourage home talent entertainment. The plan asked that all entries should have presented their numbers in their counties and have been judged by someone from the College before entering the festival.

The feature was planned as a contest with prizes for musical numbers and other prizes for the drama productions. The activity was continued and was placed under the supervision of the new Recreation Specialist in 1938. Emphasis was then placed upon work in voice, diction, and music. Home Talent Night was expanded to two nights. The prizes were replaced with helpful criticisms of the various productions. Participants were encouraged to give their numbers whenever they had opportunity in their home counties. The specialist gave instruction in play direction, and even play writing using the abundance of historical material available in every county of the state.

Training in giving demonstrations was given 4-H Club members. New music groups were organized and given instruction by volunteer directors from the schools or other individuals trained in music and living in the counties.

In 1939, the following subprojects were planned:

A. Dramatic Production
B. Speech Education
C. Music

By 1944, two other subprojects had been added:

D. Games
E. Handicrafts

Handicrafts was dropped in 1945 as it overlapped with similar work in the home furnishings project, but was reinstated in the Recreation Project in 1952.

Recreation for the Family

World War II brought about a great sense of duty to one's work on the part of every family and recreational activities were curtailed to a large extent. By 1944, however, a renewed interest was manifest in recreation. Families had learned how to accomplish most in the war effort and realized the need for some relaxation. In 1944, according to the annual report of the Recreation Specialist, 145 plays were produced with 694 persons in the casts as compared to 88 and 538, respectively, in 1943. Families were learning how to have fun at home as a family and 11,040 families were given some assistance in planning a family fun program. Individuals became more interested in organized music groups and 39 extension groups made 113 public appearances during 1944. Training in how to lead games was given to leaders of 4-H Clubs and home demonstration units. Such training has been a factor in entire communities becoming interested in a recreation program, community recreation halls and the employment of recreation directors. The handicrafts work in 1944 included the making of woodcuts, block prints, textile painting, weaving and similar activities.

The scope of the recreation program was outlined in the 1945 report of the recreation specialist as follows:

A. Dramatic Production
   1. Producing a play; lighting, scenery, make-up
   2. Direction of a play; planning action, helping the actor, backstage organization
   3. Writing and staging original plays and pageants
   4. Marionette shows and shadow pictures
   5. Story telling and reading aloud
   6. Writing and producing radio programs

B. Speech Education
   1. Building a good speaking mechanism
   2. Personal expression
   3. Demonstrations and project talks
   4. Choral speaking groups
   5. Word sound and study
   6. Poetry reading

7. Discussion practice
8. Family recreation
9. Understanding our neighbor

C. Music

1. Women's chorus
2. Mixed chorus
3. Quartettes and sextettes
4. Group singing
5. Music festivals
6. Fun in music

D. Games

1. Games of the month
2. Game leadership
3. Community recreation

The recreation specialist position was vacant from December 1, 1948 until November 1, 1949 at which time Miss Virginia Lee Green became the specialist. After a year of study and surveying, the Recreation Project was rewritten with the following subprojects:

A. Dramatics
B. Music
C. Games and Dances
D. Handicrafts and Hobbies
E. Nature and Outings
F. Sports and Contests

The Dramatics and Music programs continued much as previously mentioned. The Games and Dances program included a monthly publication, "Whirl of Fun". Square Dancing became popular and authentic Folk Dances were included in the program for the development of an appreciation and perfection in rhythmic performance. Handicrafts were developed for these purposes: (1) use of leisure time; (2) a creative activity; (3) an activity for the aged; and (4) an activity for 4-H Club and homemakers camps.

Nature and Outings included instruction for those persons who had responsibilities for camp leadership. Camp leaders were instructed in how to plan a well-balanced round-the-clock program. Personal assistance was given each state camp for 4-H Club members and homemakers and to as many county camps as time permitted. Instruction in Sports and Contests was given in connection with camp leadership.

On July 1, 1953, Miss Ellen M. Batchelor was appointed Specialist in Home Crafts and was responsible for the Handicrafts and Hobbies subproject of the recreation project.

On November 3, 1952, Miss Shirley Bessy was appointed Recreation Specialist. During 1953, in 59 counties, according to the annual report, 3,699 adult leaders and an unknown number of 4-H leaders taught others in their communities how to bring back to useful life and also how to tool and lace leather articles. Sight-Saving Lampshades were another article made by leaders with instruction from the crafts specialists with the cooperation of the home furnishings specialist who assisted with selection of colors. Satisfactory lamp shades were not on the market therefore the women made them.

Rugmaking was started in 1953 as an activity for older women. Later a survey of those participating showed 46 percent of the women were under 30 years of age. Rugmaking techniques, creation of designs, and selection of materials were included in the instruction. Emphasis was on the "joy of work", not speed.

Metal work also received attention in 1953. The work was limited to tooling 28-38 gauge copper, aluminum and brass. Wall plaques were not emphasized but many were made. Planter boxes and picture frames were most common. Tooled copper was usually colored a little by heat occasionally a little green was added by chemicals. No enamel, colored lacquer or paint was used to color the metals, although they were protected by colorless metal lacquer.

Through the years, the recreation specialist assisted with the State Recreation Workshop which was started in 1945 at the State 4-H Leaders Conference.

Miss Ellen M. Batchelor, Home Crafts Specialists, conducted a radio program over KSAC Homemakers' Hour from March 2, 1945 to the time of her death on January 26, 1961.

On December 1, 1954, the Plan of Work for the Recreation Project included these subprojects:

A. Group and Community Programming
B. Family and Home Recreation
C. Handicraft and Home Skills

During 1955, the accomplishments in the Group and Community Programming subproject included: recreation programs in 37 communities, 676 vocal groups, 431 instrumental groups, instruction in folk dancing, informal dramatics, 67 groups used plans from the loan library, 700 attended the homemakers camps, 344 softball teams participated in organized leagues, 223 basketball teams in organized leagues, and 63 volleyball teams in organized leagues.

The Family and Home Recreation subproject, in 1955, included: four leader-training lessons on family recreation, one on hobbies, and two on outdoor cookery.

The Home Talent Night program given at the Farm and Home Week Program, started in 1934, was continued through the years until the Farm and Home Week Program was discontinued in 1957.

On October 1, 1956, Miss Shirley Bessy, Recreation Specialist, took leave without day due to illness. Upon her resignation June 30, 1957, the Recreation Project as such was discontinued. The Plan of Work for the year beginning December 1, 1957 contained only Home Crafts work, with Miss Ellen Batchelor as specialist. Later, recreation work was centered in the 4-H Club Department.

The Home Crafts work in 1956 included: (1) making sight-saving lamps and shades; (2) rug making; (3) leather work; (4) household accessories; (5) craft days; and (6) crafts for mothers vacation camps. Training was given to county home demonstration agents and leaders in these lines of work.

Rug making received major attention in the 1958 annual report prepared by Ellen Batchelor although some attention was given to lamp shades.

Design as Applied to Mosaics was the title of a lesson requested by the home demonstration agents in four counties for 1959. Miss Batchelor, with the assistance of Mrs. L. E. Call, former member of the Department of Art, and others organized lesson material on mosaic construction. The home agents and two lay leaders from each of the four counties devoted three days to training in this field. Instruction included:

Problems involved in teaching crafts
History of mosaics
Designing mosaics
Techniques of using different materials in mosaics

Bits of crockery, glass, vinyl, plastic, unglazed floor tile, marbles, ceramic tile, and some Italian colored glass were used in the demonstration work. Each trainee left the school with two or more articles to which mosaic pieces had been applied. The agents and leaders followed up by assisting homemakers in their counties who were interested in mosaic work.

The work in mosaics created more interest in stained glass. The home agent in Graham requested training for leaders in the area of stained glass. Miss Batchelor planned a lesson for them. The leaders visited churches with outstanding Gothic stained glass windows and compared them with American art-glass. Two exhibits on this subject were shown at the Graham County fair. The leaders taught 250 other homemakers their understanding of stained glass. (1959 and 1960)

The State Recreation Workshop and Craft Camp in North-Central counties (conducted by 16 home agents) were given assistance in 1959 and 1960 by the crafts specialists. Instruction was given in tin work, textile painting, shell craft, wood fiber flowers, rug making, mosaic tile trivits, gift wrapping, weaving with yucca leaves and cattails, and basket making.

"Our Family Circle", a radio program presented by Ellen M. Batchelor over station KSAC from March 4, 1944, to August 31, 1960, was one of the most popular of all radio programs among the homemakers of Kansas. Miss Batchelor drew from her broad experience while working with the homemakers of Kansas from the time of her first employment as home agent in Wyandotte County in 1917 to September of 1960. In August KSAC Radio Program is this statement:

ELLEN CONCLUDES BROADCASTING

> "Ellen Batchelor can best be described as 'a woman you would like to know better' and KSAC listeners have come to know her intimately through her weekly broadcasts over OUR FAMILY CIRCLE, Wednesday and Friday morning from 10:15 to 10:30.
>
> "With a quick, philosophical and understanding mind, Ellen explores everyday happenings. Her humane discussions have endeared her to many listeners' hearts. With a sincere interest in people and a desire to help her fellow man, Ellen exemplifies the type of individual you would like to have living next door. And, for that very reason, Station KSAC listeners have counted her among their friends for more than sixteen years.
>
> "Broadcasting continuously since March 4, 1944, Ellen now retires from the air to direct her entire time to compiling the Kansas Extension Service history. The final broadcast of OUR FAMILY CIRCLE will be a special program on August 31, in recognition of Ellen's devoted service to KSAC and her listeners."

The Extension History mentioned above was not completed by Miss Batchelor before her death on January 26, 1961. Her continuous years of work with the Extension Service beginning in 1917 gave her the experience and contacts that would enable her to compile much detailed information and this she did. Miss Batchelor's materials were largely in the field of home economics and that material has been used in these pages devoted to the History of Home Economics in Extension.

Family Life

Family life was established as a project in the Kansas Extension Service with the employment of Mrs. Vivian Briggs as specialist January 1, 1946. The Plan of Work provided for these subprojects:

A - Understanding the Members of the Family
B - The Family Plans Its Finances
C - The Family's Place in the Community
D - Family Plans for Enjoying Each Other

The training-school and special-interest group topics used by the specialist during the first year of the program indicated the scope of the work. The topics included:

- Understanding the Family Members
- Family Plans for Enjoying Each Other
- Living Together
- Your Child and His Habits
- Habits that Make or Mar
- Family Recreation
- Being a Good Hostess
- Human Behavior
- Mental Health

Special attention was given young married couples and their new families. Many returning service men had not lived with their families during the war. The people were reached through forums, study groups, and special interest groups. Ministers and church organizations began asking for the assistance of the specialist after they became acquainted with the new extension program in Family Life. The particular interest of parents soon developed in the area of child guidance, from the pre-school child through adolescence. As a followup contact with the parents participating in the study groups, the specialist prepared and distributed each month during 1947, a leaflet containing suggestions for the parents. A radio program over the University station, KSAC, was also given each month.

The work with parents continued through 1948, 1949 and 1950 with emphasis on youth and understanding the emotional needs of the individual. Some work was conducted with 4-H Club members and older youth on personality adjustments for that age group. Lesson topics for the home demonstration units included: Living Together in the Family, Guiding the Pre-school Child, Understanding and Guiding the Adolescent, and Getting Along With Others. In 1950, the annual report of the specialist stated that 2,176 fathers and 6,124 mothers participated in the study forums for parents; and 15,219 families adopted one or more practices recommended for satisfactory family living. In 1951 in Allen County, the lesson topic, "Understanding Family Members," was given to a husband and wife team from each unit and they relayed the information to their units at a family night meeting.

The influence of the Family Life specialist was revealed in the 1952 report when she related the various organizations in which she had some responsibility in forming the annual conference program. Those included:

- Kansas P.T.A. Family Life Workshop held at Emporia
- Human Dynamics Workshop held at Kansas State University

Kansas Conference on Aging held at University of Kansas
Kansas Council on Family Relations held at Salina
Interdenominational Family Life Institute held at Pratt
Student Wives Organization on the Kansas State University campus

During the year, 890 persons attended public or semi-public meetings such as P.T.A., Woman's Clubs, or Civic Clubs addressed by the specialist.

In 1954, the areas of interest being emphasized were indicated by the following lesson topics:

You and Your Family
Guiding the Pre-school Child
The Child and His Middle Years - 6 to 12
Your Teen-Ager
Understanding Ourselves
Your Mental Health
Looking Ahead to the Later Years

Dissemination of information was continued through leader-training meetings, public meetings, special interest groups and by reading suggested books.

During the 1956-57 school year, Mrs. Briggs was on sabbatical leave to study family living and do specific research on parent-adolescent relationships in the Middle-East. That study was made possible by the specialist's appointment as a visiting professor at the Beirut College for Women in Beirut, Lebanon. Through the faculty and students, Mrs. Briggs was able to make contact with many families and to visit in their homes. The results of the research were compared with the results of a study of parent-adolescent relationships in Kansas which the specialist made in 1952. There were some interesting and surprising facts brought out in the two studies.

In 1958 the Family Life program was further strengthened by providing a list of suggested books and pamphlets relating to the various phases of the program. Some of those were: For You and Your Family - Mental Health, Too Young to Marry, Building Your Marriage, With the Family, The Gentle House, Room for One More, The Happy Family, Family Relationships, Guiding the Pre-school Child - A Healthy Personality for Your Child, Your Child From One to Six, Some Special Problems of Children, Aggressiveness in Children, Understanding Your Young Child, Pledge to Children, My Child and Me, How Do You Rate as a Parent, Child Behavior, and others. Many other publications were made available for the other phases of the Family Life program. In 1959, 4,172 persons reported that they had read one or more of the selected books; 3,470 leaders had collected other supplementary materials for their use in helping their neighbors with information on child development and human behavior. The 1959 report further stated that 44,553 contacts concerning family life were made individually or through meetings in 99 counties, and 22,203 families not enrolled in the Extension Service groups were reached directly by leaders trained by the specialist.

On September 8, 1958, a second specialist was appointed to assist with the Family Life program, Laurence H. Lang II. Mr. Lang came to Kansas from New York City where he had been affiliated with churches. Being new to Kansas he took considerable time to become familiar with the state and the people, and to organize a program to develop Family Life on a community basis by conducting study groups of men and women as well as older youth. Mr. Lang was also to correlate efforts with Mrs. Briggs in their work with the Parent-Teacher Associations, the Kansas Council for Children and Youth, the Kansas Family Life Association, and the Kansas Mental Health Association.

The need for and the content of a program for teen-agers was contained in a statement prepared by a group of leaders in Sumner County in 1959. The statement read:

> "We hear much today about teen problems. Times are changing so fast that each generation lives in a world that is only partially known to the one that precedes it or the one that follows. Understanding these shifts, what they are, what they mean, and how they affect the thinking and behavior of the people who live through them is one span in bridging the generations today. Tomorrow's world will depend a great extent upon our ability to solve transitional problems of one generation to another. It is a challenge that faces us all, not just the parents of young people."

The Mental Health Program for the State of Kansas increased in quality greatly during the 1950's. The report of the Family Life specialists for 1959 contains the following which is in part:

> "The Extension Family Life project (in Kansas) was started January 1, 1946. At that time the mental health program in Kansas was at a low ebb..... The facilities and trained personnel were entirely inadequate with the result that Kansas' mentally ill citizens received little more than custodial care.
>
> "As the specialist traveled over the state, she found the people uninformed and many unaware of the situation..... As the people studied and learned that with adequate facilities and trained personnel, a high percentage of the people suffering mental illness could be helped to return to normal living..... Public opinion and attitudes toward those who are mentally ill needed to be changed.....
>
> "As the Home Demonstration Unit members studied to understand the situation and to recognize the need for change they started a campaign. They wrote and called upon their legislators. Some even wrote directly to the Governor. They made so great impact with their efforts that Dr. Warren, then director of the division of Mental Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, publically commended the specialist for her work in educating the people.
>
> "The activities of the Home Demonstration Unit members and other groups did considerable to start Kansas toward the place it now holds in its facilities and care of the mentally ill. It has reached a place near the top in the United States. Other states and even other countries come to Kansas for assistance in their own programs."

The Family's Place in the Community, subproject C, was given special emphasis with the appointment of the second specialist in 1958. A program was designed around the statement, "The strength of the community lies in the strength of the families which make up the community." Subject matter prepared included information on family responsibility to the community and community responsibility to all the people living in it. The material was prepared in four sections:

1. The Family and the Home
2. The Family and the Church
3. The Family and the School
4. The Community's Responsibility

Study groups in a community were divided into four groups each assigned one of the subdivisions mentioned. After an hour of discussion, the entire group assembled to hear reports from each division. Further action was determined from the situations revealed by the discussion groups. Agents were trained in that procedure in order that a maximum number of communities could be reached.

Radio-Television and Your Family was a discussion topic introduced into the Family Life program in 1960. Studies were made of the listening and viewing habits of the children and the resultant effects. It was emphasized that the family, not the radio or television, could be in control. Suggestions were offered on how to handle the situation.

Teen-Ager situations and programs were considered and reported in 1960. Panels composed of adults, parents of teen-agers, and teen-agers were selected carefully for appearances before groups of adults and teen-agers to discuss situations and opportunities among the members of the groups. The discussions were free and constructive with mutual understanding resulting. Teen-agers have followed up by asking for additional meetings of the nature mentioned. In some counties, questionnaires and surveys have been used to stimulate discussion. The benefits of such panel discussions included a dissolution of misunderstandings, increased confidence, and improved personal relationships.

In 1961, "The Young Adult" was added as another phase of the Family Life Program. Discussions concerning the young adult dealt with the selection of a career; the characteristics of a successful marriage and the important decisions to be made; relationships to his Church and its importance; and the young adult's place in the community and what he can do for it. The young adult discussions were conducted in those counties that had active programs with young families.

The Family Life Program continued from the beginning of the project in 1946 to the end of the period of this historical record, June 30, 1964, without a major revision of the original plan of work but has included additions to keep up to date with changing situations especially those relating to older youth and young families. Mr. Lang resigned June 30, 1963. Mrs. Deborah Hobble was appointed as specialist September 1, 1963. Mrs. Hobble has given particular consideration to child development and the young families. The 1963 report of the specialists included the following headings which indicate the interests emphasized at that time:

a. The Pre-school Child
b. The School-age Child
c. Teenagers
d. Understanding One's Self and Others
e. The Later Years
f. Emotional and Mental Health
g. Young Homemakers Programs

Consumer Information

The Consumer Information project was established in 1952 as "Consumer Education". Mrs. Helen Neighbor was appointed as specialist, February 1, 1952. The beginning of the project was explained in Mrs. Neighbor's first report:

> "Extension Consumer Education in Kansas is a new field as a project. Consumer information has been a part of individual specialists' programs for several years. The trend from self-sufficiency to interdependence of the population on each other has made the need for buymanship paramount.

Our State of Kansas is shifting from an area that produced and made most family necessities to one that buys more products than the family makes or produces for itself.

"In striving to serve the people, Extension has incorporated Consumer Education into the State Plan of Work. The project continues to serve the producer by improving the marketing of his products.

"Consumers wish to spend their family dollar for the greatest satisfaction.

"Statistical reports show that:

16,837	families were assisted with food buying
11,828	families were assisted with clothing buying
10,491	families were assisted with buymanship of house furnishing and equipment
7,929	families were assisted with buymanship of general household supplies

"In many cases a family must decide whether it will be to their greater advantage to make or to buy a particular product.

6,330	families were assisted with 'making' versus 'buying' decisions "

The problems recognized in the first plan of work included:

1. To promote consumption of plentiful foods in season and help the consumer do better buying
2. To improve buymanship practices
3. To aid the producer and the consumer in obtaining high quality eggs
4. To spend each dollar with the greatest possible satisfaction

The program was centered around the buymanship of food, meat, clothing and home furnishings during 1952. The methods used to reach the public were those traditional with the Extension Service. A leaflet, "Be Wise With Your Buys," was initiated during 1952 and has been continued each month since.

During 1953, in addition to the activities started in 1952, some work was done cooperatively with the home management specialist in the field of family finances, "How to Help Families Plan for Expenditures", by discussions about insurance, annuities, business transactions with children, the family council, budgeting, and home accounts. Label Reading and the meaning of the information on labels was also introduced as additional content of the program.

A survey among home agents during 1954 revealed that only one agent had enrolled in a college course, "Consumer in the Market". An agent-training program was organized and conducted with the home agents.

Mass media were used whenever possible. The first television programs were given by the home demonstration agent in Reno County. Three news stories per week were prepared and released during 1954. A weekly program on the University radio station, KSAC, was started in 1954 and has been continued through the years, the title, "Let's Go Shopping." Recorded or taped radio programs were carried by as many as 16 commercial radio stations in 1957. Television programs in consumer information were presented by home agents over stations in Topeka, Great Bend and Wichita in 1956. In 1958, three home agents gave ten television programs and the specialist prepared 32 radio scripts for use by others, 156 three-minute programs and 50 ten-minute radio programs. The home agents gave more than 200 radio programs in 1958, and three agents gave ten television programs.

Mrs. Neighbor resigned June 24, 1954 and Miss Joanne Ezzard was appointed September 1 of the same year. She resigned January 31, 1955 and Miss Mildred Walker was appointed January 1, 1956 and has served continuously since that time except while doing graduate study during the 1959-1960 school year. Mrs. Danguole Tan, a graduate student, assisted Miss Walker from March 2 to May 31, 1957 and from September 17, 1957 to February 28, 1958. Mrs. Margaret Ann Boren assisted from August 17, 1959 to August 15, 1960.

The first meat selection and cutting demonstration were presented in 1956 with the assistance and cooperation of Professor David L. Mackintosh of the Department of Animal Husbandry. In other years, Professor Merkle assisted with similar demonstrations. Representatives from the State Board of Agriculture and wholesalers also assisted from time to time.

In 1957, a series of leaflets were prepared and published:

Buying Pork for Health
Buying Citrus Fruits for Health
Buying Beef for Health
Buying Bread for Health
Buying Vegetables for Health

Similar leaflets on availability and buying bargains have been issued through the years to give consumers timely information for reading reference. From 30,000 to 50,000 copies have been distributed as each leaflet became available. In 1959, the idea was developed that the timely leaflets could be distributed from special racks in food markets. The plan received much support. Food market managers and observations indicated that few leaflets were wasted. But the number needed to supply the public became so great that the practice was discontinued because of the lack of funds to continue the printing.

Agent-training has been important in the Consumer Information project as few agents received college training in the field. In 1958, Professor R. L. D. Morse, Head of the Department of Family Economics, KSU, assisted with training 40 home agents who had three or more years of experience. Training was given other home agents at appropriate times. Meat buying has been the item that has received the largest number of questions.

The presentation of Consumer Information at the District Outlook meetings was first reported in 1958 but has been continued each year since that time. In 1959, all agents in the Northeast District were given training in the overall field of marketing during a two-day conference in Kansas City. Consumer Information was a part of that training. Similar training was given the agents in the Southeast District in 1961.

The Consumer Information specialist, in 1958, was selected as one of four specialist to take highly specialized training in Basic Communications. After training, the team of four conducted 16 four-day training sessions for agents and specialists. Each year, one or more sessions have been conducted to train new extension personnel.

On September 1, 1961, the Consumer Information specialist was transferred to the Department of Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products and has served with the other marketing specialists since that time. Programs since 1961 are recorded with the Marketing Program.

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PERSONNEL FOR BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK - State Office

John H. Miller:
Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes;
July 17, 1906 to October 28, 1912
Dean, Division of College Extension;
October 29, 1912 to August 31, 1915
Resigned to be Director of Extension, Arkansas

Otis E. Hall:
State Club Leader;
September 1, 1914 to March 31, 1920
Resigned to be County Club Agent, Hampton County, Mass.

Mrs. H. B. Musser:
Assistant State Club Leader;
May 1, 1914 to June 30, 1914

Vesta Smith:
Assistant State Club Leader;
May 1, 1915 to June 30, 1915

Florence Whipple:
Chief Clerk in State Office;
July 29, 1915 to March 15, 1919
Resigned to be County Club Agent, Brown County

Florence Byrd:
Assistant State Club Leader;
March 22, 1916 to September 1, 1916
Resigned to complete college work at Stout Institute

Lottie Milam:
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of girls' projects;
March 20, 1917 to June 20, 1920
Resigned to do graduate work at Teachers' College, Columbia University

F. W. Kirk
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Garden Clubs among negroes in small villages
July 1, 1917 to February 28, 1919

Louis C. Williams:
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Garden Clubs;
September 1, 1917 to January 31, 1920
Resigned to be Horticultural Specialist
Acting State Club Leader, half-time;
April 1, 1920 to July 15, 1920
Returned to specialist position

Paul R. Imel:
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Swine and Baby Beef Club Work
September 1, 1917 to December 31, 1919
Military Leave, July 22, 1918 to April 1, 1919
(Paid from USDA Bureau of Animal Industry funds)
Resigned to operate a farm.

Ernest H. Wiegand:
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Poultry Clubs;
October 20, 1917 to April 30, 1919
(Paid from USDA Bureau of Animal Industry funds)

Ruth Marion Mateer: Emergency Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of
Poultry Club work;
April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919

John L. Prehm: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Poultry Clubs;
June 1, 1919 to December 31, 1919

Ralph W. Morrish: State Club Leader;
July 16, 1920 to June 30, 1926
LWOP for graduate work, University of Chicago;
October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926
Resigned to continue research work at University of Chicago

Alene Hinn: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Homemaking Clubs;
June 15, 1920 to July 31, 1923

L. George Wreath: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Pig Clubs;
April 20, 1920 to September 30, 1920

G. R. Greaves: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Poultry
and Garden Club work;
April 1, 1920 to December 31, 1920

Nevels Pearson: Specialist in Pig and Baby Beef Production;
May 15, 1920 to December 31, 1920
Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Livestock projects;
January 1, 1921 to March 15, 1922
Resigned to be Assistant State Club Leader, Michigan

Albert J. Schoth: Specialist in Garden and Crops Club Work;
August 10, 1921 to __________
Assistant State Club Leader;
__________ to July 31, 1936
Resigned to be Secretary for Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity

Maynard H. Coe: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Livestock projects;
May 10, 1922 to September 30, 1925
Acting State Club Leader (Morrish on leave);
October 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926
State Club Leader
July 1, 1926 to January 31, 1945
LWOP February 1, 1944 to January 31, 1945 to direct the
Farm Division of the National Safety Council
Resigned to be Director of Farm Division, National
Safety Council

Luella Sherman: Nutrition Specialist in Club Work (new position);
June 15, 1922 to December 31, 1922
Resigned to be Nutrition Specialist, Kansas Ext. Service

Eleanor Howe: Assistant State Club Leader, in charge of Homemaking Clubs;
August 1, 1923 to March 11, 1924

Charlotte E. Biester:	Specialist in Foods and Nutrition for Club Work; June 1, 1924 to __________ Assistant State Club Leader; __________ to January 31, 1926 Resigned to be Home Demonstration Agent, Johnson County
Edna Bender:	Assistant State Club Leader; May 1, 1926 to June 30, 1931 Married Henry L. Lobenstein, April 1, 1931 Assistant Club Leader, temporary; March 31, 1936 to July 21, 1936
Lora V. Hilyard:	Assistant State Club Leader; (1930)# November 1, 1930 to March 20, 1936 Transferred to Clothing Specialist
Mabel R. Smith:	Assistant State Club Leader; (1929) July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1941 Resigned to be an assistant with the National 4-H Club Committee, Chicago
Albert A. Pease:	Assistant in Boys' and Girls' Club Camps; July 19, 1932 to September 8, 1932 and January 25, 1933 to July 1, 1934
Joe Knappenberger:	Assistant in 4-H Club Work, Camps; July 12, 1934 to September 1, 1934
J. Harold Johnson:	Assistant State Club Leader; (1927) November 1, 1935 to January 31, 1944 Sabbatical Leave; October 1, 1941 to June 15, 1942 Graduate Study, George Washington University Acting State Club Leader; February 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 State Club Leader; July 1, 1945 to April 30, 1958; Retired Executive Director, Kansas 4-H Foundation; half-time; May 1, 1958 to Present*
Ben C. Kohrs:	Assistant in 4-H Club Work; June 1, 1935 to October 31,1935
Charles E. Murphey:	Assistant in 4-H Club Work; June 1, 1935 to August 31, 1935
Mary Elsie Border:	Assistant State Club Leader; (1927) April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1957 Sabbatical Leave; September 20, 1938 to June 20, 1939 Graduate Study, Teachers' College, Columbia Univ. Sabbatical Leave; October 4, 1948 to June 18, 1949 Graduate Study, Cornell University Assigned to Point-Four Program; January 1, 1953 to December 31, 1954 Resigned to accept an assignment in Turkey with the International Cooperation Administration (ICA)

Lebert R. Shultz: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1936 to December 31, 1936

Alvin Mistler: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1936 to August 15, 1936

Howard A. Moreen: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1936 to June 30, 1936

Roger E. Regnier: Assistant State Club Leader; (1934)
January 11, 1937 to April 30, 1943
Transferred to Farm Labor Program;
May 1, 1943 to March 15, 1944
Assistant State Club Leader;
March 16, 1944 to April 30, 1958
State Club Leader;
May 1, 1958 to Present*

Harvey E. Goertz: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 7, 1937 to August 13, 1937

Arthur E. Shafer: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 15, 1937 to October 17, 1937

Gordon Mahoney: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 6, 1937 to July 10, 1937

Dorothy Bacon: Assistant State Club Leader, temporary;
September 20, 1938 to June 20, 1939

Howard Myers: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1938 to January 31, 1939

Richard F. King: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1938 to January 31, 1939

Dolf J. Jennings: Assistant in 4-H Club Work for Camps;
June 15, 1939 to August 14, 1939 and
June 15, 1940 to August 14, 1940 and
July 27, 1942 to August 26, 1942

Ralph L. Gross: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 1, 1940 to January 19, 1941

Glenn M. Busset: Assistant State Club Leader, temporary;
October 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942
Transferred to Club Agent, Dickinson County
Assistant State Club Leader;
October 1, 1945 to September 19, 1958
Sabbatical Leave; October 1, 1955 to September 19, 1958
Graduate Study, Cornell University
LWOP September 9, 1956 to September 19, 1958,
Extension Training Officer, ICA-India
Associate State Club Leader;
September 20, 1958 to Present*

Sabbatical Leave; November 1, 1962 to October 31, 1963
LWOP November 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964
Graduate Study, University of Wisconsin

John Leslie Clow: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 14, 1941 to August 13, 1941

Charles E. Works: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 14, 1941 to August 13, 1941

Harold Peterson: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
June 4, 1942 to August 8, 1942

Helene M. Monfort: Asst. Home Demonstration Agent assigned to 4-H Club Work;
July 27, 1942 to August 26, 1942

Joseph D. Smerchek: Assistant State Club Leader; (1933)
August 10, 1943 to November 23, 1945
Resigned to be Secretary, Kansas Farm Bureau

Margaret Roseman: Assistant in 4-H Club Work;
July 19, 1943 to August 31, 1943

Velma M. McGaugh: Assistant State Club Leader; (1943)
March 4, 1946 to September 14, 1955
Sabbatical Leave; September 1, 1952 to June 15, 1953
Graduate Study at Cornell University
Resigned to accept an assignment with ICA-Pakistan

John B. Hanna: Assistant State Club Leader; (1934)
May 20, 1946 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1961 to Present*

Lucille Rosenberger: Assistant State Club Leader, temporary;
October 4, 1948 to June 18, 1949
Assistant Club Agent at Large, temporary;
July 1, 1949 to October 8, 1949
Assistant at Large to Train 4-H Clothing Leaders;
February 16, 1950 to April 15, 1950
Assistant State Club Leader, temporary;
September 27, 1954 to November 6, 1954
Married to Loren E. Whipps

Raymond E. Fort: Assistant State Club Leader;
July 1, 1950 to August 20, 1954
LWOP March 20, 1954 to May 16, 1954
Resigned to accept an assignment to Iran

Virginia Armstrong: Assistant State Club Leader, temporary; (1951)
December 8, 1952 to August 16, 1954 and
September 9, 1954 to September 23, 1954

Charles F. Hoyt: Assistant State Club Leader; (1946)
September 8, 1954 to September 14, 1960
Resigned to be Public Relations and Franchise Director
of a commercial company, Phoenix, Arizona

Loren F. Goyen: Assistant State Club Leader; (1951)
October 15, 1956 to August 31, 1959
LWOP September 9, 1958 to August 31, 1959
Graduate Study at University of Maryland and USDA
Resigned to accept a position with the 4-H Club Staff,
University of Maryland

Harlan G. Copeland: Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (1954)
September 1, 1957 to February 29, 1960
Resigned to accept a position with the Federal Extension
Service, Division of Research and Training

Arliss E. Honstead: Assistant State Club Leader; (1946)
October 1, 1957 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1961 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave; September 19, 1959 to June 30, 1960
Graduate Study, Teachers' College, Columbia University

Betty Warren Overly: Assistant State Club Leader, temporary; (1955)
October 15, 1956 to July 8, 1957 and
September 10, 1957 to January 31, 1958, and
September 16, 1958 to October 31, 1958, and
September 1, 1959 to October 15, 1959, and
September 6, 1960 to October 15, 1960, and
September 15, 1961 to October 28, 1961
Assistant to the State Leader of 4-H Club Work;
September 4, 1962 to October 20, 1962

Roberta A. Anderson: Assistant State Club Leader;
February 7, 1958 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1961 to December 21, 1962
Deceased in Car-Train accident

Cecil L. Eyestone: Assistant State Club Leader; (1943)
July 14, 1958 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1961 to Present*

Charles T. Bates: Specialist in Boys' and Girls' Club Work; (1956)
July 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961
Assistant State Club Leader;
April 1, 1961 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (Change of title only)
July 1, 1961 to Present*

Richard B. Tomkinson: Specialist in Boys' and Girls' Club Work;
April 1, 1961 to June 30, 1961
Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work;
July 1, 1961 to Present*

Keith D. Burt: Assistant to the State Leader of 4-H Club Work;
September 8, 1961 to September 23, 1961

J. Dale Apel: Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work; (1948)
September 1, 1962 to Present*
LWOP May 21, 1964 to June 30, 1965
Graduate Study, University of Chicago

Mrs. Mary Lou Gibbs: Assistant to the State 4-H Club Leader; (1952)
September 1, 1963 to September 30, 1963

#Year of first appointment in Extension
*Present is June 30, 1964

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Early Development - Prior to 1914

The first reference to club work in Kansas was found in the November issue of the Industrialist in the year 1905. Mrs. Henrietta Calvin was attending a Farmers' Institute and she reported that, "there will be a home culture club formed in Lincoln County by the young girls whose attention is to be devoted to the study of home questions and homemaking".

In 1906, corn clubs were started under the supervision of the Farmers' Institutes and directed by John H. Miller, State Secretary for Farmers' Institutes. The contest was limited to farm boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years. Clubs were county-wide and sponsored locally by county school superintendents, the Farmers' Institute Committee, or a county fair committee. Each boy was provided with one quart of seed corn by the local committee. The boy agreed to plant, care for, exhibit ten ears, and make a report. The report was to include the number of stalks, the number of ears, and the number of barren stalks by August 1.

In August of 1906, the Industrialist announced plans for Boys' Experiment Clubs to include crop production, dairy, gardening, and poultry. Membership cards were to be distributed and the member was to send a card into the state office. The dues were ten cents. Membership certificates were to be issued and the names of those enrolled were to be sent from the state to the county. Girls were invited to join poultry and garden clubs. The statement was made that during the next year arrangements would be perfected for home culture clubs.

In October of 1906, the Industrialist urged boys to exhibit in the corn contest. Local committees were urged to encourage girls to exhibit bread, cakes, pies, canned fruits, jellies, sewing and embroidery. The statement was made that next year vegetable gardening and tree planting were to be added.

Forty-seven counties had corn clubs in 1906 with a membership of nearly five thousand. Dickinson County had the highest enrollment, 480 members. County prizes amounting to $2,000 and state prizes amounting to $300 were offered on the corn exhibits. At the state Farmers' Institute the program included talks to the boys on corn raising, judging exhibits, awarding prizes, and a two-hour drill in corn judging. The state prize-winning exhibits were shown over the state in a Missouri Pacific car. The winners and the premiums in the first Boys' Corn Show were:

First Prize - J. M. McCray, Riley County, $50 cash contributed by Mr. Arthur Capper, publisher of the Topeka Capital and the Mail and Breeze.
Second Prize - Paul Gilman, Leavenworth County, Midland two-row cultivator (value $50) contributed by Midland Cultivator Co., Tarkio, Mo.
Third Prize - Julian Clark, Labette County, corn planter (value $40) Contributed by W. S. McAuley and others.
Fourth Prize - Frank Hauke, Morris County, Perfection Fanning Mill (value $35) contributed by Lewis-Tuttle Co., Topeka, Kansas
Fifth Prize - Crank Jenkins, Cowley County, disk harrow (value $30) contributed by John Deere Plow Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Sixth Prize - Lloyd TenEyck, Riley County, ten bushels Hildreth corn (value $25) contributed be C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kansas
Seventh Prize - Everett Hamilton, Jackson County, eight bus. Legal Tender

corn (value $20) contributed by G. E. Hollister, Sabetha, Kansas
Eighth Prize - Earl Garrett, Bourbon County, walking plow (value $16) contributed by John Deere Plow Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Ninth Prize - Arnold Brooks, Labette County, corn grader (value $10) contributed by Lewis-Tuttle Company, Topeka, Kansas
Tenth Prize - Jerry Howard, Sumner County, $5.00 cash, contributed by W. R. Hildreth, Altamont, Kansas

As early as 1907, county institutes arranged to send county contest winners to the State Farmers' Institute and state contest to be held at the College in December. They planned to pay railroad fare and board while at the institute, rather than award cash prizes. Judging work was recorded in 1907 in the afternoon session of the third annual meeting of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, which was held in Manhattan on January 1 and 2, 1908. Time was given to practice work in corn and livestock judging. At those meetings the farmers and boys who had come to enter their corn in the boys' corn contest were taught how to pick the most perfect ears of seed corn, and the most profitable breeding animals.

The club program for Kansas boys and girls continued until 1914 in much the same manner as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.

Progress After 1914

The year 1914 has been selected as a dividing line because of two factors: (1) the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, and (2) the appointment of Otis E. Hall as State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work effective September 1, 1914. At that time, Mr. Hall was assigned to the Rural Service extension project with Walter Burr in charge. Prior to the time of Mr. Hall's appointment, Mr. J. H. Miller, first field secretary for Farmers' Institutes and later, Director of Extension, had supervised the club program and witnessed great developments.

Mr. Hall was formerly Superintendent of Public Schools, Montgomery County, Crawfordsville, Indiana. He was a 1907 graduate of Wabash College. He was employed as State Club Leader in Kansas at age 34 after much correspondence with Mr. Miller concerning the nature of the youth work needed in Kansas. Upon resignation, Mr. Hall became county club agent (one of eleven agents in the county) with the Hampton County Improvement League, the organization sponsoring the county extension program, Springfield, Massachusetts. During his term of service in Kansas, Mr. Hall wrote the present 4-H Club Pledge which was submitted in a contest in which fifteen state leaders participated. The contest was conducted by O. H. Benson in 1918, then leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work in the Federal Extension Office.

During the spring of 1915, ten different kinds of boys' and girls' clubs were organized and work was conducted along the following lines: raising corn, sorghums, pigs, poultry, tomatoes and potatoes, gardening and canning, cooking, sewing, farm and home handicraft. That work was closely related with other departments of the Extension Division. All followup work and instructions of a technical nature were approved by the subject matter departments of the College before they were mailed to club members. During 1915, 247 clubs were organized and 805 members completed all the work required of them during the season. Two hundred sixty-five boys and girls who were winners in contests attended the State Farmers' Institute at the College for one week and were instructed in agricultural and home economics subjects.

The 1916 report of the Director of Extension states:

> "The largest department is that of Institutes and Demonstrations in which practically all the field work in extension is conducted. In that department are: County Agent Work, Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Extension Schools, Farm and Home Institutes, and Agricultural Specialists working in whole or in part under the Government Smith-Lever funds."

The 1917-1918 College catalog shows a separate Boys' and Girls' Club Work Department (created in 1916) with the following staff:

Otis E. Hall, State Club Leader,
and Assistant State Club Leaders:
- Lottie Milam, in charge of girls' projects
- F. W. Kirk, in charge of garden projects with negroes
- Louis C. Williams, in charge of garden club work
- Paul R. Imel, in charge of swine and baby beef projects
- Ernest H. Wiegand, in charge of Poultry clubs

In 1917 the projects and clubs being promoted were: Mother-Daughter canning, square-rod gardens, garden and canning, bread making, farm and home handicraft, baby beef, sorghum, tomato, sewing, potato, pig, dairy and corn. The foregoing clubs, in 1917, numbered 720 with 13,321 members enrolled.

During 1918 six counties of the state had paid county club leaders on full time, ten counties had paid county leaders on part time, and 572 unpaid volunteer leaders were assisting with the club work.

In the 1926-1927 College catalog the name of the department appears as "Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Work". Furthermore, in 1926, the name "4-H Club Department" first appeared on the cover of the annual report of the State Club Leader.

In 1926 the specialists in the 4-H Club subject matter were discontinued and the subject matter specialists in the departments of agricultural specialists and of extension home economics were assigned the responsibility of doing 4-H Club subject matter as well as work with adults. The State Club Leader and his assistants then gave all their time to organizing the 4-H Club program and assisting county extension agents and training leaders.

By 1940 the state staff for the Boys' and Girls' Club Department consisted of:
- M. H. Coe, State Club Leader
- Mabel R. Smith, Assistant State Club Leader
- J. Harold Johnson, Assistant State Club Leader
- Mary Elsie Border, Assistant State Club Leader
- Roger E. Regnier, Assistant State Club Leader

There were 1,135 clubs with 23,460 members enrolled in these projects: baby beef, swine, sheep, colt, dairy, poultry, corn, sorghum, wheat, potato, garden, clothing, food preparation, food preservation, home improvement and junior leadership. Members could also participate in activities in health, music, recreation, demonstrations, judging and conservation.

By 1960 the state staff consisted of:
- Roger E. Regnier, State Club Leader
- Glenn M. Busset, Associate State Club Leader
- Roberta A. Anderson, Assistant State Club Leader
- Cecil L. Eyestone, Assistant State Club Leader
- John B. Hanna, Assistant State Club Leader
- Mrs. Nell Cline, Assistant State Club Leader
- Charles Y. Hoyt, Assistant State Club Leader
- Harlan Copeland, Extension Specialist in Boys' and Girls' Club Work

On July 1, 1961, the title of the assistant state club leaders was changed to Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work. The projects in which members were enrolled in 1960 were: beef, swine, sheep, dairy, colt, rabbits, corn, legumes and grasses, sorghum, wheat, garden, potato, soil conservation, beautification of home grounds, dog, entomology, photography, automotive, electric, woodwork, tractor, food and nutrition, clothing, and home improvement. Activities included grooming, citizenship, community relations, grain marketing, health, meat utilization, newswriting, promotional talks, recreation, safety, conservation, personal finance, and rodent control.

On June 30, 1964 (terminal date for this history) the staff was:

Roger E. Regnier, State Club Leader
Glenn M. Busset, Associate State Leader
John B. Hanna, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work (NE Dist)
Cecil L. Eyestone, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work (SE Dist)
Charles T. Bates, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work (Cen. Dist)
Arliss E. Honstead, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work (NW Dist)
Richard B. Tomkinson, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work
J. Dale Apel, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work
and one vacant position, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work

In 1963, the total enrollment was 32,037 club members in Kansas. Some of the larger county enrollments were: Sedgwick 1,382; Butler 742; Wyandotte 695; Reno 668; Shawnee 666; Dickinson 654; Riley 647; Montgomery 619; Cowley 612; and Johnson 605 members.

Scholarships

> "In 1922 the Union Pacific Railway Company offered a scholarship in the Kansas State Agricultural College to the highest ranking members of the boys' and girls' clubs in each of the 38 counties crossed by its lines. The scholarship is worth $75.00 plus transportation to and from the College over the Union Pacific lines. They are offered for courses in the Division of Agriculture, the School of Agriculture, or the Farmers' Short Course.
>
> "The 1923 scholarships were offered under the same conditions as those of the previous year with one change and that is that girls 16-21 years of age are eligible to compete for these scholarships under the same requirements and same demonstrations as the boys."

Eleven of the Union Pacific scholarships were awarded in 1923. The Union Pacific scholarships have been continued through the years.

The Community Club

In 1922 the various kinds of clubs in which boys and girls were enrolled were: beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine, poultry, corn, sorghum, garden, clothing, foods and meal planning. During 1922 a few "community clubs" were organized. The community club was a federation of the various project clubs in a given community. The advantages were: (1) to centralize the leadership within a community, (2) to obtain leaders more easily in sparsely settled communities, (3) and to maintain interest of the members, leaders, and parents through larger numbers of participating members. Within a few years, the project club ceased to be organized and all club work was on a community club basis with each member enrolling in one or more projects.

The All-Star Club

The "All-Star Club" was another development mentioned first in 1922. The purpose of the All-Star Club was "to encourage boys and girls to achieve higher standards in their farm and home demonstrations (projects), to continue their demonstrations and ultimately to become local and community leaders." The following club members were eligible to the All-Star Club:

1. State champions named by the state club leader
2. Any club member completing three years' work on the same project
3. Any club member completing four calendar years of club work
4. Members winning state demonstration team or of winning state stock judging team

Standard Club

Under a plan developed in 1922, a club meeting a list of standards which contribute to successful club work would be given special recognition by being designated a "Standard Club". The requirements included:

1. A membership of at least five in each project
2. A local leader in charge throughout the year
3. The club organized with constitution and officers
4. An annual written plan of work
5. The club holding at least six regular meetings
6. Preparing local exhibit or holding an achievement day
7. A team giving at least one public demonstration
8. At least 60 percent of the members completing their projects and preparing a report.

Charters and Seals

During 1924 a special 4-H Club Charter was prepared and issued only to the Community 4-H Clubs to emphasize the place and importance of this group. Each following year an achievement seal was awarded to be attached to the charter.

4-H Roundup

After several years of conducting "Club Week" in connection with Farm and Home Week, it was decided to hold it May 5-12, 1923, with special appeal to grade school members. The attendance was 255 as compared to 121 the previous year. The boys were provided cots in the gymnasium, and the girls on the second floor of the new cafeteria. The 1924 Roundup was held May 19-24. It was realized that these dates were in conflict with many high schools still in session; therefore the dates of June 1-6 were selected for 1925. The first week of June has been the date for Roundup in succeeding years.

Who's Who Club

Previous to 1923, contacts with some of the outstanding club members of the state indicated an interest in organizing a state-wide group of outstanding members. The Who's Who Club was organized during the Roundup in 1923, the qualifications for membership being: (1) being in the upper ten percent of any club demonstration (project), and(2) state champions in demonstrations, projects or judging. The charter membership was made up of past state champions and team champions. The first officers elected were: president, Franklin Homan, Harvey County; 1st vice-president, Dan F. Reusser, McPherson County; 2nd vice-president, Esther Omo, Pratt County; secretary, Jennie L. Smith, Rice County; treasurer, Marjorie Streeter, Brown County. Since the organization of the Who's Who Club, the annual initiation of members has been at the time of the 4-H Roundup.

4-H Club Camping Program

A boys' camp was held at Camp Steeleway, Washington County, June 9-11, 1922, with four counties cooperating: Cloud, Clay, Marshall and Washington. Seventy-one boys participated.

The first girls' camp ever held in Kansas was conducted at the YWCA Turkey Creek camp in Pratt County during the summer of 1922. This was a six-day camp conducted jointly with the YWCA and was in charge of Miss Maude Fowler, Rural Field Workder of the State YWCA. Miss Edith Holmberg, home demonstration agent for Pratt County, made all local plans and had general charge of the meals. The Assistant State Club Leader, Alene Hinn, visited the camp for two days and assisted the agent in conducting some of the hand work. Miss Margaret Seaton of Waterville, Kansas, had charge of the recreation and nature study. Miss Celia Conner, County Red Cross nurse, gave the instruction in health and first aid. Twenty-six girls attended the camp, 15 of whom were club members.

The 1924 report of the State Club Leader states that a few county camps were held. In a part of the camps the boys and girls camped together and in others the boys' camp and the girls' camp were held separately. For 1925, plans were made to hold the boys' and the girls' camps together for periods of three days. The Extension Division furnished a camp manager to assist the county agents in arranging the camp program and organizing the camp for successful work. Assistance was given in subject matter, handicraft, nature, health, athletics, 4-H Club programs and leader training.

In 1925, seven camps were held as follows: Bourbon with 72 attending, Reno 40, Meade 28, Leavenworth 25, Lincoln 72, Labette and Cherokee 35, and Kingman with 55 club members participating.

During 1945, 70 counties cooperated in holding 30 camps at 15 different locations with 3360 club members, leaders and extension agents participating. Glenn Burnette, Patty Lou Mines and Ruth E. Wood were employed to assist with the camps.

A state camp committee composed of an extension agent, an adult leader and a junior leader from each Congressional district (6) was formed. The committee developed general camping objectives and standards for county, district and state camping programs. A program was initiated to procure a site for a state camp. Sears-Roebuck agreed to provide $25,000 toward the cost of a building. The legislature was asked to appropriate funds to purchase land but no action was taken.

ROCK SPRINGS RANCH - LEADERSHIP TRAINING CENTER

The state camp committee considered many suggested sites for a state 4-H Club camp. On January 8, 1946, the committee closed a deal with Mr. C E. Rugh, an Abilene attorney, for the purchase of a 348-acre dairy farm known as Rock Springs Ranch, for a consideration of $22,500. A large spring with a flowing capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute is in the farmstead location. Within a few months time, 4-H Club members in 91 counties contributed $21,111.48 toward the purchase price.

The Rock Springs farmstead consisted of the ranch house, a large barn, two open sheds, a silo, and a cottage above the spring which was used as a summer home by the owner.

The first camps at Rock Springs Ranch were held during the summer of 1946, with 2,261 persons from 71 counties using the camp. Temporary facilities including army tents provided housing and dining room. The Kansas Power and Light Company constructed power lines to the site. The International Harvester Company donated farm equipment. The title to the ranch was held by the Kansas State University Endowment Association. In 1958 the title was transferred to the Kansas 4-H Club Foundation.

Since 1946, the camp has been improved as donations were received and funds raised by the counties and the 4-H Foundation. These include:

1947 - Stable of Palomino horses (20) by Kansas Palomino Breeders Association
1948 - Concrete swimming pool at cost of $50,500
1949 - Ranch house for care-taker and bathhouse for swimming pool
1951 - A 120 by 120 foot concrete recreation area
Sewage system under construction
1952 - The Clyde Coffman Council Circle constructed
Ten-place rifle range, two central bathhouses, and machine shed
1953 - Shower buildings, oiled highway, and bridge to Council Circle
Entrance Gateway donated by the Master 4-H Club
1954 - All-weather metal roof for the dining area
1956 - A. D. Jellison Family Group consisting of the Meditation Chapel, the Health Center, and Conference-Auditorium. Dedicated 1957
1957 - Foot-bridge constructed across Stony Creek
1958 - Williams Dining Hall basement; water system constructed;
Perimeter road, Folgers Drive, donated by Folgers Coffee Company
1959 - New stables donated by R. B Christy, a Scott City horse fancier.
Asa Payne Cottage: The R. H. Garvey Foundation, Wichita, donated a cottage, capacity 34, which was dedicated June 4, 1959 to the memory of Asa Payne, a pioneer in improved farming methods in northwest Kansas.
Co-Op Cottage: Mr. James McGuire, secretary of the Kansas Cooperative Council, provided the leadership for solicitation of funds from cooperatives to construct another permanent cottage. It was dedicated in September 1959
Collegiate 4-H Club Shelter with its fireplace was donated by the Collegiate 4-H Club, Kansas State University
1962 - Williams Dining Hall was completed. The first meal was served July 5, 1962. The fireplace in the lobby honors Gene Shipley who was director of the WIBW farm program at the time of his death. The landscape plantings and terrace fountain honor Herb J. Barr, ranchman and civic leader who, before his death, contributed greatly to the establishment of this training center.

Rock Springs Ranch facilities are available to all worthy groups in so far as possible with 4-H Club groups receiving priority.

In 1962, more than 7,000 youth and adults camped at Rock Springs Ranch.

Collegiate 4-H Club

The Collegiate 4-H Club was organized in 1927 through the efforts of M. H. Coe, State Club Leader. Its purposes include:

1. Promote wider acquaintance among the members
2. Maintain and increase members' interest in 4-H Club work
3. To develop leaders in 4-H
4. To aid in campus activities relating to club work
5. To foster the best interests of Kansas State College
6. To interest other 4-H Club members to attend the College

The club took the responsibility of publishing Who's Whoot, the annual yearbook of 4-H Club work. About 50 members did editorial work on this publication. The members developed a weekly radio program broadcast over station KSAC. Assistance was given during 4-H Club Roundup, Farm and Home Week, and at other College and State-wide events. Monthly meetings are devoted to planning an activity program and to social activities.

The University Extension Club

The University Extension Club was organized October 25, 1948 as a result of the efforts of a committee appointed by the Collegiate 4-H Club. The committee consisted of Kate Clark, Dick Winger, Dale Watson, Floyd Ricker, Margaret Pixley, Armin Samuelson, Marian Dunbar, Bill Parker, Frank Carpenter and Lloyd Wiseman as chairman. The Extension Personnel Training committee consisting of Leonard Neff, J. Harold Johnson, Georgiana Smurthwaite, and George Gemmell also assisted with the organization of the group. The first officers were: Lloyd Wiseman, president; Jim Leathers, vice-president; Iris Rahn, treasurer; and Mary Schlagel, secretary. Leonard Neff and Velma Houston were facultry advisors. The objectives of the club are to provide its members opportunities to become better acquainted with one another, with Extension personnel and methods, to provide opportunities for leadership, and to promote interest in Cooperative Extension Work.

4-H Club Days

Model Club meetings were initiated in 1935 as a means of improving the local club meetings. The spirit of competition developed into a series of district contests. In 1937 other activities were included with the model meeting district contests. These additional activities were one-act plays, choruses, bands or orchestras, and instrumental ensembles. These district contests were known as Spring Festivals and were held during the spring months. Outstanding numbers were invited to appear on the State 4-H Roundup program held at the College in June.

Due to war conditions in 1943, no spring festivals were held but they were revived in 1944, with competition in model meetings, plays, music, (instrumental and vocal), project stories, project talks, and team demonstrations. In 1945, with travel restrictions still prevailing, no State 4-H Roundup was held. In lieu of the Roundup, ten district 4-H Club Days were held with discussions on civic responsibilities, citizenship responsibilities, service opportunities for 4-H Clubs, and plans for the development of a state 4-H camp. The contests for the various activities as conducted in the Spring Festivals were continued with the addition of musical games.

Beginning in 1946 the 4-H Club Days were continued on a district basis during the spring months and outstanding numbers were selected for appearance on the 4-H Roundup program in June. In 1961 each county in the state was holding one or more 4-H Club Days at which time outstanding numbers are selected to be entered in the district or regional 4-H Club Day. The numbers include model meeting, one-act play, chorus, band or orchestra, vocal ensemble, instrumental ensemble, project or activity talk, demonstration, promotional talk, and folk game. The counties of the state have now grouped themselves into "regions" and the agents in each region plan for the spring event during annual conference the previous fall.

Kansas Rural Life Association

The Kansas Rural Life Association was organized during the first Rural Life Conference held at Kansas State College March 29, 30 and 31, 1935. The officers elected were:

president	Howard Moreen, Saline County
vice-presidents	Ruth Phillips, Lyon County
	Kenneth Middleton, Miami County
secretary	Marje Blythe, Morris County

The objectives established were:

1. To increase the contacts and stimulate fellowship among rural young men and women all of whom are anxious to cooperate for permanent improvement of agriculture and rural life.
2. To promote discussion of rural affairs and issues among students and farm youth for their own development and preparation as leaders in rural communities.
3. To provide a clearing house of program suggestions for rural young peoples groups organized in the state.

This first conference was devoted to discussions on social adjustments needed for better rural living, agricultural adjustments desirable for better rural living and vocational adjustments advisable.

In 1936, Vernal Roth, Lyon County, served as state president and was elected president of the American Country Life Association which held their annual meeting at Kansas State College on October 14-16, 1937.

County Rural Life Association groups designed for young persons from ages 18 to 28 were organized in about 30 counties with a total membership of approximately 1250. World War II brought about a decline in the number of county organizations until 1953 when the YMW (Young Men and Woman) program was initiated by the Federal office. Miss Velma McGaugh, Assistant State Club Leader, supervised the YMW program for a few years but when she resigned in 1955 no further state conferences were held. By 1961 only 10 counties reported activity with young men and women. Following World War II most of the participants in this program were young married couples.

State 4-H Leaders Conference

The first conference for 4-H Club leaders was held at the 4-H Club building on the State Fair grounds in Hutchinson, Kansas, April 20-22, 1936. Persons other than the State 4-H Staff and their contribution to the conference program were:

Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Kansas City, a registered parliamentarian
    Discussion and drill on parliamentary practice
Ben Kohrs, County Club Agent, Sedgwick County
    Problems and practice of recreation and entertainment
Dr. George Gemmell, Kansas State College
    Psychology of leadership and problems in sociology
L. I. Frisbie, State Club Leader, Nebraska
    Leadership problems and programs
Miss Louise Evans, Emporia, Kansas
    Music appreciation
Dr. A. E. Croft, University of Wichita
    Leadership of youth
Professor M. J. Harbaugh, Kansas State College, Department of Zoology
    Conservation in the 4-H program
C. G. Elling, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry
Henry Gilbert, Extension Specialist in Landscape Architecture
E. A. Cleavenger, Extension Specialist in Agronomy
Miss Christine Wiggins, Extension Specialist in Clothing
    Subject matter talks in their fields
Mrs. Elsie Pine, Teachers College of Emporia,
    Books and reading for 4-H members

The first conference was attended by 71 men and 189 women from 55 counties. A state-wide conference has been conducted annually since 1936 with most of the counties sending delegates with expenses paid. The conference in 1961 was attended by 190 the full time and 159 part-time. Special interest sessions one hour in length were devoted to 4-H Public Relations, IFYE and People-to People, Record Keeping, Junior Leadership, Planning Better Club Meetings, Money Raising Ideas, First Year Leader Problems, Personal Development, Demonstrations, Ideas for Ceremonies, Secretary's Book and Seals, Awards and Competition, Junior and Senior Groups, Recreation, Camping, Effective 4-H Councils, and 4-H Activities. Ten workshops two hours in length were offered in Photography, Entomology, Career Exploration, Working with Teenagers, Home Grounds Beautification, Woodworking, Livestock, Meat Utilization, Foods, and Clothing.

Kansas Recreation Workshop

The State 4-H Club department initiated a State Camp Workshop which was conducted in the 4-H Encampment building on the State Fair grounds in Hutchinson in May, 1946. The purpose of the workshop was to give training to persons who have responsibilities for conducting youth camps. The training was made available to leaders in organizations other than 4-H Club work. Seventy-three persons from 35 counties participated in 1946. This number included agricultural agents, club agents, home demonstration agents, ministers, businessmen, commercial organizations, extension specialists, rural school teachers, office secretaries, representatives of women's clubs, college students, Scout leaders, and adult 4-H leaders.

The camp workshops continued on much the original basis until 1951. Attendance varied from 75 to 100 representatives of many interested groups. Training given included work in recreation, crafts, astronomy, music, camp administration, outdoor cookery, philosophy of camping, group dynamics, folk games and similar camp supervisory responsibilities. Plans for each workshop were made by a committee selected by the participants in the previous year's workshop.

Following the 1951 workshop, an effort was made to organize an independent group of interested leaders to take the responsibility of organizing and administering the workshop. This group is now known as the Kansas Recreation Workshop which consists of twelve directors, four of whom are elected each year for three-year terms by those persons attending the workshop. The directors in 1962 were:

Dick Tomkinson, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work, Chairman
Miss Irene Rogers, Extension Office Secretary, Junction City, Sec.-Treas.
Rev. Steve Cloud, Minister Church of Christ, Kinsley
Wm. Greenwood, County Agricultural Agent, Scott City
Don Love, County Agricultural Agent, St. Francis
Margaret Boyd, Girl Scouts, Baldwin
Geneva Dies, Local 4-H Club Leader, Hays
Rev. Eddie Downey, Minister Church of Christ, Arkansas City
Harold Eversmeyer, Graduate Student, Manhattan
Cecil Eyestone, Extension Specialist in 4-H Club Work
Robert Nebrig, Leavenworth Recreation Commission, Leavenworth
Stann Lyman, Tandy Leather Company, Wichita

Beginning with the 1960 workshop, they have been held at Rock Springs Ranch.

International Farm Youth Exchange Program

Armin Samuelson, home address Topeka, was the first IFYE delegate to visit a foreign country, Sweden, in 1948. In 1949, Stanley Meinen of Ruleton, visited Switzerland and Evelyn Haberman of Heizer visited Holland. By 1952, 23 Kansas young persons had visited 19 different European countries. From 1949 to 1952, 26 youth from 18 different European countries, Australia, India, New Zealand, Mexico and Bolivia, visited Kansas farm families.

By 1961, 107 delegates from 60 Kansas Counties have visited with farm families in 41 other countries; and, 213 young men and women from 54 other countries have lived with 563 host families in 103 Kansas counties.

Kansas 4-H Foundation, Inc.

The Kansas 4-H Foundation was established in 1952; its sole purpose to assist the Kansas Extension Service in the promotion of 4-H Club work.

A Board of Trustees of eleven members directs the Foundation program. All financial support comes from private sources.

The Foundation's Five-point program included:

1. Aid local volunteer 4-H leaders
2. Enlarge membership in 4-H Club work
3. Encourage parents to give their children advantages of 4-H work

4. Help to provide 4-H facilities
5. Assist with the IFYE program (International Farm Youth Exchange)

The Kansas 4-H Journal was given to the Foundation by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pettit of Topeka in 1956. Dale Apel, a former 4-H Club member and county club agent, was employed as editor. He was succeeded by Don Esslinger in 1962.

The Foundation received as gifts (1962) some 200 registered saddle mares which were placed on loan to 4-H Club members. Colts raised provide the basis for the 4-H colt project.

The business of the Foundation became sufficiently voluminous that employed assistants became necessary. Miss Erna Bly was employed February 1, 1958, as a full-time secretary. Mr. J. Harold Johnson, former State 4-H Club leader, was employed half-time beginning May 1, 1958, as Executive Secretary for the Foundation. In 1962, Mr. Merle Eyestone was employed full-time as Director of Rock Springs Ranch. Under Mr. Eyestone's supervision, all facilities and meals are provided each group using the camp but the group organizes its own camping program.

The County Club Agent Movement

The reports of the State Club Leader from 1916 to 1920 relate the development of interest among the people in many counties for the employment of a county club agent. World War I increased that interest since emergency agents for agriculture and home economics were assigned to many counties and paid with special allocations of emergency funds from November of 1917 to June 30, 1919.

Soon after Smith-Lever funds became available, a portion of the funds were used to assist in the employment of county club agents in the counties. Club agents were employed cooperatively with the people in the counties, county funds being from appropriations made by the county commissioners, or, in some cases, private funds were solicited and used for the county portion of the agent's salary and expenses. In some cases these temporary county leaders were employed during the entire summer season while in other cases they were employed only for a few weeks.

In counties where no club leader was employed, the club work was under the charge of county agents and emergency home demonstration agents. The home demonstration agents were particularly successful in promoting Canning, Poultry, Garden and Bread-Making Clubs, while county agents were most pleased with the results of Pig, Canning, Corn and Calf Clubs.

Some of the club leaders have been placed in counties not having Farm Bureaus. It has been found, however, that the largest amount of permanent work has resulted in Farm Bureau counties and it will be the policy in the future to limit the placing of County Club Leaders to those counties that are organized for systematic Farm Bureau work.

The County Club Leaders employed prior to July 1, 1927 are listed on the following pages.

Early County Club Leaders

County	Leader	Appointed	Resigned
Anderson	Florence Sculley	#	
Bourbon	George McCampbell	Jan 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918
Brown	Florence Whipple	Mar 16, 1919	Jul 1, 1919
	Mary E. Griffith	Apr 1, 1920	Sep 1, 1920
	Maude Faulkinburg	May 1, 1921	Aug 31, 1921
	Hazel Scalapine	Mar 1, 1922	Nov 15, 1922
	Eldora Mann	Mar 20, 1923	Nov 10, 1923
	Eldora Mann	Mar 10, 1924	Nov 10, 1924
Chase	Harry C. Baird	May 1, 1919	Jul 1, 1919
Coffey	Thelma O'Dell	Apr 19, 1920	Sep 1, 1920
Comanche	Floyd V. Brower	Jul 1, 1921	Jul 31, 1921
Dickinson	Roy E. Frey	May 1, 1918	May 1, 1919
Douglas	Mrs. J. M. Timmons for the Kaw Valley	#	
	Mrs. Clyde Greene for the area from Lawrence to Kansas City, Kansas including parts of Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte Counties	#	
Ford	Eulalia Nevins	Mar 1, 1918	Sep 6, 1918
Franklin	*Hale B. Blair	Apr 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1918
Jefferson	Margaret Carr	#	
	Mrs. Jessie Cafferty	Jan 1, 1918	Dec 31, 1921
Jewell	Mrs. Jessie Cauthorn	Feb 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1918
	Mrs. Jessie Cauthorn	Feb 1, 1919	Jun 30, 1919
	Edna Metz	#	
Labette	*Chas. L. Gastineau	Apr 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1918
Leavenworth	Thos. J. Cahill	#	
	Mrs. Leonard Ramsay	Jan 1, 1918	Jun 30, 1918
	Florence Snell	Jun 1, 1918	Jul 1, 1919
	Florence Whipple	Jul 15, 1919	Jul 11, 1922
	Eleanor Howe	Mar 2, 1922	Mar 18, 1923
	Mildred Leker	Jun 16, 1923	Dec 31, 1923
	Helen Dunlap	Feb 11, 1924	Dec 20, 1926
Lyon	Chas. A. Boyle	Jan 1, 1918	Dec 31, 1918
	Chas. A. Boyle	Apr 1, 1919	Nov 30, 1919
	*George R. New	Jun 1, 1918	Aug 31, 1918
Mitchell	B. H. Fleenor	#	

Neosho	Winnifred Lewis	Jul 1, 1918	Oct 1, 1918
Ottawa	Miss Jessie Adee	May 1, 1918	Oct 1, 1919
Republic	Floyd Hawkins	Jan 1, 1918	Aug 1918
	Mrs. Madge Hawkins	May 16, 1918	Nov 1, 1918
Rice	Bertha McCabe	#	
	Mrs. David Townley	Mar 1, 1918	Dec 31, 1918
	Lola B. Thompson	Mar 1, 1919	Dec 31, 1919
	Lola B. Thompson	Apr 1, 1920	Oct 31, 1920
Riley	Ellen Batchelor	#	
	M. D. Collins	#	
Saline	H. P. Alexander	Jan 16, 1918	Nov 30, 1918
Thomas	Edwin C. Mellick	Apr 1, 1918	June 30, 1918
Wabaunsee	Ava L. Sells	Mar 1, 1918	Nov 30, 1918
Wilson	Elsie L. Baird	#	
Woodson	Kathryn Bideau	Apr 1, 1918	Jul 31, 1918
	Elsie L. Baird	#	
Wyandotte	W. F. Dewalt	#	
	George W. Campbell	Jan 1, 1918	Apr 30, 1918
	*Grace LaDora Honnell	May 1, 1918	Oct 1, 1918

*Employed by their local school board.
Work was largely with Garden Club members

#Period of employment was not given in the reports.
These persons were listed in the 1916-1918 report of State Leader. Some may have been public school personnel.

County Club Agents employed since July 1, 1927 are listed with other county extension agents in this historical record.

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PERSONNEL - Institutes and Extension Schools and Supervision of Agricultural Specialists

A. C. Hartenbower: Superintendent of Institutes and Extension Schools;
July 1, 1917 to November 15, 1919

Thos. J. Talbert: Superintendent of Institutes and Extension Schools and In charge of Agricultural Specialists; (1919)#
December 1, 1919 to August 31, 1922
To Extension Horticulturist, Missouri Extension Service

Louis C. Williams: In charge of Extension Schools; (1915)
July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1927
In charge of Agricultural Specialists;
July 1, 1927 to June 30, 1933
In charge of Agricultural Specialists and Horticulture Specialist;
July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1935
In charge of Agricultural Specialists and Assistant Director of Extension;
July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1937
To Assistant Dean and Director of Division of Extension

Paul W. Griffith: Head, Department of Agricultural Specialists; (1935)
July 1, 1948 to June 30, 1950
Head, Department of Agricultural Specialists, and Associate Director, Division of Extension;
July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952
Transferred to Associate Director, Division of Extension

William G. Amstein: Head, Department of Agricultural Specialists, and Specialists in Horticulture; (1929)
July 1, 1952 to Present*
LWOP January 1, 1963 to December 31, 1965
to accept an appointment with AID, India Program

John M. Ferguson: Acting State Leader of Agricultural Specialists;(1937)
January 1, 1963 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

SUPERVISION OF AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS (A Department)

Early Development

The 1917 annual report prepared by Edward C. Johnson, Dean and Director, gives this statement concerning the organization and administration of the Division of College Extension:

> "The departmental organization of the division is as follows: Institutes and Demonstrations, in which comes the greater portion of the work of the specialists in agriculture, the Extension Schools and Farm and Home Institutes; Rural Engineering; Home Study Service; and Rural Service. The dean of the division was head of the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations as well as County Agent Leader. The Assistant County Agent Leader, however, was made largely responsible for the county agent work and near the close of the year was given the title of County Agent Leader. Specialists, the head of the extension schools, and the assistant in charge of the detail work of the farm and home institutes reported directly to the dean as superintendent of the Department of Institutes and Demonstrations. Active steps were taken, however, to find a satisfactory head for this department. One was found and the appointment was made for the new Superintendent of Institutes and Demonstrations, to be effective July 1, 1917."

By the action mentioned in the last sentence of the foregoing paragraph, A. C. Hartenbower became in charge of agricultural specialists each of whom had previously reported directly to the dean and director. In the 1918 report of the director Mr. Hartenbower was listed as "Project Leader" for Project No. 4: "Extension Schools in Agriculture and the Supervision of Extension Specialists". The indicated scope of the project continued through the years but included only the agricultural specialists. The project leader, according to the early reports, was concerned with scheduling specialists to the counties in response to the requests for assistance to conduct extension schools. Much cooperation was followed by agricultural specialists and home economics specialists working together. In his report for 1918, the project leader made this statement:

> "..... if a dairy specialist is one of the teachers in the school, the home economics specialist emphasizes the uses of dairy products. If a beef cattle specialist is one of the teachers, the home economics specialist emphasizes the use of beef and other meats; if the farm management specialist is the teacher in the men's school, home management is emphasized for the women. In addition, one period each day is a joint session for the men and women, in which subjects of community interest are handled."

The instructors for extension schools in 1918 were:

A. S. Neale, Specialist in Dairying
F. S. Hagy, Specialist in Soils and Crops
H. J. Bower, Specialist in Soils
Carl P. Thompson, Specialist in Animal Husbandry
Miss Susanna Schnemayer, Specialist in Home Economics
Miss Minnie Sequist, Specialist in Home Economics
Mrs. Emma L. Brenneman, Special Assistant on a temporary basis

By 1919 and 1920, the project leader for Farmers' Institutes and Extension Schools had organized the program under these headings:

Cooperative Demonstration Work
Farmers' Institutes
Extension Schools

In Cooperative Demonstration Work each specialist devoted about half of his time to intensive work in from six to ten counties. Most of that work was done in counties with county agents. In some non-agent counties, leaders were secured to conduct demonstrations and to arrange for at least one meeting each year. That plan was successful in a few counties and interest in county agent work was developed. In other counties, the leadership was not strong enough to maintain interest. The specialist held meetings on the farms where successful demonstrations were conducted.

Farmers' Institute meetings developed into a pattern similar to the demonstration meetings and, eventually, the institute meetings as such faded from the extension program. However, during 1919, 30 new institutes were organized by local leaders in order to more easily secure the services of the specialists. As county agents were employed in counties, the need for a Farmers' Institute organization decreased to nil. In 1919, more than 300 institutes conducted programs of some nature.

Extension Schools by the 1920's were organized on a three to five-day basis. Correlated programs were presented, for example: if dairying was the principal subject selected, discussions in crop producion and other closely related topics were also used; and topics for the women were correlated with dairying. The general subjects were selected by the people in the county.

Expansion of the Department

As the Extension Service program reached more Kansas counties, the number of specialists needed to service the counties also expanded. New projects came into being as the program broadened to meet the ever-changing situations being experienced by Kansas people. The following table gives the record of expansion by ten-year periods:

Project Number	Project Name	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960
7.	Crops and Soils	-	3	-	-	-	-
	Soil Management and Crop Production	-	-	3	4	3	3
	Soil Testing	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Area Agricultural Specialist	-	-	-	-	-	1
7F.	Extension Soil Conservation	-	-	-	-	2	2
8.	Plant Pathology	-	-	1	1	1	1
9.	Landscape Horticulture	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Landscape Architecture	-	-	-	1	1	1
10.	Animal Husbandry	-	1	2	2	3	3
	Sheep Production	-	1	-	-	-	-
11.	Dairy Husbandry	1	1	2	2	3	2
12.	Extension Veterinary Medicine	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Hog Cholera Control	-	1	-	-	-	-
13.	Poultry Husbandry	-	1	2	2	2	1
14.	Entomology	-	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Rodent Control	-	1	-	-	-	-

	Predator and Rodent Control	-	-	-	-	-	1
16.	Farm Management	2	1	1	2	2	3
	Farm Management Fieldmen	-	-	-	3	6	12
	District Farm Management Specialists	-	-	-	-	-	4
17.	Marketing	-	-	1	3	3	-
	Grain Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Livestock Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Marketing of Dairy Products	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Poultry and Egg Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Retail Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Marketing Information	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Marketing & Utilization of Formula Feeds	-	-	-	-	-	2
29.	Farm Forestry	-	-	-	1	1	1
	District Extension Foresters	-	-	-	-	-	4
30.	Land Use Planning	-	-	-	1	1	-
	Total Number of Projects	3	10	10	12	12	14
	Total Number of Specialists	4	12	15	25	31	51

Judging at Fairs

Judging at fairs was another responsibility of the leader in charge of agricultural specialists. Early in the days of the Farmers' Institutes, state, county and local fair officials sought the services of specialists to judge work at the fairs. The specialists injected, whenever possible, instruction in judging and started judging contests for youth and adults, especially in livestock judging. During 1922, judges were furnished for 57 county and 50 local fairs; 21 of that number required the services of three judges, 43 two judges, and only one judge for the remaining 38 fairs.

Correlation of Activities

The correlation of the many activities of specialists has commanded the effort of the leader in charge of agricultural specialists through the years. Such correlation work included:

1. Arranging field time to meet requests from counties
2. Scheduling of the field time
3. Two or more specialists correlating work
4. Correlated work with other departments
5. Work with State and Federal agencies
6. Organization of Farm and Home Week program
7. Promotion and supervision of special programs
8. Assistance in regional programs (Great Plains, etc.)
9. Cooperation with farm organizations

Correlation of Projects

By 1940, for example, the number of projects had increased to twelve. Many problems on which county agricultural agents desired assistance from the specialists, required the help of more than one specialist. For that reason the twelve projects were correlated into six major programs as follows:

1. Soil management and crop production
2. Horticulture
3. Animal Husbandry
4. Dairying
5. Poultry Husbandry
6. Miscellaneous (Other agricultural and engineering projects)

The plant pathology specialist correlated with crop production and horticulture; the entomologist with all others as did the marketing specialist; the extension veterinarian correlated with the animal projects; the farm management specialists, with all projects, etc. All such activities commanded the attention and assistance of the supervisor of agricultural specialists.

Farm and Home Week

The Farm and Home Week Program was organized by a committee with the Supervisor of Agricultural Specialists as chairman. Hundreds of persons attended the annual Farm and Home Week program as a glorified extension school. Many specialists and numerous visiting lecturers appeared on the program to give the persons attending the latest information relative to farming and homemaking. Farm and Home Week was discontinued in 1957.

Cooperative Activities with State and Federal Agencies

The many programs of various State and Federal agencies involved the work of many specialists. The Supervisor of Agricultural Specialists devoted much time to work with the various agencies, scheduling help by the specialists, cooperating in the formulation of programs and conferences, and in other ways assisted to provide the people of Kansas with an educational program that would help to meet their needs.

Balanced Farming and Family Living Program

In 1945, the Balanced Farming and Family Living program was inaugurated in an effort to give the people of Kansas an agricultural and home living program that was directed to the major problems being experienced by the people. The Balanced Farming Program (the abbreviated name often used) consisted of the following ten points:

1. Soil erosion losses stopped on the entire farm.
2. Soil building program on all crop land.
3. Year-around pasture program including native, tame and temporary pasture.

4. Right kinds of livestock balanced with feed and pasture.
5. Big enough farm business with high crop yields and efficient livestock production to provide a good family living.
6. Well placed buildings and lots kept in good condition.
7. Attractive place with a nice yard, trees and shrubs.
8. Modern farm home suitable to family needs.
9. Wise use of family resources through home food production, home sewing, home carpentry, shop work, etc.
10. Well kept farm and home account books used as guides in operations.

Much time was needed to organize and promote the Balanced Farming Program and to train all extension personnel in the procedures necessary for satisfactory progress. By 1960, the Balanced Farming program became known as the Farm and Home Development Program, the term used nation-wide for a similar program.

Reorganization and Discontinuance of the Project

On July 1, 1963, all extension projects were rewritten and combined into only nine projects, including Continuing Education. The projects relating to agriculture were:

No. 3 - Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Use
No. 4 - Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

At the same time the heads of the resident departments were brought into the Extension Service on a one-tenth or two-tenths time basis and served as the head of the departmental work with an extension specialist as a Section Leader in those cases where the number of specialists exceeded two or three. The resulting administrative and supervisory organization was as follows:

Project No. 3

Agricultural Production, Management and Natural Resource Use:

W. G. Amstein, State Leader (LWOP, AID, India)
John M. Ferguson, Acting State Leader

Department of Agricultural Economics:
    John A. Nordin, Head
    Norman V. Whitehair, Assistant Head, Extension

    Farm Management Section:
        Victor E. Jacobs, Section Leader & Extension Economist

    Farm Management Association Section:
        John H. Coolidge, Section Leader & Extension Economist

Department of Agronomy:
    Raymond V. Olson, Head
    Frank G. Bieberly, Section Leader and Extension Specialist, Crops and Soils

Department of Animal Husbandry:
Rufus F. Cox, Head
Wendell A. Moyer, Section Leader and Extension Specialist, Animal Husbandry

Department of Dairy Science:
Charles L. Norton, Head

Department of Entomology:
Herbert C. Knutson, Head

Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture:
Robert P. Ealy, Head
Harold G. Gallaher, Section Leader, Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry, and State Forester

Department of Poultry Science:
Thomas B. Avery, Head

Department of Plant Pathology:
Stuart M. Pady, Head

College of Veterinary Medicine:
Elden E. Leasure, Dean

Department of Engineering Extension:
John M. Ferguson, State Leader

Project No. 4

Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

Department of Agricultural Economics:
John A. Nordin, Head
Norman V. Whitehair, Assistant Head, Extension

Department of Flour and Feed Milling Industries:
John A. Shellenberger, Head

With the foregoing changes in administration and organization of the extension program involving agricultural specialists, the Supervision of Agricultural Specialists as a project and position was discontinued, June 30, 1963.

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PERSONNEL IN SOIL MANAGEMENT AND CROP PRODUCTION

P. E. Crabtree:	Specialist in Crops and Soils; (1908) July 1, 1912 to December 31, 1916 Transferred to District Demonstration Agent, Scott City
Harley J. Bower:	Soils Specialist; (1913) July 1, 1914 to February 29, 1920
G. E. Thompson:	Crops Specialist; (1913) January 1, 1916 to April 30, 1918
Ralph Kenney:	Crops Specialist; September 1, 1918 to November 1, 1920
A. C. McClymonds:	Crops Specialist; February 3, 1919 to July 31, 1919
Ernest B. Wells:	Crops and Soil Management Specialist; August 1, 1920 to May 1, 1935 Resigned to enter commercial seed business
J. J. Bayles:	Crops Specialist; (1918) January 1, 1921 to September 1, 1922
Luther E. Willoughby:	Crops Specialist; (1917) July 1, 1920 to August 2, 1957, Deceased Leave of absence to SCS, March 1, 1935 to June 30, 1935 Extension Soil Conservationist; July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1942
Harlan R. Sumner:	Crops Specialist; January 1, 1923 to July 23, 1928 To Minnesota Crop Improvement Association
A. L. Clapp:	Crops Specialist; (1917) November 1, 1928 to July 31, 1931 Resigned to become in charge of Cooperative Experiments, Kansas State University
E. H. Teagarden:	Crops Specialist, Weed Control, temporary; January 10, 1929 to May 15, 1929 Resigned to be County Agricultural Agent in Stafford County
Eugene A. Cleavenger:	Crops Specialist; (1926) August 15, 1931 to Present* Transferred to District Agricultural Agent, March 1, 1934 Returned to Crops Specialist, February 1, 1935
F. L. Timmons:	Specialist in Crops and Soil Management, temporary; (1928) December 15, 1934 to May 31, 1935 To Weed Control Research, Hays Experiment Station

John B. Hanna:	Assistant Extension Agronomist, temporary; March 26, 1934 to April 28, 1934
Lawrence L. Compton:	Crops and Soil Management Specialist; (1930) July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1946 To Secretary, Kansas Crop Improvement Association
Andrew B. Erhart:	Specialist in Crops and Soil Management, temporary; (1934) November 23, 1936 to February 28, 1937 To be in charge of Experimental Field, Minneola and Meade
John G. Bell:	Crops Specialist, temporary; (1933) March 14, 1937 to April 14, 1937 Crop Specialist; August 16, 1937 to June 30, 1941 On Sick Leave February 6, 1940 to June 30, 1941
Claude C. Cunningham:	Farm Crops Specialist, temporary; January 1, 1941 to June 30, 1941
T. Russell Reitz:	Extension Soil Conservationist; July 1, 1942 to March 15, 1943 To Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Reuben C. Lind:	Extension Soil Conservationist; (1932) May 1, 1943 to Present*
Harold B. Harper:	Extension Soil Conservationist; (1932) March 18, 1946 to Present*
Frank G. Bieberly:	Specialist in Soil Management and Crop Production; (1941) July 1, 1946 to Present*
Robert A. Bohannon:	Extension Soil Testing Specialist; (1951) July 15, 1953 to August 31, 1961 LWOP to study for doctorate, University of Illinois October 1, 1955 to September 30, 1956 To Assistant to Director of Extension, .5 time September 1, 1961 to Present* .4 time as Assistant to Dean of Agriculture, KSU .1 time as Assistant to the Dean of the College of Agriculture
Glen W. Hardy:	Extension Specialist in Soil Testing; August 15, 1955 to August 30, 1956
Howard Wilkins:	Specialist in Soil Management and Crop Production; Half-time September 1, 1959 to Present* Half-time to Resident Instruction
Jack V. Baird:	Specialist in Soil Management and Crop Production January 1, 1961 to June 1, 1964
Dale Edelblute:	Area Extension Agriculturalist, Garden City (1947), September 1, 1955 to Present*

George W. Wright	Specialist in Soil Testing Half-time January 1, 1961 to Present* Resigned to accept a position with the Extension Service, North Carolina State University

Assistant County Agents assigned to counties with Soil Conservation Associations and their terms of service:

Atchison	V. Eugene Payer	September 1, 1939 to March 28, 1941
	Don E. Crumbaker	April 28, 1941 to July 7, 1941
	Harold D. Martin	August 4, 1941 to February 7, 1942
	C. W. Lobenstein	March 1, 1942 to May 24, 1942
Cloud	H. C. Stevens	November 15, 1939 to October 15, 1941
	Richard Merryfield	April 1, 1942 to July 13, 1942
Coffey	H. C. Stevens	January 1, 1936 to March 20, 1938
	Wayne Tjaden	November 1, 1938 to February 24, 1939
	Clyde Reed	March 18, 1939 to August 15, 1939
	Arthur Leonard	August 22, 1939 to October 31, 1939
	L. E. Wildman	November 24, 1941 to October 18, 1942
	Roger L. Hendershot	December 1, 1941 to June 15, 1942
Doniphan	Dean Weckman	February 9, 1942 to August 8, 1942
Franklin	Roscoe D. Long	November 10, 1941 to January 19, 1942
Jefferson	Richard Campbell	July 1, 1936 to April 26, 1939
	Warren Teel	April 26, 1939 to November 21, 1939
Kingman	Fred Cromer	March 9, 1936 to August 31, 1936
	George Gerber	September 15, 1936 to August 31, 1937
	C. A. Hollingsworth	August 20, 1937 to January 23, 1939
	Edward W. Pittman	February 3, 1939 to March 31, 1941
Lyon	Edward W. Pittman	February 5, 1941 to March 31, 1941
	M. C. Axelton	April 14, 1941 to March 10, 1942
Marshall	Charles A. Hageman	March 12, 1937 to February 1, 1939
	Robert W. McNitt	February 6, 1939 to March 31, 1941
	Grayson Murphey	June 1, 1941 to September 30, 1941
	Ben Tempero	October 1, 1941 to March 16, 1942
Morris	Dale Allen	October 1, 1936 to August 31, 1939
	Walter O. Scott	September 1, 1939 to December 31, 1940
	Sheryl Nicholas	January 13, 1941 to September 6, 1941
	Frank G. Bieberly	September 29, 1941 to February 28, 1942
	Taylor Fitzgerald	March 10, 1942 to October 12, 1942
Nemaha	Dale Allen	September 1, 1939 to January 31, 1941
	Dewey Axtell	February 19, 1941 to September 6, 1941
	Robert F. Nuttleman	September 8, 1941 to June 28, 1942
Osage	C. Isaac Kern	January 9, 1941 to August 17, 1941
	Wilbur W. Duitsman	September 29, 1941 to July 25, 1942

Sumner	Ralph Krenzin	July 10, 1939 to June 30, 1941
	Wendell A. Moyer	July 21, 1941 to February 1, 1942
Wilson	Wm. Wishart	March 9, 1936 to March 14, 1938
	H. C. Stevens	March 21, 1938 to November 14, 1939

SOIL MANAGEMENT AND CROP PRODUCTION

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

In 1874, Professor E. M. Shelton of the College faculty started a series of valuable experiments on the cultivation of alfalfa, cowpeas and tame grasses. He continued his observations of varieties and species under different forms of treatment until 1889. Later experiments were made in subsoiling, listing, seeding and other practices. Professor Shelton's research work was probably the first done at the College. Later he became the first director of the experiment station.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station was established, following the passage of the Hatch Act, on March 1, 1887. The Kansas legislature accepted the provisions of the Hatch Act on March 3, 1887. On February 7, 1901, the Kansas legislature accepted the Fort Hays military reservation to be used for an experiment station, a western branch of the Kansas State Normal School and a public park.

The earliest work in crops and soils was done at Farmers' Institutes. In 1881, President Fairchild established the policy that faculty members would participate in as many as six Farmers' Institutes during the year. The institutes were organized by agricultural leaders in many parts of the state and requests made to the College for speakers. During the year 1900-1901, a total of 156 institute programs were conducted.

The railroads showed much interest in the efforts of the College to reach the rural people. In August of 1906, a "Wheat Train" was operated over the Santa Fe Railway lines in the southwestern part of the state with 7,300 people attending. The Union Pacific followed with a similar train. In June of 1907, the Santa Fe Railroad cooperated by furnishing an educational train promoting alfalfa growing in southeastern Kansas. The Missouri Pacific Railroad, in January of 1907, provided an exhibit car and took the state corn show over the lines in southeast Kansas.

In 1909, 103 Kansas counties had organized county Farmers' Institutes. The institutes were responsible for activities such as judging schools for corn and livestock, boys' corn contests, Kansas Corn Breeders Association, and many others of a similar nature. The College assisted with those programs whenever possible. In 1907, the College began publication of educational leaflets and bulletins. A few of the titles and authors were:

Soil	J. T. Willard
How Plants Feed and Grow	J. T. Willard
A Corn Primer	C. S. Knight
Dry Land Farming	A. M. TenEyck
Making Hay	A. M. TenEyck
Plant Breeding	Geo. F. Freeman

Mr. P. E. Crabtree was the pioneer in extension work in agronomy. He was a versatile individual and possessed a wide knowledge of farm conditions, and was well informed relative to livestock, crops, soils, and farm management. Mr. Crabtree participated on many Farmers' Institute programs and thus became well acquainted with many progressive farmers. His many contributions made to agricultural education included, for example, the statement that if the soil was not moist three feet deep it would not pay to seed wheat in western Kansas. Research work has proven his statement to be true. Mr. Crabtree's work made a profound impression on the minds of leading farmers throughout the state. His work was fundamental in creating a desire for rural agricultural education.

The information discussed at the early Farmers' Institutes and printed in bulletins included the selection of superior varieties of crops, the use of good seed by seed selection, planning crop rotations, the control of weeds, proper tillage of the soil, improved soil treatments, pasture improvement and management and soil conservation.

Lectures and demonstrations have been the primary teaching methods used by extension specialists through the years. To supplement the voice, charts, objects, pictures and slides have been used. Method demonstrations were used to explain and show how to perform a practice, such as selection of seed corn or testing seed. Result demonstrations have usually been field plots which would give comparative yield of different varieties of fertilizer treatments. After the organization of county farm bureaus in Kansas and subsequent employment of county agents, some community educational meetings were held as well as county-wide meetings. Tours and field days became another method of teaching and became common and widely used. Result demonstrations were usually visited on a tour. Through the years, field days for the experiment station, branch stations and experiment fields became established on an annual scheduled basis.

Correlated schools were first organized in the early 1920's when specialists in crops, soils and engineering pooled their efforts in conducting schools relating to subjects involving the various fields of interest. Specialists in crops and livestock correlated their efforts as did the livestock or dairy specialists and the extension veterinarian.

More and more people became interested in the schools being held by the specialists. Around 1930, Mr. L. E. Willoughby, crops specialist, developed the idea of training leaders. For several years leader training was given heavy emphasis. The county agents and the trained leaders then conducted community schools in their efforts to reach maximum numbers of farmers in a county.

In the 1930's and later, contests became a means of further developing interest in crop and livestock production. Local Chambers of Commerce in addition to those in Wichita, Kansas City and St. Joseph gave generous awards for achievements as determined by the extension specialists or committees selected to determine those worthy of an award for outstanding work.

In 1920, Luther E. Willoughby was appointed crops specialist on July 1. He had been serving as a district demonstration agent with headquarters at Hays. He remained at Hays until December 1, 1920, serving as a general specialist with headquarters at the experiment station. When he came to Manhattan he was assigned the work in corn improvement, bindweed control, and legume work. Ernest B. Wells was appointed Crops and Soil Management specialist on August 1, 1920 and was assigned soils work. Harlan R. Sumner was employed January 1, 1923 and was assigned the responsibilities with pure seed of adapted varieties, the Wheat Belt Program, and served as secretary of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. In 1927, the various activities in crops and soils were combined into the agronomy project effective December 1, 1927.

In 1929 the Soil Management and Crop production project included these subprojects:

A - Crop Improvement
B - Legume Production
C - Soil Improvement
D - Soil Management
E - Bindweed Control
F - Corn Production

In 1961, the subprojects were:

A - Crop Improvement
B - Legume Production and Soil Improvement
C - Pasture Improvement
D - Soil Management
E - Weed Control
F - Soil Conservation

In 1937, the specialists in agronomy developed a plan for preparing a plan of work for each county extension program in the agronomy field. A full day was devoted to a meeting with the county agent and leaders during which time a half-day was given to instruction in newer information in agronomy and the other half-day was used for developing a plan of work in agronomy for the next two years. That plan was followed for several years by which time the procedure for planning county extension programs to include all specialists working in a county had been developed.

Agronomy specialists have given much attention to training agents and leaders by the use of district meetings, special county meetings, and by providing educational and illustrative materials.

CROP IMPROVEMENT

The first extension work done in agronomy in Kansas was to encourage the improvement of crops by the use of better seed. This work involved development of better strains of crops, seed selection and seed testing. The Kansas Corn Breeders Association was organized in 1910 as a result of the corn improvement program. Later, in 1914, that association was reorganized into the Kansas Crop Improvement Association which has operated through the years as a seed certifying agency in addition to educational and promotional work for improved crops. The subproject, "Pure Seed of Adapted Varieties" was established in 1923. In 1926, the name was changed to "Crop Standardization" for brevity. The program under that subproject, as the name indicates, included the use of good seed of adapted varieties. Promotional work included county seed exchanges, seed shows, fair exhibits, tours, the Wheat Belt Program, demonstrations, publicity, and the soil improvement train. In 1928, the Crop Improvement Association and the agronomy specialists developed the subproject known as "Crop Improvement". Prior to 1928, corn had received the primary emphasis in crop improvement work. In 1923, Luther E. Willoughby, agronomy specialist, conducted demonstrations on selection of seed corn at which the desirable type of ear was selected and methods of storing were discussed. Farmers were encouraged to seed a few rows of the undesirable type along side of the desirable type and make yield notations at harvest time. Those were some of the first extension field demonstrations.

The first county seed exchange was conducted in Osage County in 1924. In 1926, 53,985 bushels of seed were sold through the various county seed exchanges. The State Seed Testing Laboratory tested 8,819 samples of seed in 1926. The county seed exchanges provided an excellent opportunity for the seller and local buyer to get together. All samples brought in for display were tested for germination and purity. In 1931, 46 county seed exchanges sold 56,106 bushels of good seed. Sixty-one exchanges sold 160,571 bushels in 1933, and 90 exchanges sold 367,017 bushels from 5,251 smmples in 1935. The seed testing program developed in volume to the extent that in some years the state laboratory was unable to test all samples submitted and counties were given an allotment per week. Some counties purchased seed germination equipment to alleviate the state laboratory and to provide farmers with a germination report on their seed without delay. In 1947, 25 counties were operating their own seed germination equipment. The county seed exchanges have continued through the years as a service to farmers who have good seed to sell and to those who need to buy good seed. During 1931, the state seed laboratory tested 12,694 samples of seed, 6,370 in 1933 and 13,759 in 1935. Those variations were brought about by the drought of the early 1930's, the economic conditions, and the variability in the quality of seed due to the drought.

Rye mixed with wheat, in the central counties of Kansas, lowered the milling value to the extent of about $200,000 each year; therefore the examination of rye in wheat became a part of the crop improvement program in 1926. In Reno County, the Banker-Farmer project was to encourage the reduction of the amount of rye in wheat. A five-year contest was inaugurated whereby recognition was given to townships which showed the greatest improvement during the five-year period. In 1927, aegilops or goat grass was added to the rye-eradication program in central Kansas. "Know What You Sow" was selected as a slogan for use in the program of improved wheat quality.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Association gave all support possible, from its limited resources, to the production of pure seed. In 1926, H. R. Sumner, crops specialist, was giving about one-fourth of his time as secretary of the Crop Improvement Association which had 207 members at that time. Sales of certified seed during 1927 amounted to more than 25,000 bushels of wheat, 3,734 of sorghum, 2,372 of corn, 7,372 of oats, 656 of alfalfa, and 219 of sweet clover. By 1932, the association had 369 members. This number dropped to 219 in 1933 due to the drought and unfavorable crop growing conditions. In 1935, A. L. Clapp, former extension crops specialist but at that time in charge of Cooperative Experiments in the Department of Agronomy, became secretary of the Crop Improvement Association. Ernest B. Wells, agronomy specialist, had served as secretary from 1928 to 1935. By 1937, the association had 589 members who produced 279,942 bushels of certified seed. The larger amounts of certified seed produced in 1937 were: 94,225 bushels of Tenmarq wheat, 54,355 of Atlas Sorgo, 39,000 of Kawvale wheat, and 22,980 of Blackhull wheat. In 1938, the association had 437 members who produced 314,887 bushels of certified seed. Following the years of World War II, as the emphasis was placed on maximum production for the war effort, renewed attention to the fundamentals of producing certified seed seemed desirable. L. L. Compton, who became secretary in 1946, and the agronomy specialists in 1948, organized a series of district schools for certified seed producers and county agents. Those district schools were continued for almost a decade in an effort to thoroughly train the seed growers and county agents as to the importance of careful production methods, the importance of keeping pure seed pure, preparation for market, and the fees necessary to adequately support a seed certification program.

In 1924, a truck tour was organized for three southeast Kansas counties. Educational materials and exhibits were transported from town to town by truck. That idea was expanded in 1925 and the truck tour was operated through most of the southeast Kansas counties. A train operated in 1926 by the Missouri Pacific Railroad was known as the "Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement Special". A similar train, in 1928, was operated over the Santa Fe lines in eastern Kansas with 57 stops and 96,287 persons visiting it. In 1930, another train was devoted to wheat production and improvement. It made 58 stops in 47 counties and was visited by 106,150 persons.

The cooperative variety tests conducted by the Department of Agronomy have been an important factor in encouraging farmers to use adapted varieties. Throughout the state, in 1927, there were 105 such tests for wheat, 87 for corn, 19 for barley, 17 for oats, 93 for sorghums, 22 for soybeans, 54 for alfalfa, and 29 of a miscellaneous nature. About 1952, the cooperative variety tests as conducted by the Department of Agronomy were discontinued and subsequently replaced by Extension variety demonstrations under the supervision of the agronomy specialists. Frank Bieberly had charge until 1916 at which time Howard Wilkins was assigned the responsibility. By 1937, the variety and fertilizer demonstrations numbered 817 in 99 counties. And, in 1958, 393 such field demonstrations were conducted.

A National Seed Stocks Committee was established in 1935 for the purpose of locating and making available to farmers sources of reliable and pure seed supplies. Mr. E. B. Wells, agronomy specialist, worked with the National Committee. A similar state committee was established and Luther E. Willoughby, agronomy specialist, was assigned to the committee as the extension representative. Specialists, in 1935, encouraged producers of good seed to establish "seed fields" to which special care should be given to maintain purity and quality. Those seed fields proved to be a very satisfactory source of good seed for the various crops.

"Produce enough good seed in a county to supply the county's need" was a crop improvement goal established by the agronomy specialists. As work progressed on the pure seed program, the idea of giving recognition to outstanding seed growers developed. In 1930, a recognition program sponsored by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, the State Board of Agriculture, and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce was initiated. The first "Premier Seed Grower" awards were given to:

C. C. Cunningham,	ElDorado
Bruce Wilson,	Keats
J. K. Freed,	Scott City
Fred G. Laptad,	Lawrence

The Premier Seed Grower awards have been continued through the years, usually two seed growers recognized each year at the time of the annual meetings of the Crop Improvement Association.

Field selection of sorghum seed was given much attention in 1934 when the severe drought caused an almost complete crop failure resulted in very limited supplies of sorghum seed. Hand field selection gave 2,990 bushels of quite satisfactory seed. In 1935, 3,807 bushels of field selected seed was available, enough to seed 80,185 acres. The severe drought of 1936 did not permit the completion of field demonstrations. The drought, coupled with the late, cold, wet fall of 1935 left much poor seed. The state seed laboratory was taxed to the limit. The corn crop was a failure and the sorghums were very poor. However, southeast and northeast Kansas did have some seed corn. A program was launched to encourage farmers to obtain their seed requirements early before the supplies might be marketed through other channels.

In 1962, the agronomy specialists reported the acreage of the major crops approved for certification to be:

Alfalfa	895
Barley	362
Hybrid Corn	198
Forage Sorghum	625
Grain Sorghum	25
Hybrid Sorghum	269
Soybeans	1,073
Wheat	15,126
Grasses	236
Oats	105

The number of acres planted with seed of recommended varieties in 1962 was:

Wheat	9,362,850
Sorghum	3,737,892
Corn	1,577,394
Oats	378,372
Soybeans	684,300
Barley	739,202

For many years, Turkey was the only variety of wheat grown in Kansas. The first improvement came about by selection from Turkey. Kanred and Blackhull were the first improved varieties grown by Kansas farmers. Early Blackhull was a selection from Blackhull. The next wheat improvement work was by plant breeding. Tenmarq was the first new variety developed by breeding. Those new varieties were made available to farmers as follows:

Kanred	1919
Blackhull	1919
Early Blackhull	1928

Temmarq	1932
Comanche	1942
Pawnee	1943
Wichita	1944
Triumph	1945
Ponca	1951
Concho	1954
Bison	1956
Ottawa	1960
Kaw	1960

The Canadian Wheat Testing Plan was initiated in 1937 by Dr. John H. Parker, Department of Agronomy, Kansas State University. That plan provided that a single row, one rod long, in a plot be seeded with seed obtained from a farmer, the seed being what the farmer was using to plant his fields. Samples of pure certified seed were also used. The master plot, in 1937, was located one mile east of Junction City on Kansas Highway 57. The Hogan Milling Company of Junction City cooperated in the program. A field day was held in June of 1938 to provide opportunity for anyone interested to inspect the demonstration. Dr. Parker and agronomy specialists discussed the great variations observed among the samples of seed being used on the farms as compared to the wheat grown from pure seed. Each farmer who had a sample in the plot knew the number of his sample but it was not known to others. Wheat millers became very much interested in the results of this demonstration. The Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, succeeding the Southwest Wheat Improvement Association, was organized in 1938 with Dr. John H. Parker as Director. The membership consisted largely of millers, grain merchants and commercial bakers. The association sponsored 25 wheat test plots with rod-rows seeded with samples from farmers' seed wheat in the area plus samples of certified seed. Those demonstration plots were located generally in central Kansas. By 1940, 31 field demonstrations were conducted, 32 in 1941 but only four in 1942 as the program had fairly well told an important story of wheat improvement by use of pure seed of adapted varieties. The Wheat Improvement Association started the Blue Ribbon Wheat Contest in 1941. The contest was based upon the use of certified seed, quality of the crop, yield, and completeness of the production record sheet. In 1942, 195 farmers participated in the contest. Awards were given by the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association. Extension agronomy specialists have cooperated in the crop improvement work of the two associations mentioned.

Clifford E. Skiver, a former extension specialist in another state, succeeded Dr. Parker as director of the Wheat Improvement Association in 1945. Charles W. Pence, a former county agricultural agent in Saline County, became director in 1952.

The idea of making field comparisons of the seed wheat farmers were using was continued from time to time on a moderate scale. During 1958 to 1960, "drill box surveys" were made by county agents. They were used to emphasize the need for higher quality seed wheat. From one test in Kingman County, 17 farmers were advised that the seed wheat they were using was of such a great varietal mixture that yields would be reduced. In 1961, seed from five farmers out of 97 samples was not saleable due to the noxious weed seed they contained.

The release and use of new varieties of wheat have made substantial contributions to the economic returns from the wheat crop. In 1935, 221,628 acres of Tenmarq wheat, the new variety possessing high milling quality, were grown. Pawnee and Comanche wheat varieties were first grown by seed producers in 1944. Twenty-eight growers produced 9,880 bushels of Comanche and 50 growers produced 6,680 bushels of Pawnee. Wichita wheat was planted for increase at Garden City, Dodge City experimental field and on the farm of Herman Cudney in Edwards County. In 1945, 1,200,000 bushels of Comanche and Pawnee were produced. By 1949 the use of Comanche and Pawnee had become of general use to the extent that total production on the acreage growing them was increased by 26 million bushels with a value of $39,000,000 annually.

In 1949, the Seed Stocker Distribution Committee was first established. This is an experiment station committee on which Frank G. Bieberly, agronomy specialist, was the extension representative. The responsibility of the Seed Distribution Committee was to supervise the increase and distribution of seed of each new and improved crop variety that is produced by or under the direction of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. One method of increasing seed supplies more rapidly for general distribution was to select outstanding seed growers to whom seed of a new variety was made available. The grower agreed to grow the crop in accordance with the rules for certification and to sell his crop at a reasonable price.

As additional grass land in southwest Kansas was broken and placed in other crop production during the period 1925 to 1935, a need for adapted grain sorghum crops developed. The crook-neck yellow milo was one of the higher yielding varieties. The harvesting of that crop was usually accomplished by hand picking. By 1930, the Hays Branch Experiment Station had produced Wheatland Milo, a variety with a straight stalk, resistant to the sorghum root rot disease, and suitable for harvesting with a wheat combine. The seed was distributed to 40 or 50 good farmers for field trial and seed production. In 1938, two new grain sorghum varieties, Club Kafir and Colby Milo were released to farmers. Club kafir was a white seeded kafir of medium height which could be harvested with a combine in average years. Colby Milo was a combine-type well adapted to northwest Kansas. During the first year of the release of these two new varieties, on 1,109 acres, 13,525 bushels of seed were produced.

Norkan was a new forage sorghum variety released in 1941. Norkan was an early maturing, white seeded variety with stalks somewhat juicy. Cody Milo was distributed for the first time in 1944. Cody had a waxy endosperm which was suitable for the manufacture of starch (and used in the manufacture of tapioca). General Foods contracted with farmers to pay 50 cents per hundredweight above the market price and furnished 20,000 pounds of seed for planting. Axtel, another new variety of forage sorghum, was released in 1947.

During the drought years of the early 1950's, many corn growers in central and eastern Kansas turned to sorghums as a crop since they were more drought resistant. In 1955, the acreage of all sorghums in Kansas was 5,637,000, the largest in the history of Kansas. The same year there was produced 44,038,000 bushels of sorghum grain. The agents and farmers in Finney County, in 1956, inaugurated a 100-bushel milo club. The purpose of the 100-bushel milo clubs was to demonstrate good production practices under irrigation.

Hybrid sorghums were first introduced in Kansas about 1956 by commercial seed producers. Field demonstrations during the next few years gave yields of grain about 20 percent above open pollinated varieties previously grown. By 1958, hybrid grain sorghums were being generally accepted as a crop to grow on land retired from corn production. A large acreage was grown in northeast Kansas. About 1959, the experiment station introduced KS 602, KS 603 and KS 701 for the first time in Kansas. These were followed by KS 651 and KS 652 in 1961. From the 1961 annual report, this paragraph was taken:

> "A program of growing sorghum hybrids in Mexico, before the seed was to be sold to farmers as certified seed, was placed into operation

this year. Howard Wilkins (agronomy specialist) made field inspections in Mexico of Kansas-produced seed for the Kansas Crop Improvement Association and advised several individual companies on their problems. The same plantings in Mexico were also made in Kansas this past year. A very high correlation was found between the two locations as to percent of 'off-type' plants. This program will greatly improve the quality of sorghum hybrids in Kansas."

Hybrid corn was first mentioned in 1942. Experiment station research gave corn hybrids from 10 to 20 percent higher yields but some unadapted varieties which were inferior were also being grown. The Department of Agronomy conducted field tests, and field days were held in 12 counties to study the performance of the corn hybrids. By 1944, the seed of three good Kansas corn hybrids was distributed. Because of the increased yields, corn growers started to save seed from the hybrid corn fields believing they could continue the higher yields with good field selection. The agronomy specialists organized training schools in hybrid seed corn production to teach the leaders the methods of crossing used and why seed selection from hybrid corn fields was not feasible. The average yields of hybrid corn in Douglas County in 1944 were 54 bushels per acre compared to 43.5 for the open pollinated varieties being grown. In 1945 it was reported that the total acreage of hybrid corn had increased from five percent in 1939 to 63 percent in 1945. Interest developed in production of hybrid seed corn. In 1946, the specialists organized a two-year training program for 20 hybrid seed corn growers. Training was given in how to plant seed fields, detassel, and process hybrid seed corn. The Kansas Hybrid Association was organized. The experiment station had three new corn hybrids - K 1636, K 1783, and K 1784 - on which adaptation information was desired. One hundred thirteen cooperators were selected from east and north-central Kansas to grow and make comparisons on the three new hybrids. Twenty-nine corn field days were held in 10 counties with 448 persons attending during 1946. During the next 15 years practically all corn grown in Kansas was hybrid corn. An accasional new variety or strain would be produced and proven as superior to older ones for certain soil or climatic conditions. The experiment station produced K4003 which was certified for the first time in 1961. Only eight acres were grown that year.

Brome grass received special attention in 1935 when the Crop Improvement Association certified a hardy strain which had been developed by Mr. John Achenbach in Washington County. More than 100,000 pounds of seed were available from Mr. Achenbach and other growers. The agronomy specialists developed suggestions for growing and harvesting brome grass. In 1938, a Certified Seed Show was conducted in connection with the Blue Ribbon Corn Show held during Farm and Home Week. During 1947, 3,678,847 pounds of grass seed was produced in Kansas, most of this was brome grass.

Fulton oats, a new variety, was certified for the first time in 1939. Osage and Neosho oats were released in 1945. Nemaha, Cherokee and Clinton oats were distributed in 1947. In 1962, the oats acreage was 378,372, perhaps the lowest acreage for many years. A total of 105 acres of oats was approved for certification in 1962.

Hong Kong, a new variety of soybeans, was certified for the first time in 1939. During 1942, flax and soybean production were encouraged to provide supplies needed for the war effort. The flax acreage dwindled to a few acres following WWII with around 12,500 acres annually devoted to the crop. An occasional new variety or strain was made available and used in the eastern portion of the state.

CORN IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The corn improvement program was initiated in 1922 to encourage wider use of better seed selection and use of adapted varieties. The 1922 report states that Pride of Saline (a white variety) was giving outstanding yields but little used. It yielded five bushels per acre above the next best variety. By 1926, one million acres of Pride of Saline were being grown. The 1926 report gives the 10-year average yields as follows:

Pride of Saline	36.2 bushels per acre
Reid's Yellow Dent	30.5 " " "
Boone County White	31.4 " " "

The specialists were emphasizing the selection of the medium, deep, glossy kernels over the deep, rough, starch type formerly favored. Estimates gave the value of this program as $4 million to Kansas.

Starting in 1923, Luther Willoughby, crops specialist in charge of the corn improvement program, superintended a State Corn Show at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka in September. C. C. Cunningham was the judge. In 1926, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce sponsored a five-acre corn contest. Thirty-one counties entered with 780 contestants. Forty counties were eligible. Two purebred gilts or boars were offered as county prizes. This contest continued for several years with keen interest. The winter of 1926 left seed corn rather weak; therefore seed corn testing was emphasized. In 1926, reports indicate that 3,346 farmers planted 293,000 acres of corn with tested seed. In 1929, the five-acre corn contest added a feature of the 100-bushel club the farmers who produced 100 bushels per acre were eligible. A state Champion Corn Grower was also selected. Thirteen counties participated in the contest with 243 farmers striving for honors.

In 1931, the recommended varieties of corn were: Pride of Saline (white), Midland Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Freed's White, and Hays Golden. There were 2,071 farmers in the field selecting seed corn contest. During the six years, 2,138 farmers had participated from 35 counties. Demonstrations in corn improvement included: field selection of ear corn, culling selected seed, using adapted varieties, use of legumes in the rotation, use of fertilizers, and preparation of an early seed bed. Forty-seven men had become members of the 100-bushel club. The Free Fair Corn Show (Topeka) was the largest corn show in Kansas. A Blue Ribbon Corn Show was inaugurated at Manhattan in connection with the Farm and Home Week program. Any person who had won a blue ribbon on his corn in any show was eligible to enter. In 1931, there were 44 cooperative corn variety tests conducted in the corn counties.

A comparative study made in 1933 showed that the corn yields in the counties where the corn improvement program, started in 1923, had been conducted were 3.6 bushels per acre greater than in adjoining counties where the educational program had not been conducted. That increase approximated $70,831 per county.

An innovation during 1932 was a Corn Production Radio School which was placed on the air December 30, 1932. A film strip had been prepared and distributed to 14 county agents. Those counties held meetings with 529 corn producers attending and showed the film strip as the audience listened to the radio program broadcast from Station KSAC, Manhattan.

With the inauguration of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program to decrease the corn acreage, the emphasis in the extension program was shifted to efficient production. In 1936, planning committees recommended that the corn acreage be decreased 1,811,000 acres and that the sorghum acreage be increased 1,106,000 acres. From 1900 to 1936, the corn acreage had decreased from 7,369,020 acres to 5,018,876 acres, and the sorghum acreage had increased from 852,667 to 1,734,297. Good seed corn was readily available in 1936 there being 46,150 bushels on a published seed list.

The Corn Improvement subproject was discontinued as such in 1937 and the work included in the Crop Improvement subproject.

THE FIVE-YEAR WHEATBELT PROGRAM

During January of 1926, a five-year program for the Kansas wheat belt (the western two-thirds of the state) was outlined by specialists and resident faculty members. The program involved entomology, plant pathology, marketing, soil management and the use of pure seed of adapted varieties. The program was reviewed and approved by the county agents in February. After approval by the heads of the departments concerned, President F. D. Farrell called a conference in Kansas City, Missouri, and invited 38 representatives of organizations and businessmen interested. That group approved the proposed five-year program. The program was designed to encourage the production of milling wheat of acceptable quality. Production problems included those of insect damage, control of rust and other wheat diseases, use of adapted varieties, tillage methods to reduce soil erosion, and marketing methods including recognition on the market for high quality wheat.

Prior to 1926, emphasis had been given to improvement in wheat production. In 1925, a wheat train was operated over the Santa Fe Railroad lines, made 44 stops in 35 counties and was visited by 117,000 persons. The Santa Fe and the Rock Island Railroad operated cooperatively two wheat trains in 1926. The trains made 60 stops in 44 counties and were visited by 158,300 persons. In 1926, 19 counties adopted the Wheat Belt Program as their county extension program. Emphasis was continued throughout the wheat belt during the next few years.

The Union Pacific Farm Special was operated in 1929 with 14 stops in the northwestern counties with 9,389 visitors in 1929. During the same year, five grain grading schools were conducted for grain buyers. State grain inspection staff members assisted with the grain grading schools. Six district wheat schools were conducted at Wichita, Dodge City, Salina, Hays, Smith Center, and Colby during January and February of 1929. These were attended by county agents farm bureau presidents and selected leaders. At the end of the two-day school an examination was given. Grades varied from 98 down to 19.

Soil moisture demonstrations were started in 1929. Fifteen counties equipped their agents with soil augers for taking soil samples for determination of moisture content. One hundred nine demonstrations were established.

The Kansas Wheatbelt Program gained national recognition. The program was not designed to increase the wheat acreage, nor was its purpose to increase the total number of bushels annually produced for the markets of the world. It had as its puspose to encourage increased efficiency in production and marketing through the adoption of improved practices developed by experiment stations, wheat farmers, and other agencies. The counties that conducted the Wheatbelt Program for five years reported an average of 82 percent of the wheat land tilled by August 1. Two points emphasized in the soil management part of the Wheatbelt Program were the necessity of storing moisture before the crop was planted, and the use of shovel-type tillage tools. And, further, many individuals and organizations gained the experience of working together on a common objective. The cooperative spirit has continued through the years.

LEGUME PRODUCTION AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

During the years of the Farmers' Institutes it was realized that farmers of Kansas should grow more legumes and special emphasis was placed on the production of legumes. The immediate goal was to increase the acreage of sweet clover, alfalfa, and soybeans in Kansas. Not until 1928 was a subproject on Legume Production organized.

During 1921, a subproject on Soil Improvement was outlined. An educational program involving the use of lime and commercial fertilizers was being conducted in southeast Kansas in an endeavor to improve or maintain soil fertility by educational work on soil treatment and soil management involving the use of lime, phosphate, and the growing of legumes. In 1932, the subprojects "Legume Production" and "Soil Improvement" were combined into one subproject, "Legume Production and Soil Improvement". Under the leadership of Luther E. Willoughby, specialist in agronomy, demonstration plots were established throughout eastern Kansas to show the value of using lime, and phosphate for the improvement of soil fertility and the production of legumes. Fertilizer and lime spreaders were not available in 1921. Extension specialists made a small spreader suitable for establishing the demonstrations. The first was of the agitation type; later a small broadcast drill type was constructed. Those were followed by the use of a small one-horse drill. Small farmer-owned drills soon became available and used in every community to establish demonstrations on the use of lime and phosphate.

The people of southeast Kansas, after seeing the results of the lime and fertilizer demonstrations, began to request further information on soil improvement to help increase their relatively low crop yields. An early attempt to attract maximum attention to the extension program in agronomy was the adoption of the 3-L program with this slogan:

3-L's for Lime)
Legumes) For Prosperity
Livestock)

Later a fourth "L" was added which symbolized "Living".

In an endeavor to reach large numbers of people with the 3-L program, a truck tour was organized for three counties in 1924. Educational material in the form of charts, plant and soil specimens, samples of machinery and other exhibit material was mounted on a truck. The specialists and county agents drove the truck from community to community in the three counties on a schedule which had been prepared by the county agents. In that manner, information on legume production and soil improvement was carried to more than 600 farmers. During 1925, a similar truck tour was used in nine counties and reached more than 15,000 persons. The truck idea was further expanded in 1926 when the Missouri Pacific Railroad operated the "Missouri Pacific Soil Improvement Special" which made 28 stops in 18 counties and was visited by 32,618 persons. During 1928, the Santa Fe Railroad operated the "Santa Fe Lime Special" over the Santa Fe lines in eastern Kansas, made 37 stops and reached 96,287 persons. Those trains were staffed by specialists and research persons who discussed soil improvement and legume production at each stop.

The 1926 agronomy annual report gave the following as the problems included in the legume production and soil improvement subproject:

1. To test soils for acidity
2. To test limestone for purity
3. To make arrangements for shipping limestone
4. To promote the use of small portable lime crushers where shipping was not practical
5. To conduct lime-legume demonstrations
6. To demonstrate the value of barnyard and green manure
7. To teach the value of high-grade fertilizer

The goals included: Increase the acreage of alfalfa by 100,000 acres each year, sweet clover 100,000 acres and other legumes 40,000 acres. During 1926, 1,000 samples of soil were tested for acidity and 200 samples of lime were tested for purity; and 25,000 tons of limestone were used. There were eight portable lime pulverizers - 18 in 1927. The Kaw Valley potato growers were using legumes and green manure to improve the fertility of their soils.

In 1915 the Kansas alfalfa acreage was 1,359,498. By 1924, the acreage had dropped to 884,126. Extension effort brought the acreage up to 902,380 in 1925 and one million acres in 1926. The sweet clover acreage in 1922 was 29,967. This was increased to 190,014 by 1926. During these years it was demonstrated that corn following sweet clover increased the corn yield as much as 33 bushels per acre.

In 1927 the supply of alfalfa seed was inadequate and it was necessary to import seed, 50 percent of which was unadapted and short-lived. Alfalfa variety demonstrations were started, five per county. Thirty-one such demonstrations were started in 1927 showing the value of lime and fertilizers. Volunteer alfalfa leaders were selected and given training. An eight-state alfalfa promotion contest was initiated.

A County Lime and Legume Contest was started in 1927, based upon the amount of lime used and the kinds and acreage of legumes seeded. Volunteer leaders in alfalfa production were selected and trained during 1927.

By 1931, the Soil Improvement Program developed by E. B. Wells in 1926 had reached its fifth year. The emphasis continued on lime, legumes and fertilizers. By 1931, 95 percent of all fertilizers being used were of high grade, an advantage continually emphasized by Mr. Wells; and 14,443 tons of lime was used. In 1930, a "soybean special" train was operated by the Missouri Pacific Railroad over its lines in southeast Kansas in 17 counties. Another "soybean special" was operated by the Missouri Pacific through 22 counties from Janaury 5 to 29, 1931. Soybean acreage was up 260 percent in 1930 over 1929. One feature with the train was a "soybean seed show", the purpose of which was to learn the kind of seed being offered and the amount for sale. A State Soybean Show was held at Pittsburg in February of 1931 coupled with a two-day educational program. Entries numbered 121.

The number of soil samples tested for acidity reached 8,897 in 1929. Coffey County was the first to ship in a train load of agricultural lime. The lime went to the farmers in the Gridley community. The event was celebrated with a picnic. In 1927, a State Lime and Legume Contest was initiated to cover the period from July 1, 1927 to November 30, 1929. Twenty counties enrolled and 14 finished in this order: Allen, Johnson, Franklin, Coffey, Miami, Anderson and Linn. Four special agricultural lime trains, from 10 to 14 cars each, which unloaded at points between stations, were run, three on the Missouri Pacific and one on the Santa Fe, in Coffey, Wilson and Miami Counties.

In 1931, the program planning committee when taking an overall look at the State of Kansas, made the recommendation that although the state had 716,682 acres of alfalfa, two million acres were needed; 230,537 acres of sweet clover were being grown but 1.5 million acres were needed; 143,000 acres of soybeans and 100,000 acres of red clover were being grown. During 1931, 347 alfalfa field demonstrations were conducted and 112,850 acres of new alfalfa were seeded; 431 sweet clover demonstrations were conducted and 123,676 acres were seeded; 143,000 acres of soybeans were seeded. Farmers growing legumes of some kind numbered 51,392.

The training of legume leaders continued with correlation in the advantages of all kinds of livestock. County agents and specialists held correlated meetings in 56 counties with 3,156 persons attending. The leaders followed up with community meetings. During the summer, 121 tours were conducted with 7,768 persons attending. By 1933, 576 leaders assisted with meetings and conducted 856 legume production demonstrations.

During 1935, 4,486 tons of fertilizer were used on Kansas farms. Legume inoculations were emphasized and 6,761 bushels were treated. In the fall of 1935, the county agents reported the following acreages of legumes being seeded during the year: Alfalfa 992,289, sweet clover 247,819, red clover 65,000, lespedeza 100,957, soybeans 58,660, and 20,000 of miscellaneous legume crops.The Agricultural Adjustment Administration had encouraged the use of legumes on the acreage taken out of wheat or corn production.

The legume, lime and fertilizer demonstrations continued to have an important place in the educational program of legume production and soil improvement. In 1933, the specialist leased a small fertilizer drill from the John Deere Plow Company and transported it from county to county on a small trailer pulled by his car. The drill was used to apply fertilizers on the demonstration plots. In 1937, 18 counties purchased small drills for use in seeding demonstration plots. During the severe drought year of 1936, the use of lime was restricted to 26,762 tons and fertilizers to 10,083 tons. In 1937, lime use increased to 55,067 tons and fertilizers to 15,841 tons. Research and demonstration work showed that $1.25 worth of fertilizer on wheat increased the yield 10.5 bushels on the average; the same amount on oats gave 7.8 bushels increase. In 1960, 479,549 tons of lime and 339,379 tons of commercial fertilizers were used. A large potential for the use of lime still existed. In their report for 1958, the specialists in agronomy said:

> "There are 15 counties in extreme southeast Kansas where acid soils represent the major soil improvement and soil management problem. Ninety percent of the soils in this area are extremely acid or were extremely acid before liming. Many fields have had some lime applied, but are still too acid for maximum economic production. Very few fields have been limed sufficiently to produce maximum yields. Many fields have received no lime and are still extremely acid. The soils of Southeast Kansas can be limed economically as shown by the data from the Southeast Kansas Experimental Field."

A limestone survey was conducted in Crawford County in 1958. It was significant to note that 80 percent of the farmers believed that more field demonstrations on the use of lime should be used, and 52 percent had never seen a field demonstration showing the value of the application of lime. That survey created increased interest in the use of lime and the amount used in Crawford County in 1958 was more than 20,000 tons compared to the 11,859 tons used in 1957. In 1962, the agronomy specialists stated that ten percent of the gross farm income in Kansas was due to the response from the use of fertilizers. Further, from three to six dollars was realized from each one dollar invested in fertilizers. Approximately 50 percent of all fertilizers applied were used on wheat. By 1941, 70,347 tons of lime and 142,215 tons of fertilizers were used; by 1945, 615,480 tons of lime and 67,408 tons of fertilizer.

In 1938, 107 demonstrations on the production of sweet clover, and 318 on alfalfa production were conducted using comparisons of the application of lime, lime and phosphorus, and phosphate alone. There were 182 demonstrations on the value of using phosphate on small grains. Special attention was given to the use of legumes on the acreage retired from wheat and corn production under the Agricultural Adjustment program. In 1945, a series of training schools on the production of legumes and use of fertilizers were held for AAA committeemen, leaders and county agents in order that all would be making the same recommendations relative to legume production and fertilizer practices. During 1946, production of sweet clover was emphasized due to the need in southeast Kansas. During the year, 231,473 acres of sweet clover were seeded, the largest amount for a number of years; and 47,522 acres of red clover were seeded.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) began to furnish fertilizer materials for demonstration work in eastern Kansas in 1938. During 1939, TVA provided 79 tons of Meta-phosphate fertilizer (60% P_2O_5) which was used on 17 demonstrations in Neosho County, 21 in Coffey County, and 19 in Jefferson County. TVA fertilizer materials have been used only on demonstration farms. Those farms were used as stops on tours and more than 1,500 different persons each year have visited and studied the results shown on the demonstration farms. Cooperation with TVA has continued through the years. A special two-day training school on the use of fertilizers was conducted in southeast Kansas for county agents, Farm Security Supervisors and Soil Conservation Service technicians during 1939.

In 1945, a fairly elaborate corn fertilizer demonstration program was launched. Each demonstration consisted of 18 plots each with a different application of fertilizer, varying amount and kinds. Several counties secured a cooperator for one of those demonstrations which were continued for several years. In 1946, 98 fertilizer demonstrations of all kinds were conducted in the state. Fertilizer demonstrations were started on wheat on irrigated land in western Kansas. As the high supply of plant food in the virgin soils was used or lost, the use of fertilizer became economical. In 1949, the specialists and research workers concluded that nitrogen deficiency in non-fallowed wheat land was a limiting factor in wheat production in western Kansas. The recommendation was to use from 25 to 50 pounds of nitrogen (N) on hard land and up to 50 pounds on sandy land. The northwest counties, when three feet of soil moisture was present, could use from 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen. The use of fertilizers increased the protein content of the wheat as well as the yield.

The use of legumes as soil improving crops was constantly emphasized. Alfalfa wilt became a problem in maintaining stands. In 1941, Buffalo Alfalfa, a selection made by the Bureau of Plant Industry at Manhattan and Hays, was released to selected farmers for seed increase. Buffalo was highly resistant to alfalfa wilt disease. In 1945 all legumes totalled 1,755,129 acres; and 2,443,596 in 1960. The alfalfa 4-H project was made available to members. By 1954, there were 1,934,312 acres of alfalfa; and 15,065,000 pounds of seed were produced.

A State Soil Testing Laboratory was established by the experiment station in 1947. By 1949, an increased interest was manifest and county laboratories were established in Brown, Bourbon, Labette and Crawford Counties. Cowley County had previously established a laboratory. During 1949, 12,641 soil samples were tested for acidity and 4,522 samples were tested for fertilizer requirements. By 1952, 45 counties had soil testing laboratories which had tested 23,000 samples for fertilizer needs during the year. A laboratory was established at the experiment station at Garden City during 1953. At that time the value of a county testing laboratory in western Kansas was doubtful as the test as then run did not always give the true fertilizer need of a soil sample. During 1953, however, the adoption of the use of a different extracting solution for determining phosphorus content made for a closer correlation between the test and the actual plant food needs. By 1955 60 county laboratories were equipped and operating. The state and county laboratories tested 24,462 soil samples during 1955. In 1954, 31,612 samples had been tested. Dr. Robert A. Bohannon was employed as Extension Specialist in Soil Testing July 15, 1953, working half-time for extension and half-time for the experiment station. Dr. Bohannon trained all county agents who had soil testing laboratories, visited the county laboratories at least once each year, and held regional or state training schools for the agents to provide them with the latest information on soil testing, making fertilizer use recommendations based upon the test, and to keep the agents familiar with the new developments in the new kinds of fertilizers being offered on the market.

New county soil surveys became available in 1959, after a 20-year lapse in doing soil survey work because of the shortage of funds. In 1959, the Saline County Soil Survey was completed. Extension specialists, working with soil survey technicians from the experiment station, believed that a soil survey could mean more to the farmers in the area concerned if they were given information about the survey. With that thought in mind, representatives of Extension, Soil Conservation Service, and the Experiment Station planned a training school for leaders in Saline County. After the survey was presented to the leaders, they suggested a series of evening community meetings to reach as many farmers as possible with the soil survey information. Five community meetings were held. The farmers present were given a copy of the survey report, each was asked to locate his farm on the map and to read and study the portion of the report that dealt with his type of soil. Some professional men who owned farms in the county also participated in the community meetings. One followup of the Saline County soil survey presentation was that future demonstrations on varieties and use of fertilizers would be by soil types. In 1960, the Geary County soil survey was presented to the farmers of the county in a manner similar to that used in Saline County; Brown County in 1961; and Hamilton, Stevens, Greeley and Stanton Counties in 1962.

An Intensified Soil Fertility Program was initiated in Jefferson County in 1961. The program included fertility demonstrations with the major crops coupled with soil testing. Six demonstrations were established on brome grass. Varying amounts of fertilizer were used after testing the soil. The results gave the no-treatment plots 2.2 tons compared to 7.6 tons (green weight) of grass per acre with the application of 60 pounds of nitrogen per acre. The amount of actual protein was increased from 131 pounds to 564 pounds per acre in the same plots. If all brome grass in Jefferson County had been given similar testing and fertilizer treatment the gross income would have been increased half-million dollars. Eight fertility demonstrations were established on corn and grain sorghums. The local fertilizer dealers cooperated with these demonstrations. In general the application of fertilizers, according to the soil test, increased the corn yields from 45 bushels on untreated to 60 bushels per acre on the fertilized plots. Although the county grows only about 60,000 acres of corn, this increase would mean about $260,000 to the farmers' income. The Soil Fertility Advisory Committee in Jefferson County set a goal of 1,000 soil samples to be tested during a special Soil Testing Week. The committee selected 33 places over the county where farmers could leave their soil samples. Bumper signs which read, "Don't Guess - Soil Test", were distributed to 1,000 farmers. Large placards gave instruction for taking a soil test. Six township meetings were held in October to further explain the objectives of the soil testing program. A kick-off dinner was held November 9; the testing week was November 13-17, 1961. Heavy rains started just before the week and continued throughout. Taking soil samples was next to impossible; however the county laboratory tested 300 more samples than during the previous year. The campaign was considered successful. Brome grass gained a larger place in Jefferson County, corn production was made more stable, and the control of corn insects was a side benefit which was not in the plans. A further benefit was the close cooperation of fertilizer dealers and their familiarity with the use of the soil test and fertilizer recommendations.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Pasture Improvement subproject was organized in 1933. The problems agreed upon were:

1. Elimination of over-grazing
2. Use of supplemental crops
3. Reseeding pastures
4. Use of fertilizers on pastures
5. Clearing land
6. Eradication of weeds and brush
7. Deferred grazing
8. Rotation grazing

In 1933, 56 demonstrations were established in 46 counties to show methods of reseeding, fertilizing and weed control. In the 46 counties of eastern Kansas, 459 leaders were trained in the pasture improvement program. A "Pasture Improvement Contest" was initiated with the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce sponsoring it and making recognition awards. Forty-five men in seven counties completed the requirements of the contest. Bourbon County trained four 4-H Club demonstration teams on pasture improvement, one being on weed control in pastures.

The drought of 1934 and the payments offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for seeding grasses on land left out of wheat or corn production created an increased interest in pasture improvement. Reseeding of native pastures damaged by drought, was encouraged. Interest developed in the production of grass seed and harvesting seed from the native grasses.

In 1936, 101 extension schools were conducted at which pasture improvement was discussed. Pasture demonstrations established numbered 1,028. The Capper Publication of Topeka agreed to sponsor a pasture improvement contest for 62 central and western Kansas counties, the basis being pasture rotation and other improvement practices. By 1937, 1,196 new pastures comprising 13,456 acres, were seeded. The Agricultural Conservation Program was offering an incentive payment of $3.50 per acre for seeding native grasses. Deferred grazing was being practiced on 484,418 acres and 70,644 acres were mowed to control weeds. There were 131 demonstrations established to show methods and results of reseeding the pastures depleted by the droughts of 1934 and 1936. And 1,196 demonstrations on seeding native grasses on crop land were conducted. Demonstrations to show the effect of mowing weeds in pastures were conducted on 244 farms.

In 1938, 68 demonstrations on seeding of tame grasses were conducted. These included six plot treatments as follows: check, lime, lime with nitrogen and phosphorus, lime with phosphorus, nitrogen and phosphorus, and phosphorus alone. The interest in eastern Kansas was high due to the loss of stands of tame grasses during the drought years of 1934 and 1936. Fifteen demonstrations on seeding of big bluestem and side oats gramma grasses were conducted in the bluestem region of the state. Farmers were encouraged to establish fields on which grass seed could be produced. In 1937, 17 such fields were established and 134 in 1938. Each county in the bluestem region established at least one demonstration to show how depleted pastures, from drought or over-grazing, could be brought back to normal. The demonstration areas were fenced to protect from pasturing and later to be grazed judiciously.

A pasture improvement banquet was held for the first time in 1937 at Iola on December 17, for the purpose of making the 1937 awards in the pasture improvement contest sponsored by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

In 1939, 658 demonstrations on pasture seeding and management were conducted throughout the state. This number was 723 in 1940. In 1942, the reports stated that brome grass had been proven to be one of the best tame grasses for pasture. Balbo rye was proving its worth as a cereal pasture; it was seeded early in the fall and made excellent winter growth. A seed list of Balbo rye seed growers was prepared and distributed. Apparently, in 1942, the Western Kansas Pasture Improvement Contest sponsored by the Capper Publications was discontinued.

In 1944, a Kansas Grass Growers Contest was inaugurated. It was sponsored by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce and Kansas State University. The contest was designed to promote effective methods of securing stands of native grasses. County entries were to consist of five or more grass growers with 10 acres or more of adapted grasses. Seven counties participated in 1944, the first year of the contest. During 1944, the experiment station released seed of a selection of Side Oats Grama, later named ElReno Grass, and seed of a selection known as Blackwell Switch Grass. In 1949, the specialists secured 475 pounds of foundation Blackwell Switch Grass and distributed it to 17 growers for seed increase. Native grass seed was harvested in substantial amounts during the 1940's and later; 1,755,357 pounds in 1948, to 3,353,225 pounds in 1959.

In 1945 the specialists related that the progress in selection of strains of native grasses, methods of seed harvesting, and perfecting of planting methods had progressed to the point where any land in Kansas could be reseeded to some kind of native grass. The recommended varieties were: Blackwell Switch Grass, ElReno Side Oats Grama, Hays Buffalo Grass, Big Bluestem and Little Bluestem. Brome grass, in 1945, was seeded on 70,895 acres. The specialists further stated: "Kansas needs better grass, not more acres however there are 3,671,000 acres of land that should be returned to grass. The acreage of land seeded to native grasses ranged upward toward 100,000 acres each year but in 1959, 347,921 acres were seeded.

Over-grazing and drought had brought about an encroachment of weeds and brush in many native pastures to the extent that in 1947, 525 pasture mowing demonstrations were established with much success. During the year, 5,788 ranchers mowed 159,899 acres of native pasture. Although the use of chemicals was in the experimental stage, some counties established spray demonstrations to control weeds and brush. Deferred spring grazing was also recommended as a practice to give the grass a chance to get started before heavy grazing. That practice was followed by 24,918 ranchers on 661,477 acres. Brome grass was also used as a supplemental spring pasture. In 1951, 245,695 acres of pastures infested with weeds and brush were sprayed. Similar acreages were sprayed during the next several years. In 1954, 265,780 acres were mowed. Some indication of the progress in the pasture improvement program was given in the 1960 annual report made by the extension agronomists. In that report, comparative data for 1956 and 1960 were given. They include: acres of new pasture established, 70,256 in 1956 to 376,691 in 1960; acres sprayed for weed and brush control, 178,550 to 330,972; acres mowed at recommended time to control weeds, 192,292 to 319,297; pounds of brome grass seed harvested, 1,992,850 to 2,354,235; acres of brome grass in the state, 548,512 to 762,350; and pounds of native grass seed harvested, 235,146 to 2,519,270.

The pasture improvement program has progressed through the years with cooperation and correlated programs with representatives of the Soil Convervation Service, Agricultrual Stabilization and Conservation Service, teachers, G.I. instructors, and specialist in livestock production.

SOIL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Although the subproject, Soil Management, had been developed in 1927, not until specialist E. B. Wells started to work in the western portion of the state in 1931 did an active program get started. The 1931 reports stated that 57 percent of the wheat land had been worked by August 1, 6,529 farmers were using summer fallow, 2,169 were using wide-spaced corn, 45,201 were using a crop rotation and 27 percent of the farmers were using shovel-type tillage implements. The burning of wheat stubble was being discouraged. Two hundred and forty-two soil moisture tests were reported. Demonstrations showed that wheat after sweet clover was yielding 6.5 bushels more than wheat after wheat. Local leaders, trained by the specialists, were holding community meetings and conducting demonstrations in 1931.

The county crops schools in 1933, were known as "Crops Carnivals". At such meetings a seed exchange was on exhibit, a crops judging contest conducted, and weed seed identification instruction given.

In 1935, soil blowing on a large scale developed in the western counties as a result of the severe drought in 1934. Demonstrations were established to show methods of controlling wind erosion. The state legislature passed the "Soil Drifting Law" which authorized county commissioners to list land that was drifting and becoming a hazard to neighbors. On April 27, 1935, the Congress passed an appropriation act containing $2,000,000 to become available for wind erosion control in what had become known as the "dust bowl", including parts of Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. The fund was allotted to the states as equitably as possible on the basis of need of tillage for the control of wind erosion. The Kansas allocation was $500,000. The funds were turned over the state committee of which the Director of Extension was the administrative chairman in charge, on much the same basis as Smith-Lever and other extension funds to be administered by the state.

The federal wind erosion funds were allocated to 42 counties in western Kansas on the basis of the need for tillage to prevent wind erosion as indicated by a survey made early in the season and a later survey made in March by the county agents. The execution of the program in each county was in charge of a county committee who determined the need for tillage on lands for which application for funds for tillage had been made. The committee, upon proper certification that the tillage required had been completed, ordered payment through the treasurer of the committee. During 1935, the federal funds were used as follows:

Listing 1,791,469 acres @ 20¢	$358,292.40
and 39,322 acres @ 40¢	15,728.80
Committees' expenses	7,839.91
Clerical expenses	3,542.52
Other expenses	2,861.03
Total	388,264.66

The balance of the $500,000 was used for similar purposes in 1936. The Interstate Committee agreed that for land where the farmer had no equipment to do the required tillage, the county committee might contract with someone who had equipment to do the work and to pay not to exceed 40 cents an acre for such tillage. When equipment was available on the farm, the rate to be paid was not to exceed 20 cents per acre. Comparatively little land was tilled at the 40-cent rate. Final figures reported by the counties indicated that 16,515 applications were approved for tillage of 1,830,791 acres to protect 3,079,923 other acres of crop or pasture land. It was generally agreed by the committees that if funds could have been available at the beginning of the year, considerably better control could have been provided with a great deal less tillage. On the whole, however, the program seemed to work out satisfactorily in 1935 and was quite effective in the protection of soil from drifting.

Although large areas of soil were blowing and subject to drifting in 1935, cases did exist where the soil was under control because of careful summer fallowing the previous year. The early tillage for fallow was most beneficial as it held the soil moisture. In Logan County, Fred Lowe of Winona fallowed in 1934 and planted the acreage to sorghums in 1935. He obtained 10 bushels of grain and four tons of forage per acre on the fallowed land as compared to no grain and one-half ton of forage on non-fallowed land. Some effort was made to control soil blowing by planting corn or sorghums every third or fifth row.

L. L. Compton, former county agent in Butler County, became crops specialist for western Kansas on July 1, 1935. Mr. Compton's study of the drought situation convinced him that there must be a relationship between the amount of moisture in the soil at the time of seeding wheat and the yields to be expected next harvest. In 1936, Mr. Compton secured the cooperation of the county agents in establishing 179 soil moisture demonstrations in 20 counties. They found that 69 percent of the wheat seeded in soil that was wet to the depth of six inches or less produced five bushels or less per acre. Fields wet from 19 to 30 inches deep produced 10.2 bushels on the average, and the fields with moisture deeper than 30 inches averaged 19.3 bushels per acre. From this demonstration work and similar work in 1937, Mr. Compton worked out a table of "chances" whereby a farmer could foresee his chances of getting a wheat crop according to the amount of soil moisture at seeding time. A further conclusion was that each inch of water in the soil was worth 2.64 bushels of wheat. Practices that would help to conserve soil moisture were weed control, shovel-type tillage implements, contour tillage, and basin listing. In 1937, county agents conducted 334 soil moisture demonstrations in 39 counties of western Kansas. There were 2,975,241 acres of wheat produced on fallowed land and 8,810,416 acres of wheat land worked by August 1.

In 1938, 752 cooperators conducting demonstrations comparing wheat on fallow and non-fallowed land reported that the average yield on fallowed land was 12.46 bushels of wheat per acre and only 9.47 on non-fallowed land. The growing of sorghums on fallowed land was demonstrated by 191 cooperators and 249,306 acres of sorghums were grown on fallowed land. During 1939, emphasis was placed on the use of fallowed land for feed crops as an aid in stablizing agricultural income. The feed crops produced, fed to livestock, would provide another enterprise from which income could be derived. The sorghum crops were also found to be good soil stabilizers in the control of wind erosion.

In 1940, 54 southwest Kansas counties grew 3,315,827 acres of sorghums. That acreage was double that of the previous year.

During 1941, Mr. L. L. Compton, specialist in Soil Management and Crop Production and devoting his energy to the western portion of Kansas, developed a chart by which a wheat grower in western Kansas could estimate the possible yield of winter wheat at the time he would seed the crop. The estimated yield was dependent upon the amount of moisture in the soil at seeding time and the probable amount of precipitation from October 1 to May 31. The estimated yield of wheat would be equal to .3552 times the depth of soil moisture at seeding time plus 1.1330 times the inches of rainfall from October 1 to May 31, MINUS

10.5. This chart was used widely by western Kansas wheat growers who were interested in seeding according to the amount of soil moisture available at seeding time. During the early 1940's, wheat farmers were encouraged to conserve moisture and thus endeavor to secure maximum wheat yields for use in the war effort.

During the years of World War II, the problem in soil management in the western part of the state was how to get maximum production with a minimum amount of labor. To help in the solution of that problem, farmers were encouraged to conserve soil moisture which would be an important contributing factor to maximum production for the war effort. Recommendations for the maximum storage of soil moisture were (1) start tillage of the land to be fallowed as early as possible but not later than May 1; (2) use tillage implements that would leave the crop residue on the surface and not pulverize the soil; and(3) work the land whenever necessary to keep down weed growth. Coupled with the production of wheat and sorghum crops was the use of livestock to consume the feed crops and further add to the stabilization of the farm income. To further insure feed crop production, and thus stabilize livestock production, fallow for sorghums was encouraged through the 1940's. In 1946 there were 135 field demonstrations on growing sorghums on fallowed land. The acreage of sorghums on fallow was 372,485 in 1949, 478,075 in 1953, 1,079,747 in 1955, and 2,704,432 in 1957.

Summer fallowing the land for wheat became the usual practice after the extreme drought of the early 1930's. During the 1940's, the emphasis was placed on "good fallow" - starting early, keeping down weed growth, and leaving the stubble of previous crops on the surface to protect the soil from wind erosion and to increase moisture absorption and reduce run-off. In 1946, 664 fallow for wheat demonstrations were used to show the value of good fallow. A 25-year study at the Colby Experiment Station revealed that only about 16 per cent of the precipitation received is conserved in the soil for crop use. Only a very small amount of precipitation during the summer is stored, but during the winter months, when the evaporation is low, the conservation of precipitation was more efficient. A further effort to gain maximum sorghum production was encouragement given to farmers to seed sorghums too early and too thick.

Stubble mulch tillage became the recommended method of conserving moisture and keeping the crop residue on the surface of the soil. In 1958, 49 stubble mulch demonstrations were used on crops tours to show the value of the practice and in 1959, 2,269,073 acres were reported as being tilled for fallow by the stubble mulch method.

The conservation of soil moisture was correlated with the expansion of irrigation in those sections of western Kansas where water is available. Winter irrigation to thoroughly soak the soil was recommended in addition to the irrigation of the growing crops. In 1961, the following acreages were under irrigation according to the county agents' reports:

Wheat	253,782
Corn	165,604
Alfalfa	62,078
Grain sorghum	47,275
For. sorghum	130,919
Pasture grass	5,768
Sugar beets	9,643
Vegetables	6,081
Castor beans	4,089
Dry beans	33,653

WEED CONTROL

The first work in weed control was with field bindweed. A program of identification and eradication was started in 1922. Field bindweed was presumed to have been introduced into this country in seed wheat imported from Russia. The first found in the state was in the areas of Marion, Harvey and McPherson counties where immigrants from Russia first settled. Mr. George Stenzel, Marion County, admitted that bindweed got started on his farm from imported seed wheat.

By 1926, experimental work indicated that clean cultivation for two years or the use of a smother crop for two years and followed by clean cultivation for one year would eradicate bindweed almost one hundred percent. Demonstrations using these control measures were established: 17 with 23 acres in 1923, 59 with 1,650 acres in 1924, 130 with 1,844 acres in 1925, and 132 with 2,467 acres in 1926. It was estimated that the value of the farm land was decreased about fifty percent by an infestation of bindweed and that approximately 100,000 acres were infested. Mortgage companies started refusing loans on infested land.

Other control measures included the application of 20 tons of salt per acre. Such an application ruined the land for ten to twelve years. Some chemicals had been tried, by 1926, with limited success. The chemicals were expensive and less effective than cultivation. By 1927, however, some success was achieved with the use of sodium chlorate. Mr. Willet Taylor of Chapman, sprayed an area with sodium chlorate and obtained perfect control and eradication. In 1928, 21 counties established demonstrations using sodium chlorate. On January 10, 1929, E. H. Teagarden was employed as a specialist in weed control. The budget for the next fiscal year included a request for funds to establish a weed control specialist position but, due to economic conditions, the funds for the position were not appropriated. Mr. Teagarden transferred to the county agricultural agent position in Stafford County effective May 15, 1929. In 1929, almost every county that had bindweed established one or more demonstrations for eradication, a total of 462 demonstrations. And, during 1929, 17 counties purchased power sprayers for demonstrational purposes. Thirty cultivation demonstration were also continued.

In 1931, the Chipman Chemical Engineering Comapny, Inc. conducted a truck tour, June 29 to July 8, and demonstrated bindweed control by spraying in 17 counties with 260 persons attending. Professor J. W. Zahnley of the Department of Agronomy cooperated in organizing the tour and attended some of the demonstrations. The county agents were carrying on the weed control program with some supervision and suggestions from the specialists, Mr. Willoughby and Professor Zahnley. In 1931, however, it was estimated that 50 percent of the farmers had learned to identify bindweed; 1,517 spraying demonstrations and 50 cultivation demonstrations were conducted.

By 1933, interest had developed in the control of a number of other troublesome weeds including Johnson grass, Canadian thistle, bur ragweed, and knapweed. Fifty-one demonstrations were conducted on the control of those other weeds. Interest was also developing in the need for a state law that would define the responsibility of a land owner who had noxious weeds that might spread to neighboring land if not controlled or eradicated. A bill to this effect was introduced in the 1935 legislature but failed to pass. The bindweed program continued with the county agents carrying the major responsibility. Research was continuing in an endeavor to find chemicals that would be one hundred percent effective on bindweed and other noxious weeds. In 1935, for example, 706 demonstrations were conducted, 5,398 acres of bindweed sprayed, 10,147 acres clean cultivated, and 4,982 acres cleaned of bindweed by the recommended methods. The reported number of infested acres was 238,969 and the estimated decrease in the value of the infested land was $12,000,000. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration made some payments for controlling weeds on land out of production.

In 1937, the Kansas legislature passed the Kansas Noxious Weed Law. That law provided that the Boards of County Commissioners were authorized to make a levy on the tangible property in a county, the funds from which were to be used to conduct a program for the control and eradication of noxious weeds. Field bindweed was named as a noxious weed. The weed control program was to be administered by the State Board of Agriculture. Counties were authorized to employ a county weed supervisor and to pay one-half of the cost of applying eradication methods recommended by the State Weed Supervisor employed by the State Board of Agriculture. Cities were also authorized to make a levy to provide funds to control noxious weeds within the city limits. The 1937 law designated field bindweed as a noxious weed. Other weeds were included as noxious as follows:

1945, hoary cress, Russian knapweed and Johnson grass on an optional basis by county commissioner ressolution; 1961, leafy spurge, Canada thistle, Johnson grass (state-wide), bur ragweed, quackgrass, pignut (Indian rush pea), and goatgrass; and 1963, musk thistle (nodding).

Previous to 1937, the usual seed control program in a county was for the county to purchase a power sprayer, the county agent would schedule the sprayer among the farmers interested in its use and supervise its use, the farmer would pay for the operation of the sprayer and for the chemicals used. About 10,000 acres of infested land were cleared each year under that program but bindweed was spreading each year from infested areas not being controlled. Demonstrations were continued on weeds other than field bindweed. And, in 1937, dry sodium chlorate was used in some demonstrations. Five pounds of the dry chlorate was applied to each square rod of land. This application gave 100 percent kill. Spreading of the dry chlorate was accomplished by the use of a fertilizer spreader.

During 1938, 34,169 acres of bindweed infested land was treated by clean cultivation or by sodium chlorate. In 1939, 1,473 chemical treatment demonstrations were conducted and 2,799 clean cultivation demonstrations. The cost for clean cultivation ranged from $6.50 to $10.00 per acre. The county agents and county weed supervisors accumulated data on the effect of bindweed infestation on the yield of small grains and found that the average for five years was a decrease in wheat yields of 5.7 bushels per acre and 13.9 bushels for oats. In 1939, marijuana weed was found in many areas by the county weed supervisors. One hundred thirty-two demonstrations were conducted on weeds other than bindweed, including prickly pear, perennial pepper grass, Russian knapweed, Canada thistle, wild gourd vine and a few others.

In 1940, the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) made incentive payments for the control of bindweed, hoary cress, Russian knapweed and climbing milkweed. By 1941, 29,461 farmers were using one or more of the recommended practices to control and eradicate noxious weeds. There were 223,420 acres of field bindweed reported by the county weed supervisors. The railroads and highway authorities were initiating programs to clean the weeds from rights of way.

During the 1940's and 1950's, or since the passage of the state noxious weed law in 1937, the noxious weed control program has been the primary responsibility of the county seed supervisors. County agents have taken a more or less active part in an educational program as they worked with the county weed supervisors. In 1959, Harold B. Harper, Extension Soil Conservationist, was assigned the responsibility of correlating the work of the experiment station on weed control with an educational program for the county agents and the county weed supervisors in cooperation with the Weed Control Division of the State Board of Agriculture represented by Warren Teel, director of the Weed Control Division. The following publications have been prepared and made available to county agents and weed supervisors:

Weed Identification in Kansas
Weed Identification Multiple Choice Card
Noxious Weed Educational Program Plan By Harold Harper and Howard Wilkins
Summary of Research Findings - By North Central Weed Control Committee
The Kansas Seed Law - as amended by the 1961 legislature
Field Bindweed and Its Control - USDA Leaflet No. 496
Slides of weed identification
Weeds, Extension and Farm Youth - slide set and talk by Harold Harper

Mr. Harold Shankland, assistant extension editor, Department of Information, Kansas Extension Service, prepared (and published) a series of feature stories on weed control which were released during 1960, and published in the Star Farmer which was reaching approximately 90 percent of the farm homes in Kansas.

During 1962, two-day weed control workshops were held on a district basis at the Hays Station and at Manhattan. Those schools promoted closer cooperation between county agents and county weed supervisors in conducting an aggressive weed control program. A total of 173 attended those workshops. Mr. Harper organized a district training school in each of the five extension administrative districts with 214 agents and weed supervioors participating. Recognition was given for the first time in 1962 to a farm boy for his essay on "How We Control Weeds On Our Farm". The honor went to Bryce Fowles, R 5, Clay Center. In 1962, control and eradication practices were being used on the following acreage of noxious weeds: fieldbindweed, 32,805; Johnsongrass, 9,969; Hoary cress, 1,186; Russian Knapweed, 1,135; Bur ragweed, 1,211; Leafy spurge, 3; Canada thistle, 34; Quackgrass, 52; Goatgrass, 2,772; and Indian rushpea, 3.

During the late 1950's, Robert A. Bohannon, agronomy specialist, cooperated closely with Dr. L. E. Anderson, in charge of weed research in the experiment station. The research work dealt largely with weed control by pre-emergence treatment. Commercial companies were very cooperative in furnishing chemicals for research and demonstrations. Chemicals furnished were: (1) for corn - 2,4-D, Simazine, Atrazine, and Dinitro; (2) for grain sorghum - 2,4-D, Simazine, Atrazine, Dinitro, and Propazine; (3) for soybeans - Amiben, Alanap-3, and Butyrac 118. The booklet, "Procedure for Conducting Pre-emergence Weed Control Plots," was first used in 1959 and again in 1960 with some modifications. The booklet contained detailed instructions concerning how the plots should be laid out and chemicals applied.

During the 1940's and 1950's, the agromony specialists did much work in acquainting farmers and county agents with the identification and control measures for many common weeds not classed as noxious. Those included the common annual weed, sage brush and other pasture weeds which could be controlled by chemicals or by mowing.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil conservation, as such, was included with the Soil Management and Crop Production project by a revision made in 1936, with the designation as Subproject F. The first reference to soil conservation work in the agronomy program was in the 1935 annual report which is quoted:

"SOIL EROSION CONTROL ACTIVITIES
(In Cooperation with the United States Forest Service)

"Early in 1935, a representative of the United States Forestry Service at Denver, Colorado, invited the cooperation of the Kansas Extension Service in conducting a Soil Erosion Program with Emergency Conservation work camps in Kansas. This arrangement was made and an Extension Agricultural Engineer and an Extension Agronomist were detailed to cooperate with the United States Forest Service, and to supervise and direct the soil erosion work around such Emergency Conservation Work camps as were designated for erosion projects. Such camps were located at Neodesha and Cawker City; and additional camps to be established April 1 were planned for Washington, Marshall, Jackson, Norton, and Coffey or Greenwood Counties. In addition, camps then located on lake and park projects were to become available for erosion control work as soon as possible.

"The specialists began work on this program early in March and organizations for the utilization of erosion camps were planned started in Washington, Marshall, Jackson and Norton Counties. It was the plan to organize Soil Improvement Associations, consisting of 200 to 300 bona fide farmers in each county who would make possible sufficient work to employ camp labor for at least two years.

"A membership fee of $2.00 was collected from each cooperating farmer. The members were to elect their own officers and board of directors who would plan with the representatives of the Extension Division and the camp officials the kinds and types of work to be conducted on each farm.

"In addition to the organization of these four soil improvement associations, some preliminary work was done with camps already organized at Neodesha and Cawker City. All other camps in Kansas were visited in order to plan erosion control work that might be necessary in their vicinity. Agronomic recommendations were made and used regarding the seeding of campsites at Seneca and Garnett. Agronomic recommendations were made and used regarding the protection of exposed dam slopes at Reading and Kalvesta.

"The Forestry Service supervised camps in southeast Kansas who were employed in leveling strip mines near West Mineral, Scammon, and Pittsburg. Agronomic recommendations were made regarding the seeding of lespedeza on these areas. Fourteen thousand pounds of Korean lespedeza seed were purchased and seeded on those leveled areas.

"About April 1, (1935) soil erosion control work was recognized at Washington, D. C. and the cooperative work with the Forest Service terminated May 1, (1935). The Extension specialists resumed their work on regular Extension programs.

"During the reorganization at Washington, the Soil Erosion Service formerly under the Department of the Interior was transferred to the

> Department of Agriculture. It assumed control of all soil erosion control activities and developed new plans of operation. Those plans did not include the plans formerly developed with the Forest Service.
>
> "New plans are in process of development for Soil Erosion activities in Kansas."

The Emergency Conservation Work camps referred to in the quotation were Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps created during the depression years of the early 1930's to provide employment for young men who were unable to obtain regular employment in civilian life. The camps were organized much as a military unit, usually under Army Reserve officers. The camps were established in areas where some public work was needed and where a sponsor agreed to furnish materials needed in construction of dams or similar projects.

The Soil Conservation Service was created in 1935 by an act of Congress and placed in the Department of Agriculture. From the Agronomy Annual Report for 1936 (page 135) the following is quoted:

> "SOIL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
> COOPERATING AGENCIES IN KANSAS
>
> County Soil Conservation Associations
> County Farm Bureaus
> Kansas State College, Extension Service
> Soil Conservation Service
> United States Department of Agriculture
>
> "The Kansas State College Extension Service and the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service developed a memorandum of understanding late in 1935. A part of this memorandum provided for the cooperative employment of two extension specialists. Hal F. Eier, specialist in Rural Engineering, and L. E. Willoughby, specialist in Agronomy at the Kansas State College, were assigned to this program beginning March 1, 1936.
>
> "Five County Soil Conservation Associations were organized in Kansas during the winter of 1935-36. These associations were located in Morris, Coffey, Kingman, Jefferson and Wilson Counties. Each association consisted of 100 farmers in a county who had agreed to support and sponsor soil conservation work in their county. The members of the association established a membership feed sufficient to pay the local expenses of the association. In Morris County where a $2.00 fee was established, the local farm bureau agreed to pay $300 toward the expenses of the association. (The membership fee ranged from $2.00 to $5.00 per year) In all other counties a $5.00 fee was established which it was estimated would provide $500 per year and make the association self-supporting.
>
> "According to the memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Association, whenever such county association was organized in mutually designated counties, the Extension Service would employ an assistant county agent to work with each such association. The extension specialists in engineering and agronomy were to encourage and supervise a soil conservation educational program in all such aosociation counties.
>
> "The following assistant county agents were assigned to this program:

Coffey County	Burlington, Kansas	H. C. Stevens
Jefferson County	Oskaloosa, Kansas	Richard Campbell

Kingman County	Kingman, Kansas	Fred Cromer George Gerber
Morris County	Council Grove, Kansas	Dale Allen
Wilson County	Fredonia, Kansas	Wm. Wishart

"PLAN OF WORK A plan of work was adopted in a joint meeting of a committee from each association and representatives of the Kansas Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service. After being approved by the State Advisory Committee, the plans of work established the details of soil conservation work in each county. It contained the recommendations which were to be made to conserve soil on cooperators' farms.

"EXTENSION PLAN OF WORK The extension specialists met with each assistant agent and the county agent and developed a program of work to be followed in 1936. This plan of work outlined the manner and means by which an educational program was to be conducted in each county. This became the guide for each agent and was the basis for his monthly report of educational work accomplished.

"By the end of 1936, 228 farms were under agreement with 55,994 acres in the five counties."

Contour tillage demonstrations were held in all association counties and in Wallace, Logan and Gove Counties. The total acreage contour tilled in the association counties was 8,493 during 1936.

During 1936, the Soil Conservation Service established area demonstrations in Jewell, Franklin-Douglas, Allen and Seward Counties. Those demonstrations were used for field days during the next few years. In those demonstration areas, the Soil Conservation Service provided technicians and equipment to build terraces and do other soil conservation practices as provided in an agreement, for farm plan, made with individual farmers in the area. During 1936, the extension specialists did preliminary work toward organizing soil conservation associations in Clark, Crawford, Anderson, Brown, Jackson and Nemaha Counties. Early in 1937, Marshall organized an association. The six associations had 532 members, 90 farms were under agreement including 21,901 acres, 16,128 acres were contour tilled, 232 miles of terraces were constructed protecting 7,728 acres.

The assistant county agents assigned to counties with soil conservation associations and their terms of service are listed at the end of the agronomy personnel at the beginning of this historical record. The assistant agents' service extends from mid-1936 to mid-1942. In 1942, the specialists stated in their annual report:

> "Due to war conditions, the need for assistant county agents to fill county agricultural agent positions, and difficulties in recruiting, no effort has been made since July 1, 1942, to employ assistant county agents for Soil Conservation positions."

In 1937, the Kansas legislature passed the standard Soil Conservation Dist law. That law provided a procedure for organization of a soil conservation district, under the administration of a State Soil Conservation Committee composed of the Director of Extension, the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, and five farmers elected by the soil conservation district supervisors from among their number.

During 1937, petitions for organizing soil conservation district were received by the State Soil Conservation Committee from 21 counties: Allen, Clark, Ellsworth, Finney, Franklin, Grant, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearny, Labette, Marion, Montgomery, Morton, Osage, Seward, Shawnee, Smith, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita. Hearings were held in each of those counties with the following results: Shawnee, Seward and Wichita considered not favorable; Clark and Montgomery, only slightly favorable; and all others interested enough to justify holding a referendum.

During 1937, the working relationships of the extension soil conservationists were developed. A memorandum of understanding and a cooperative project agreement were developed between the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service. A Plan of Work was developed by the Extension Conservationist outlining the work to be done in promoting soil conservation work in Kansas for 1937 and 1938. Those documents are given on pages 175 to 196 of the Agronomy Annual Report for 1937.

During 1938, 36 petitions were received by the State Committee, from as many counties, for the formation of soil conservation districts, 26 hearings were held, with 2,693 persons attending, and 20 referenda conducted with only two having the required 75 percent favorable vote. The first district was organized in Labette County. The six soil conservation associations were maintained with 503 members. The six assistant county agents working with the associations held 86 demonstration meetings attended by 10,670 persons. Twenty-two tours were conducted visiting 152 farms with 2,854 persons participating. In 34 counties, 127 soil conservation demonstration farms were established.

A state-wide Soil Conservation field day was conducted on June 3, 1938, with activities at the Mankato, Ottawa and Iola demonstration areas. Liberal conducted a similar event on October 3, 1938. On June 2, 1939, another state-wide soil conservation field day was held with activities at each of the four soil conservation demonstration areas, in each association county, in the CCC camp areas and at the Hays experiment station.

Lyon and Osage Counties organized soil conservation districts in 1939 and new soil conservation associations were formed in Sumner, Nemaha, Atchison and Cloud Counties. The associations had 163 farm agreements or farm plans involving 52,950 acres. A copy of the constitution for a soil conservation association and the farm agreement are to be found in the annual report for the Soil Management and Crop Production project report for 1939, pages 147 to 151. During 1939, 14 petitions were received and five hearings held.

During 1940, soil conservation districts were organized in Allen, Brown, Coffey, Geary, Grant, Marshall, Morris, Pawnee and Wilson Counties. There were 357 farms under agreement with 77,457 acres, 186 miles of terraces constructed, 579 miles of contour pasture furrowing, 272 acres of trees planted, and demonstration farms in 53 counties. The third All-State Soil Conservation Field Day was held on May 31, 1940, at 13 locations with 1,433 persons attending from 99 counties.

In 1941, the memoranda between the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service were revised to give more complete understanding of the operational procedures necessary in the organization of a soil conservation district and to plan its program. The four Soil Conservation Service demonstration areas were closed as the farm agreements were completed. Four of the soil conservation associations had been organized as districts; namely, Coffey, Marshall, Morris and Wilson. Two, Jefferson and Kingman, were in the process of organizing districts, and four continued to operate as associations; namely, Atchison, Cloud, Nemaha and Sumner. The status of each association is given in the annual report for 1941 on page 150. The existing districts had 1,009 farm plans involving 272,268 acres. Farm plans were also developed under other than district programs. These were the associations, the Water Facilities program, Farm Security Administration, and the Extension demonstration farms. The grand total number of farm plans was 3,690. Nemaha County conducted the first soil conservation tour for 4-H Club members. By the end of 1941, 18 soil conservation districts had been organized. No districts were organized during 1942.

An intensified educational program in soil conservation was developed during 1942 in an effort to overcome a passive attitude toward soil conservation practices and the organization of soil conservation districts. "Water Conservation" was combined with soil conservation and the correlation of the two emphasized in the educational program. The Forest Service Shelterbelt Program was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service during 1942. Future shelterbelt plantings could be only in soil conservation districts. The State Committee modified and simplified the procedures for organizing soil conservation districts. Those changes included:

1. The county agents were given more training
2. The educational program was strengthened
3. More than one hearing could be held in a county thus making attendance more convenient for the people
4. A referendum could be conducted for a period longer than one day thus escaping the hazards of storms, etc.
5. Suggested change in the law to provide that only a majority favorable note be necessary to organize a district rather than the required 75 percent
6. Develop an educational program with an appeal to the women
7. A new circular, "Soil Conservation Districts in Kansas," was published

Most of the soil conservation districts were organized from 1943 to 1940. The last of the 105 districts, Shawnee, was organized in 1954. The year in which each district was organized is given in the following list:

1940 Allen
1944 Anderson
1943 Atchison
1949 Barber
1946 Barton
1945 Bourbon
1940 Brown
1945 Butler
1944 Chase
1950 Chautauqua
1944 Cherokee
1949 Cheyenne
1947 Clark
1946 Clay
1945 Cloud
1940 Coffey
1948 Comanche
1945 Cowley
1946 Crawford
1944 Decatur
1945 Dickinson
1941 Doniphan
1945 Douglas

1943 Edwards
1946 Elk
1945 Ellis
1944 Ellsworth
1946 Finney
1946 Ford
1941 Franklin
1940 Geary
1948 Gove
1944 Graham
1940 Grant
1947 Gray
1948 Greeley
1950 Greenwood
1946 Hamilton
1945 Harper
1947 Harvey
1948 Haskell
1949 Hodgeman
1947 Jackson
1946 Jefferson
1943 Jewell
1946 Johnson

1948 Kearny
1950 Kingman
1945 Kiowa
1938 Labette
1944 Lane
1948 Leavenworth
1948 Lincoln
1948 Linn
1947 Logan
1939 Lyon
1945 McPherson
1945 Marion
1940 Marshall
1948 Meade
1945 Miami
1946 Mitchell
1946 Montgomery
1940 Morris
1948 Morton
1943 Nemaha
1943 Neosho
1941 Ness
1945 Norton

1939 Osage
1944 Osborne
1947 Ottawa
1940 Pawnee
1944 Phillips
1945 Pottawatomie
1934 Pratt
1946 Rawlins
1946 Reno
1945 Republic
1943 Rice
1948 Riley
1946 Rooks
1945 Rush
1946 Russell
1944 Saline
1944 Scott
1945 Sedgwick
1948 Seward
1954 Shawnee
1944 Sheridan
1943 Sherman
1949 Smith
1943 Stafford
1949 Stanton
1949 Stevens
1943 Sumner
1943 Thomas
1941 Trego
1949 Wabaunsee
1950 Wallace
1949 Washington
1947 Wichita
1940 Wilson
1944 Woodson
1953 Wyandotte

Each soil conservation district is governed by a Board of Supervisors composed of five men elected by the cooperators within the district. In 1945, a state meeting of the district supervisors was held at which time they formed a state organization. The groups have met annually since during the latter part of the year. The state is divided into five districts. The supervisors from each district elect one of their number to serve on the State Soil Conservation Committee. One of the highlights of the supervisors' annual meetings in the announcement of the district to receive recognition for outstanding work during the year. An award is given by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. The first award was given in 1953. The award consisted of a trip to the Goodyear research and demonstration farm at Litchfield Park, Arizona. The five supervisors and three other men from the selected district were paid their expenses to Litchfield Park. In 1954, the award was modified since a larger number of districts were to be eligible. From 1954, and during the following years, the award consisted of a trip for one supervisor and one additional man from the district selected for recognition. Kansas, however, was divided into two areas, western and eastern, and each area selected a district for the award.

Another award program which has been very popular through the years is the Bankers' Association Award. That recognition was initiated in 1946. Five or fewer farm operators in each district were eligible for the award. During the next eleven-year period, 4,315 farm operators were given the Bankers Award.

During 1947, Reuben C. Lind, extension soil conservationist, secured the cooperation of other specialists and district agents to plan a procedure for planning a county extension program in soil conservation. The plan provided that the district board of supervisors, the county farm bureau board, the chairman of the AAA committee, the work unit conservationist, the county agent and the district agent or the extension conservationist would consider the situation within the county and plan a program of education and demonstrational activities that would encourage the people to realize the importance of soil conservation and the need for applying soil conservation practices to the land. During 1948, 72 counties followed the recommended procedure and made plans for a county extension program in soil conservation. And during 1948, 70 county meetings were held with an attendance of 8,260 persons. Sixty tours including soils, crops, beef cattle, dairy and engineering demonstrations were conducted with 5,650 attendance. Demonstrations of construction of terraces and waterways and methods of tillage on the contour were held in 36 counties with 5,674 persons attending. The 1948 reports stated that 366,612 acres were terraced and tilled on the contour and 191,784 acres were terraced only. Seven years later, 1955, the first year with 105 districts in the state, the accomplishments to date were: 154,094 farms in the districts; 52,559 farm plans written including 15,660 acres; 92,508 miles of terraces; 97,943 acres of waterways and grassed outlets; 25,561 farm ponds; 79,229 acres of irrigated land prepared; 280,073 acres of farm drainage; and 17,214 acres of trees planted. By 1962, some of the total accomplishments were:

Conservation cropping system	19,557,614	acres
Contour farming	18,518,020	acres
Stubble Mulching	15,685,394	acres
Pasture Planting	2,016,249	acres
Proper range use	21,257,630	acres
Range seeding	4,348,418	acres
Windbreaks	92,055	acres
Fish pond stocking	39,941	ponds
Wildlife Habitat development	260,757	acres
Diversion construction	35,168	miles
Grade stabilization structures	30,715	structures
Grassed waterways	605,428	acres
Farm ponds	120,022	ponds
Terracing	692,708	miles
Drainage improvement	1,386,826	acres
Irrigation Water management	1,573,664	acres
Land leveling	1,181,034	acres

In 1951, the first Land Judging School was held in Osage County. During the year 15 other schools were conducted to "Teach Land Appreciation". Fifty-three land judging schools were held in 1952 with 2,483 persons participating. From those schools, a land judging team was selected to represent Kansas in a National Contest held at Oklahoma City. In 1954, Grass Judging Schools were initiated in 12 counties. Later, soil judging and grass judging were combined into one school. The extension conservationists have conducted a land and grass judging school in each of the five administrative districts and assisted many counties with similar schools. The women in Washington County used land judging in their unit lessons during 1953 and, later, participated on a tour of outstanding soil conservation work in the county.

A State Conservation Camp was first held in 1953 at Rock Springs Ranch. Ninety boys and forty-four girls attended the camp. The program included instruction in land judging and an appreciation for the land and importance of conserving it. The state conservation camp has continued through the years. In 1953, the districts sponsored an essay contest for school children. That activity developed interest in soil conservation among the school children. The essay contest has been continued since its inception, with 2,760 participating in 1962.

Soil conservation had been an "activity" in the 4-H Club program for several years but in 1954 was made a project. During 1955, 394 club members were enrolled in 88 counties involving 19,200 acres of land. Each year a state champion has been selected in the soil and water conservation project, the winner given a trip to the National Club Congress in Chicago.

Interest in a "watershed" program as a means of securing 100 percent application of soil conservation practices within the drainage area of a stream advanced to the extent that congress passed a law in 1953 providing for "Pilot Watersheds" throughout the country. Kansas received authorization for five pilot watersheds. Those selected were the Little Delaware-Mission in Brown County, Snipe Creek in Marshall County, Upper Bee Creek in Chautauqua

County, Switzler Credk in Osage County and Lost Creek in Lincoln County. In 1954, congress passed Public Law 566, "The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act". That act provided for financial cooperation between the federal government, the state and local governments and organizations. In 1955, six district meetings were held to explain the new watershed program to the people. The administration of the watershed program within Kansas was lodged in a State Watershed Review Committee which was composed of the State Soil Conservation Committee plus the Chief Engineer of the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture and the executive secretary of the State Water Resources Board. In 1962, the extension soil conservationists made this report:

> "A total of 63 applications for planning a watershed program have been received to date. Fifty-five applications have been approved and eight have been disapproved. Of the 55 applications approved by the Watershed Committee, two have been completed. Construction is underway in five watersheds and preconstruction operations are underway in seven others. Planning has been authorized by the Soil Conservation Service Administrator and is well underway in ten watersheds. Priorities have been issued by the Watershed Committee for planning in five watersheds and twenty others have been approved. This is a rapidly growing program in the Kansas Soil Conservation Districts."

The demand for watershed planning work was exceeding the funds available to make the planning surveys during the late 1950's. The state legislature made a $90,000 appropriation in 1960 to assist with that work.

In 1959, Harold B. Harper, Extension Soil Conservationist, devoted July and August to the Foreign Agriculture Service training delegates from Brazil who were visiting this country to study training methods used in several states to get soil conservation practices applied to the land. The group of 17 plus two interpreters, visited Washington, D. C., Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana. Extension and Soil Conservation Service representatives in each state showed the Brazilians soil conservation work and explained how the work was achieved.

4-H CLUB WORK IN AGRONOMY

In 1931, the wheat 4-H project was started. The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade offered a trip for each county winner provided the wheat project enrollment in the county was five or more. The Kansas State Fair provided a special class for 4-H wheat exhibits. During 1933, Bourbon County trained the first pasture improvement demonstration team. Other counties did similar work later. Through the years, agronomy specialists have assisted with state and county 4-H camps giving training in crops judging, weed control and nature study. Later land judging and grass judging were added to the list of camp activities.

Alfalfa production and grass seed production were new 4-H projects added in 1940. In 1944 the enrollment in these projects was 94 and 27 respectively. By 1949 the alfalfa enrollment was 258 and grass seed, 31. Enrollment in other projects in 1944 and 1949 respectively was: wheat 819 and 2,203; corn 1,198 and 1,912; and sorghum 791 and 716.

In 1947, a 4-H Club corn show was held at Holton in cooperation with Carl Bellman, a hybrid seed corn producer. That show was continued for several years. The State Fair provided for a state crops judging contest in 1956.

Literature for 4-H Club projects in crops and soil conservation has been developed and kept up to date for the use of 4-H leaders and members. Agronomy specialists have also assisted in various ways with the 4-H club program throughout the state.

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PERSONNEL IN PLANT PATHOLOGY

John W. Blachly:	Plant Disease Specialist, War Emergency; 1918 and 1919 Paid by USDA Bureau of Plant Industry funds
E. A. Stokdyk:	Extension Plant Pathologist; February 15, 1921 to October 1, 1924 Transferred to Extension Marketing Specialist
Donald R. Porter:	Extension Plant Pathologist; February 15, 1925 to March 1, 1926
Ellis Babbitt:	Assistant Plant Pathologist, temporary, July 6, 1925 to August 6, 1925
Chester E. Graves:	Extension Plant Pathologist; (1921)# March 16, 1926 to August 31, 1929 Resigned to be associated with a commercial company
Edward H. Leker:	Plant Pathology Specialist; (1918) October 1, 1929 to April 25, 1936 Resigned to become Executive Secretary, State Committee, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
John O. Miller	Assistant County Agent at Large, Assigned to Plant Pathology Project; November 15, 1935 to July 31, 1936 Plant Pathology Specialist; August 1, 1936 to April 30, 1946 Resigned to become Agricultural Commissioner, Topeka Chamber of Commerce
Claude L. King:	Plant Pathology Specialist; (1934) June 17, 1946 to Present*
William G. Willis:	Plant Pathologist Specialist, Half-Time; (1951) January 16, 1962 to Present*

#Year first appointed to Extension
*Present is June 30, 1964

PLANT PATHOLOGY

Early Development

In Professor L. E. Melchers' statement concerning the history of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, he stated:

> "From 1913 to 1917, the first extension work in plant diseases was that done by the subject-matter department. In those early days, Professor L. E. Melchers conducted the work on cereal smut control and potato disease work in the Kaw Valley. During 1918 and 1919, funds were available from the Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture as a war emergency measure. John Blachly was employed as a specialist at that time. He created interest among the potato growers and showed what could be done by seed potato treatment. The first full-time extension plant pathology specialist was E. A. Stokdyk, who served from 1921 to 1924. His pioneering placed the extension plant disease work on a firm basis. Such features as the Kansas Potato Show, the Kaw Valley Potato Tour, the potato train, sweet potato improvement work, and the campaign for the control of wheat bunt were outstanding features of his work."

Mr. Blachly was a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College. Some of his first work was in Shawnee County. The interest spread gradually to other counties in the Kaw Valley. Demonstrations in rhizoctonia control and oat smut prevention were two lines of work emphasized at that time.

The first project agreement was entitled, "Demonstrations in the Control of Diseases of Potatoes, Truck Crops, Forage Crops, and Related Plants", and was signed September 11, 1918. A new agreement was written and signed March 1, 1919 and the title changed to "Plant Pathology". In 1921, two subprojects were listed: (1) A - Vegetable Disease Control, and (2) B - Grain Crops Disease Control.

In the 1920-22 Biennial Report for the Department of Institutes and Extension Schools, Mr. T. J. Talbert, then Head of the Department, stated:

> "The position of Extension Plant Pathologist was filled February 15, 1921. During the year, the principal projects undertaken were seed treatment of potatoes; variety tests of potato seed as between certified and commercial, and varieties from different states in their adaptability to Kansas soils; control of foliage diseases by spraying; seed treatment for sorghum, oats, and sweet potatoes; and a general survey of plant diseases in Kansas to determine losses caused by diseases; prevalence of diseases; and problems that require attention."

Irish potato work continued to receive major attention by the plant pathology specialist until 1936 at which time the program pertaining to the adaptability of seed from various areas, varieties and the use of fertilizers were assigned to the specialist in horticulture. During a 20-year period, for example, the acreage of irish potatoes planted to certified seed increased from 1,500 in 1921 to 6,257 in 1938.

Sweet potato diseases and their control was also an important phase of the plant pathology program. The first work in 1921 was devoted to seed treatment and hill selection of seed. At that time it was thought advisable to secure sweet potato seed from New Jersey at least every third year, as the seed would "run out". The demonstrations on the "hill selection" of seed, however, showed that after a few years of careful selection of seed it was possible to secure better quality and higher yields from the growers' own seed than from shipped in seed. In the Kaw Valley area, Art Travis, Herman Theden, Speaker Brothers, and the Johnson Brothers were leaders in sweet potato production.

Tomato wilt disease also commanded much attention in 1921. The first work was to test disease resistant varieties. That work has continued through the years with the specialist in horticulture as new varieties produced needed to be tested. By 1939, the wilt-resistant varieties recommended included Marglobe, Pritchard, Break O'Day, and Rutgers.

Cereal disease work also required much time by the specialist, especially wheat diseases. Previous to 1921, very little wheat seed planted in Kansas had been treated for stinking smut. In 1921 a campaign to "Smite the Smut" was conducted and seed treatment urged. The campaign resulted in 171,000 acres of wheat being planted with treated seed. By 1938, 1,618,108 acres were seeded with treated seed wheat. By 1963, the specialist measured the benefit of the seed wheat treatment program in dollars with an annual saving of more than $17 million. Wheat seed treatments recommended changed through the years from formaldehyde, copper carbonage, Ceresan, New Improved Ceresan, to Pantogen and similar liquid and dusts which could be easily applied in the drill box or by addition to the grain as it was elevated by an auger.

The Kansas Wheat Train or "Opportunity Special" was operated over the Santa Fe Railroad and Rock Island Railroad lines during the years of the five-year Wheat Program from 1925 to 1930 and provided an excellent opportunity to tell the wheat seed treatment story to thousands of Kansas farmers. Related subject matter discussed by specialists on the trains included agronomy, economics and entomology.

Sorghum seed treatment was also emphasized during the years following 1921. The dust, Ceresan, made treatment easy. Some barley seed was also treated for smut. The value of such treatment was demonstrated many times by farmers under the direction of the plant pathology specialist.

Commercial Vegetable Program

John O. Miller served as Plant Pathologist from August 1, 1936 to May 11, 1946. During that period, Mr. Miller worked with the three agronomy specialists in winter schools and on tours in May and June. Pawnee and Comanche varieties of winter wheat had been developed by the agricultural experiment station in Kansas and cooperating states. Comanche was so resistant to stinking smut that the seed did not need to be treated to prevent damage from this disease. Pawnee was almost as highly resistant. Both had good resistance to loose smut and to rusts. By 1958, fifty percent of the Kansas wheat acreage was planted to these varieties due to the educational program conducted by the plant pathology specialist and the agronomists. Control of take-all root rot and other wheat diseases were given major attention by Mr. Miller.

Mr. Miller continued the work with commercial vegetable growers in the Kansas River and the Arkansas River valleys. The use of certified Irish potato seed and seed treatment were emphasized. Seed treatment of other vegetable seeds with Arasan, Spergon, Semesan and, in some cases, hot water were recommended to give better stands and more vigorous seedlings. Sweet potatoes became more popular as a crop, after Dr. O. H. Elmer, Plant Pathologist for Kansas State College, developed a new variety, Nancy Gold. Sweet potato seed selection at harvest time to eliminate stem rot and other diseases was stressed as was the corrosive sublimate seed treatment.

Irish and sweet potato shows were held during the early 1940's each year at Topeka, Lawrence and Kansas City in cooperation with growers' associations which had been organized by the Extension Service. Some of the leaders were: M. T. Kelsey, Scott Kelsey and C. V. Cochran of Topeka; Emil Heck, Roscoe Pine, Les McGee and Brune Brothers of Lawrence; Herman Theden of Bonner Springs; and Charles Speaker of Kansas City, Kansas.

A home garden educational program was organized about 1940 wherein the plant pathologist, entomologist and horticulturist rotated years for a series of leader training meetings and tours under the sponsorship of home demonstration units. By this plan, the plant pathologist worked in each county once each seven years.

Mr. Claude L. King was appointed plant pathologist June 17, 1946 and has served continuously since. Mr. King continued to work with the agronomy specialists, entomologist and horticulturist as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Mr. King also witnessed a broadening of the plant pathology extension program as requests for assistance in the fields of lawn grass diseases, flower, shrub and tree diseases came to him.

County agricultural agents made many requests for Mr. King to visit counties for the purpose of helping to identify plant diseases and to make recommendations for their control. During the 1950's, Mr. King made visits to as many as fifty counties, one-half day each, during May and June to help the agents with plant pathology problems. Hundreds of diseased plant specimens came to the plant pathologist through the mail for identification and recommended treatment.

Mr. King has also used mass media to carry his plant disease control program to the people. Timely circular letters to agents, special articles for farm magazines, radio and television programs have been very helpful.

Agents and commercial vegetable growers in the Kaw Valley have requested the plant pathologist to visit their counties several times during a year to assist with the many problems confronting the vegetable growers.

In 1958, Mr. King listed the greatest accomplishments during his tenure as plant pathologist:

1. The acreage of wheat planted to treated seed had increased from 1.3 million acres up to 6 million acres.
2. Recommended sorghum seed treatment increased the stands up to 300 percent and the plants continued to be larger throughout the growing season thus increasing greatly the yields. The treatments involved the use of captan or thiram fungicide and dieldrin insecticide.
3. Discovery in demonstration in the latter 1940's that ferbam drenches in hotbed and green house soils prevented the great losses growers were having with damping-off disease in cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, peppers, tomatoes, eggplant and flowers. This practice was readily adopted by most of the commercial vegetable growers. Mr. Leo DeBrabander of Johnson County was the original cooperator on this demonstration.

By the end of 1961, the Plant Pathology program under the leadership of Mr. King included:

1. Home garden and commercial vegetable disease control by the use of disease resistant varieties, modern chemicals and sanitation practices.

2. Field crop disease control had been made possible by the continued research work in this area. Rust resistant wheat and oat varieties, milo root-rot-resistant varieties, the influence of crop sequence in disease control, and seed treatment to control smut had each contributed to the success of the program. Cultural practices and resistant varieties had also made it possible to reduce damage and losses due to soil-borne and streak mosaic in wheat. The control of diseases common to barley, brome grass, corn, sweet clover, alfalfa, red clover, also received attention.
3. The control of the diseases common to fruit trees, shade trees, small fruits and ornamentals received attention by the specialist.
4. Methods used to make the plant pathology program effective included:
    a. Assistance to county agents by the use of training schools, preparation of publications, news articles, special news letters, grower meetings, training schools for leaders, farm visits with the agents, establishment of demonstration, radio and television programs, identification of diseased specimens, and program planning with the agent and their committees.
    b. Assistance given direct to fruit and vegetable growers was by timely articles in state-wide farm magazines and daily newspapers, radio and television programs, public meetings, field meetings, timely leaflets and bulletins, and assistance with 4-H Club work.
    c. Cooperation was developed with various State and Federal agencies, state officials, representatives of commercial organizations, and co-workers in Extension especially the extension entomologist and extension horticulturist.

Plant Diagnostic Laboratory

William G. Willis was employed as a plant pathology specialist, half-time, January 16, 1962, to assist with diagnosing diseased plant specimens received for identification and recommendations for treatment. As many as 900 such specimens have been received during a year. The time required to give proper attention to diseased specimens was not available by the extension plant pathologist. Mr. Willis started a graduate study program toward his doctorate in plant pathology. During 1962, 902 plant disease specimens were received, the disease identified, and control measures returned to the senders. Classified as to type, the specimens included:

358 Field crops
334 Trees and shrubs
75 Lawns and flowers
71 Fruits
25 Vegetables
39 Miscellaneous

Eighty-nine percent came from county agents, seven percent from other individuals, and four percent from public and commercial agencies.

Economic Impact

During the years following World War II, much progress was made in the plant pathology program because of the development of disease resistant varieties and new chemicals developed by research. The plant pathology specialist and the specialist in entomology correlated much of their work as farmers and gardeners were interested in both disease control and insect control practices. The two specialists developed a rotation plan whereby leader-training schools are held in 15 counties each year for home demonstration unit and 4-H Club leaders as well as for farmers. In 1963 the training was devoted to lawn, flower, shrub, vegetable, fruit, shade tree, and household pest problems.

During the 1930's and later years, several plant diseases have been discovered that previously did not cause noticeable losses. Examples would be the root-rot in wheat, wheat streak mosaic, soil-borne wheat mosaic, wheat seed rot, and seedling blight as well as the older smut diseases. Each of these has been brought under control by practices developed by research and brought to the attention of farmers by the extension plant pathologist. In his report for 1962, Mr. Claude King, extension plant pathologist, gave this summary of the Economic Impact of the field crop disease program:

Disease Controlled	Research Controls Discovered & Applied	Profits to Kansas Last 10 Years
Wheat streak mosaic	Resistant varieties, destruction of volunteer, and date of planting	$95,000,000
Soil-borne wheat mosaic	Crop rotation and resistant varieties	10,000,000
wheat seed rot, seedling blight, and smut	Seed treatment and resistant varieties	170,000,000
Sorghum seed rot, seedling blight, and smut	Seed treatment	140,000,000
10-Year	Total savings to Kansas farmers	$415,000,000

Other plant disease programs conducted during the early 1960's included vegetables in the home garden and experienced by the commercial producer; shade trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawns; and nematodes.

Publications

In addition to the training-meetings held for leaders and extension agents, the mass media used included radio, television, the daily and weekly press, and publications for free distribution. Many of the publications were on a single problem and could be used in correspondence or handouts at meetings. During 1962, the plant pathologist specialist, Claude L. King, prepared the following publications:

1. Preventing Crop Diseases in Kansas
2. Clean and Treat Wheat and Barley Seed
3. Northern Corn Leaf Blight
4. Treat Spring Field Crop Seeds
5. Wheat in the Wheat State (Disease section)
6. Alfalfa in Kansas (Disease section)
7. Home Garden Pest Control
8. Evergreen Diseases
9. Shade Tree Diseases
10. Growing Healthy Tomatoes

And during 1963, the following publications were written:

1. Correlation of Northern Corn Leaf Blight and Yields in 1962
2. Northern Corn Leaf Blight, Revised
3. Irish Potato Diseases
4. Preventing Diseases in Kansas Wheat
5. Vegetable Fungicide Chart
6. Diseases of Cucurbits
7. Damping-off Control in Crucifers and Lettuce

City Lawn and Garden Clinics were orginated at the suggestion of Otis Criggs, County Agent in Reno County. The number of persons participating in the clinics in 1963 were:

300 in Hutchinson
750 in Kansas City
150 in Salina
150 in Lawrence
70 in Manhattan

9. HORTICULTURE

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PERSONNEL IN HORTICULTURE

C. V. Holsinger: Lecturer in Horticulture; 1909 to 1912

George O. Greene: Extension Horticulturist;
September 1, 1912 to April 1, 1918
Extension Horticulturist, temporary;
April 1, 1920 to April 30, 1920

Harold Simonds: Extension Horticulturist;
May 8, 1918 to January 30, 1920

Louis C. Williams: Extension Horticulturist; (1915)#
February 1, 1920 to June 30, 1925
(Acting State Club Leader, Half-Time)
April 1, 1920 to July 15, 1920
Transferred to In Charge of Agricultural Specialists;
July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1933
Extension Horticulturist and In Charge of Agricultural Specialists; July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1936
Transferred to Head of Department of Agricultural Specialists;

A. C. Kincaid: Horticulture Specialist;
April 1, 1921 to May 15, 1921

Archie A. Glenn: Assistant in Horticulture, temporary;
March 1, 1922 to May 31, 1922

William R. Martin Jr.: Assistant in Horticulture, temporary;
January 1, 1923 to March 21, 1923
Extension Horticulturist;
January 1, 1924 to March 15, 1929
Resigned to accept a similar position in Missouri

Ray Wick: Extension Landscape Gardening Specialist;
February 1, 1925 to June 30, 1925

Earl Litwiler: Extension Landscape Gardening Specialist;
Part-time, two months during 1928 and 1929
(Regularly employed in Home Study Service)

Henry L. Lobenstein: Extension Horticulturist; (1928)
March 25, 1929 to August 2, 1937
LWOP November 11, 1935 to July 31, 1936

L. W. Patton: Assistant Extension Horticulturist, temporary;
February 1, 1934 to October 31, 1934 and
November 17, 1934 to March 17, 1935 and
November 11, 1935 to August 9, 1936
Transferred to County Agent in Graham County

Arthur Meyer: Assistant Extension Horticulturist, temporary;
February 9, 1934 to November 14, 1934

William G. Amstein:	Extension Horticulturist; December 1, 1935 to June 30, 1952 Transferred to Head of Agricultural Specialists
Henry W. Gilbert:	Extension Landscape Architect; December 1, 1935 to September 30, 1938 Resigned to join the Illinois Extension Staff
Lloyd M. Copenhafer:	Extension Landscape Architect; October 1, 1938 to January 1, 1946 Military Leave, August 16, 1941 to January 1, 1946 Resigned to accept a position with the State Highway Commission
Linus H. Burton:	Extension Landscape Architect, temporary; September 15, 1941 to August 15, 1942
Fremont H. Baxter:	Landscape Architect; May 20, 1946 to June 30, 1947
Charles E. Parks:	Landscape Architect; July 1, 1949 to Present* Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Louisiana State University; October 5, 1962 to October 4, 1963
Arthur E. Gaus:	Specialist in Horticulture; September 1, 1953 to September 30, 1954 Resigned to accept a similar position in Missouri
Clarence R. Roberts:	Specialist in Horticulture; November 1, 1954 to Present* Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Texas A. & M. October 1, 1961 to September 30, 1962 LWOP October 1, 1962 to October 31, 1963
Jerry Steve Ownby:	Landscape Architect, temporary; September 1, 1962 to September 15, 1963 Resigned to be a Graduate Assistant, Department of Horticulture, KSU
Austin F. Kenyon:	Specialist in Horticulture, temporary; March 1, 1963 to August 22, 1963 Resigned to be a staff member of Oklahoma State University
Charles W. Basham:	Area Extension Horticulturist, Southwest Kansas; (Ulysses) June 1, 1964 to Present*

#Year of first appointment with Extension
*Present is June 30, 1964

HORTICULTURE

The horticulture program has developed into six phases each of which will be a section of this history. They are:

1. Commercial Fruit Production
2. Commercial Vegetable Production
3. Home Gardens
4. Floriculture
5. Landscape Architecture
6. Nut Tree Production

Extension work in horticulture is nearly as old as the University. Records show that a horticulturist was included among the early members of the faculty. The Kansas State Horticultural Society, established in 1869, has a history dating back to that of the Kansas State Agricultural College established in 1863. Among the speakers on early Farmers' Institute programs were members of the College faculty often discussing horticulture practices. Likewise, meetings of the Horticultural Society were attended by faculty members interested in fruit, vegetable and tree growing. This same close association has been maintained and continued through the years.

A Manhattan newspaper, the Manhattan Standard, frequently made reference to the Farmers' Institute programs. The following extracts from the Manhattan Standard indicate the early relationship between the college horticulturists, the Farmers' Institutes and the Horticultural Society:

June 6, 1868 - "The Union Agricultural Society has been organized in Kansas 'to promote by exhibits and by exchange of opinions and experiments the pursuits of horticulture, agriculture, and arboriculture'."

October 31, 1868 - "Agricultural Institute - It is proposed to hold an agricultural institute in connection with the Horticultural Society on Saturday, the 14th of November."

November 7, 1868 - "Farmers' Institute - Arrangements have been made to hold a Farmers' Institute in connection with the next regular meeting of the Union Agricultural Society. The exercises will occur in the county hall in Manhattan, November 14, 1868." The subjects to be discussed were announced as: tree borers, culture of fruit trees, and economy on the farm.

December 5, 1868 - "Farmers' Institutes: The Union Agricultural Society met in the county hall in Manhattan, November 14, 1868, at 10:00 A. M. and was called to order by President J. S. Hougham. The first business was an address by President Joseph Denison of the Agricultural College. His theme was "The Relation of the College to the Agricultural Interests of the State." This was followed by discussion. The next was a lecture by Professor B. F. Mudge on tree borers, followed by discussion. In the afternoon there was an address by Reverend Elbridge Gale on fruit-tree culture, followed by a lecture on economy on the farm, by Professor Hougham."

Titles, meeting places, and attendance were indicative of good interest in all subjects relating to horticulture. Considering many later problems encountered due to introduced hazards, it appears that late 19th century horticulture was most successful in all respects.

Early provisions were made for experiment station work in horticulture to provide answers for questions received over the state. The following paragraph was taken from A History of Agricultural Education in the United States, 1785-1925:

> "Experimental work was begun early in the history of the College. In 1867, 500 forest trees, 200 apple trees, and small numbers of other fruit trees were planted on the college farm. By 1873 the experimental forest contained 36,370 trees and there were many varieties of fruits being tested."

The 1909 report by C. V. Holsinger, the first extension horticulturist, showed 37 demonstration orchards under his direction. These were largely on pruning and soil management.

1. Commercial Fruit Production

Fruit production dealing with both tree and small fruit was the principal content of the early horticulture program. Much of the work was arranged around the institute and local groups promoting meeting attendance, providing local expenses and justifing the appearance of the group of speakers from the College. A wide variety of programs was handled in those meetings with plays and similar numbers handled on the same program with subject matter talks.

Much of the emphasis in earlier extension horticulture dealt with the small or home plantings in existence and contemplated the establishment of many more plantings in order that every farm family might have available at first hand, needed family fruit supplies. Later, by the 1920's, there was a swing away from that objective due to increased insect and disease hazards. The home orchard, however, was a long remembered feature of the program.

From the very early horticulture program through the 1920's and 1930's the subject matter included pruning, orchard soil management, storage, marketing, grading, top-working and items of this type. The demonstration program included tree and small fruits.

On November 11, 1940, a hard freeze did tremendous damage to commercial as well as home fruit plantings over the state. Sour cherry and peach trees were generally destroyed. Apple trees suffered heavy damage. More than half the trees were lost in Northeast Kansas. In Central Kansas all fruit trees were killed. Due to the freeze and the following war years many orchards were not replanted. Many of the fruit growers were older men who could not wait a sufficient time for a new orchard to come into bearing. In the 1947 annual report, W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist, commented:

> "Kansas bearing apple trees number not over 30 percent of the number that existed previous to the Armistice Day freeze of 1940."

New fruit tree plantings, principally peaches, have been made since 1948. New varieties of peaches which were well adapted to Kansas conditions were an incentive for increased acreages. In addition to plantings in the usual fruit tree areas of Central and Northeast Kansas, a number of new peach growers in Stafford, Pratt, Ford, Kiowa, Clark, Gray and Meade Counties established orchards under irrigation conditions. These irrigation farmers were looking for high-income producing crops. The new peach trees soon showed the effect of iron chlorosis.

Commercial acreages of strawberries gained in importance following World War II. This trend continued through 1961, the last report available.

In his 1961 report, Mr. Amstein and Clarence R. Roberts, Extension Horticulturist (appointed November 1, 1954) stated:

> "Increased size of fruit plantings is in evidence. Good growers are increasing in volume whereas poor growers are getting out of the business. New recommendations are being followed. Many commercial

> strawberry and apple growers are using herbicides for weed control. New spray schedule recommendations are being followed closely. Demonstrations using various iron compounds have been established in an effort to educate growers on iron and allied deficiency problems."

The methods of communication used by the early extension horticulturists were primarily winter meetings, orchard pruning demonstrations followed by discussion of insect and disease control, cultural problems, variety selections and marketing questions. Members of the Department of Horticulture often assisted with those meetings. By 1920, tours had been developed as a means of showing the growers the results of recommended practices being used under field conditions. Later the radio was used to supplement news stories and bulletins. In the 1950's, television became available to several areas of the state and the specialists made guest appearances on many programs.

The value of demonstrations was evidenced by the long-time pruning demonstrations established in young orchards and maintained for a period of five years. They were largely responsible for the excellent tree framwork developed in most of the present day orchards. The modified leader system came into general use in the late teens and early twenties. Long cane grape pruning as contrasted with the spur system was demonstrated in the early twenties. Records secured from increased yield amply justified the work done on this phase. Reports show that about 75 percent of the grape acreage was converted to the long cane system.

A "One-Acre Orchard" plan was developed by George O. Greene, extension horticulturist from September 1, 1912 to April 1, 1918. The plan was published in December 1914 as Volume 6, Number 11 of the monthly publication entitled "Agricultural Education" published by the Division of Extension. The 1921 report indicated more than 100 one-acre orchard demonstrations. Many of these were started in 1919. The one-acre orchard was intended to provide a wide variety of fruit for family use and also some for sale. For a few years the project met with good success but as insect and disease problems accumulated and adverse weather conditions were encountered, the percentage of trees surviving gradually lessened until by 1930 most of the demonstrations had been badly injured. By 1950, very few one-acre orchards remained.

In 1928, L. C. Williams and William R. Martin Jr., extension horticulturists, designed a contest for orchardist participation. A score card was checked by one of the specialists for each orchard entered in the contest. One-acre plots were measured in commercial orchards as the entry of one acre. As many as 75 entries were made some years. Close to 1,000 bushels of fruit were harvested on some measured acres. The contest was started in Doniphan and Atchison Counties. A few other counties became interested later. Due to a lack of funds and poor crops, the contest terminated with 1931. Banks, Chambers of Commerce, newspapers and commercial orchard supply companies supported the contest.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's, noticeable changes in operation being made by fruit growers were new modern pruning and spraying equipment and new chemicals for insect control. Emmett Blood, Sedgwick County, was using a pneumatic pruner and saw and a speed sprayer. Dieldrin, Guthion and Seven were being recommended for control of peach tree borer, codling moth, mites and similar insects as these newer chemicals were giving better control than the older chemicals such as parathion and DDT.

Commercial fruit growers had marketing problems in any year of good production. One development toward the solution of the marketing problem was given in the 1959 report by W. G. Amstein and Clarence Roberts. Quote:

"The Peach Growers Association in Sedgwick County after its organization

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Commercial fruit growers had marketing problems in any year of good production. One development toward the solution of the marketing problem was given in the 1959 report by W. G. Amstein and Clarence Roberts. Quote:

"The Peach Growers Association in Sedgwick County after its organization in 1958 continued an advertising and marketing program for their home grown peaches. The organization pooled resources and used television and radio advertising to sell their peaches. The group adopted a peach symbol which is painted on the roof tops or sides of barns on the farms of each of the members to help advertise peaches. The growers in the Sedgwick County area are marketing their peaches on the 'pick it yourself' basis. Sedgwick County Agent, Don Ingle, has been very instrumental in helping dispose of large quantities of peaches by giving timely talks on radio and television. The location of the various orchards in the county and the varieties of peaches available in each orchard were given. This information reached more than 8,000 farm homes in south central Kansas as well as many urban homes. Over 100 cars are often parked near one of these peach orchards as their occupants gather to enjoy harvesting tree-ripened fruit."

Pioneer Kansas Horticulturists

Following the employment of the first county agents from 1912 to 1915, the agents and many leading horticulturists contributed their time and finances to develop a strong horticulture program. Some of these were:

Doniphan County - George Groh, George Kinkead, W. R. Martin Sr., V. Wakeman, Lambert, Libel, Dubach Brothers, Taylor, Bauer, Roy Carter, Frank Aberle, Frank Kotch, Dick Stahl, Lou Strong, Judge C. V. Ryan, Hunt Brothers, John Norman, and Cy Leland Sr.
Atchison County - F. O. Kincaid, Walter Braun, T. V. Trent, A. L. Stannard
Leavenworth County - The Geyer Family, Fred Baurre & Sons, Sam Parisa, O. O. Browning, Carl Holman
Wyandotte County - Herman Theden, Mr. Vining, Speaker Brothers, Paul Mellott, Edwin Taylor
Jefferson County - J. Rees and Sons, Marion Glyn, Garrett Trant
Cowley County - Ralph Dixon, Dr. C. A. Martin, Wilmer & Hilfinger, George Hafer, Albright Family, Snyder Brothers
Sedgwick County - Ed Hoover, George Blood, Emmett Blood, Kirby Brothers, Joe Lohkamp
Reno County - Judge Martin, Jim Farley, Basil Retchel, Ed Yaggey, Harold Pennington
Morris County - James Sharpe
Jackson County - Frank Dixon
Montgomery County - Sebastian Hahn
Shawnee County - M. T. Kelsey & Son, Cochran Family, Williams and Haney
Douglas County - Green Brothers, Heck Brothers, Pine Brothers, Ed Garrett, Mr. Stiner
Riley County - Art Travis, A. L. McGehee
Franklin County - Frank Pyle
Harvey County - Fred Hasler

2. Commercial Vegetable Production

The commercial vegetable program was developed in 1924 but little specialist time was devoted to it until 1929. Since 1935 more attention was given to the program. Plot and field demonstration work with Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, tomatoes, and later beans and cabbage were featured. Varieties, fertilizers, cover crops, disease resistance, and other related items were considered. Much of this work was correlated with the plant pathology specialist.

The Kaw Valley potato growers were active in maintaining group interest following the establishment of the Extension Service. Annual tours close to the harvest season included visits to demonstration plots and a review of the season's plans were a regular feature. During the early winter a two-day educational program was held in one of the principal Kaw Valley cities to bring the growers together for a discussion of research and program results. Exhibits of Irish and Sweet potatoes and educational exhibits stressing related food used were an established feature of the two-day schools.

During the 1940's, commonly referred to as the war years, food production was the main item emphasized. Extra effort was given to secure needed vegetable acreage in commercial areas of the state.

With increased use of irrigation during the 1950's came an expansion of the commercial vegetable areas of the state. Up to this time the primary commercial vegetable production was in the Kaw Valley and Sedgwick and Reno Counties. Commercial melon growers from Arizona moved into Grant County and soon this interest spread into Stanton, Ford, Finney and Wichita Counties in the western part of the state. In addition to melons, that area started to produce onions, cabbage, head lettuce and others. In all areas the newer varieties with greater disease resistance, higher quality and production ability were adopted. Research developed additional information about the kinds and amounts of fertilizer to use, methods and amounts of applying irrigation water, and the use of the newer chemicals for insect and disease control. A fertilizer demonstration conducted on the farm of Howard Caldwell, Desoto, in 1961, showed that the use of potash increased the sweet potato yield 123 bushels per acre. An excellent quality sweet potato was the variety Lakan in 1960 while Kandee was considered the leading yielder. In the Kaw Valley and around Wichita and Hutchinson, the chain food stores provided the principal market for commercial vegetables but in the western counties the produce was trucked to central markets. Dr. O. H. Elmer, Plant Pathologist, Kansas State University, contributed greatly through the years in the development of the Irish and sweet potato program.

3. Home Garden Program

The Five-Year Garden Program was the first activity sponsored by the Extension horticulturists that had a place on every farm in Kansas. The home garden program was being given attention as early as 1923, however. The first two years of the five-year program were devoted to vegetables. Included were varieties, rates and dates of planting, insect and disease control, plant production, storage, rotation, succession plantings, windbreaks and irrigation. The third year was devoted to small fruit growing - the fourth year to tree fruits, and the fifth year was used as a review with some time devoted to special crops. This program was presented through leader-training meetings with leaders from each of the home demonstration units in each county and the 4-H club garden leaders.

Extension entomologist and plant pathologist assisted with those phases of the five-year program. Each year 15 counties of the state carried either the first, second, third, fourth or fifth year of the program. They then repeated the series with new and up-to-date information.

The Victory Garden Program was carried in every county during the war years of the 1940's. Teaching was done by all means available including newspapers, radio, posters, bulletins and other media. Enrollment in 4-H club garden projects, including potatoes, contributed greatly to increased home food production. Urban families found many small areas in their back yards that were devoted, at least temporarily, to a home garden. A three-year rotation plan for training garden leaders was devised for use during the war years of the 40's and has been continued since. The first year was devoted to insect and disease control. The training was given by the extension entomologist and plant pathologist. The extension horticulturist gave training the second year on vegetable gardening. The third year was devoted to training in fruit growing. This three-year training program was continued into the 1960's.

During the early 1950's, the value of close cooperation with seed dealers, greenhouse owners and fertilizer dealers became evident. Specialist and county agents arranged meetings, schools in fact, with these commercial interests. Mutual understanding was reached on recommended varieties, cultural practices and the selection and application of fertilizers for vegetables and small fruits. As a result of this effort all of the recommended varieties were made available by the seed dealers and greenhouse owners. Fertilizer dealers were recommending the same use and application as the agents and specialists.

In 1961, more than 4,000 4-H Club members were enrolled in some project involving home gardens. The 4-H enrollment gave specialists and agents an excellent opportunity to extend the educational program in home gardens. Garden tours and garden shows gave club members and their parents opportunity to observe the value of recommended production practices.

Agents from 93 counties reported in 1960 that 126,440 home vegetable gardens were planted and 66 counties reported 6,213 home fruit plantings were made.

4. Floriculture

Following World War II agents and specialists began to receive requests for assistance and information on flower growing and care. Requests came from members of home demonstration units, garden clubs, flower societies and individual flower enthusiasts. This demand lead to the addition of a new subproject, Floriculture, to the horticulture project.

On September 1, 1953, Arthur E. Gaus was appointed Horticulture Specialist to work with W. G. Amstein. Mr. Gaus developed an educational program to meet the requests for assistance in this field. The first materials covered the care and culture of annual and perennial flowering plants, roses, and house plants. The subject matter prepared included an endeavor to show where and how garden flowers fit into the general landscape pattern as well as to when, how and what to plant, fertilizers to use and protection against insects and diseases. Visual aids were also prepared to illustrate the many different kinds of flowers considered in the discussions.

Clarence R. Roberts succeeded Mr. Gaus on November 1, 1954. In 1956, 238 garden clubs in the state reported a membership of 7,104. The floriculture program was in demand from many urban people as well as the rural families. Mr. Roberts enlisted the assistance of the entomologist and plant pathologist in leader training and preparation of educational materials for publication. The experiment station published a bulletin on "House Plant Culture" in 1957 and one on "Growing Roses in Kansas" in 1958. Printed and mimeographed handout materials were prepared and made available to the public.

In his report for 1960, Mr. Roberts included this summary:

2,254	4-H Club members growing flowers in 101 counties
77,716	persons planting flower gardens in 97 counties
315	garden clubs in 82 counties with a membership of 9,307

Nematodes were becoming a problem for commercial flower growers especially on peonies. Some assistance was being given commercial growers in cultural practices, disease control, late information on plastics for greenhouse covers, air conditioning, etc.

5. Landscape Architecture

No landscape work was conducted before the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 according to available reports. After 1914, M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening, and Albert Dickins, head of the department of horticulture, Kansas State College, appeared on Farmers' Institute programs and did other landscape work as they worked in various parts of the state. Charles A. Scott, State Forester, prepared several publications on trees and their use in landscaping work.

Mr. Ray Wick was appointed as landscape gardening specialist, February 1, 1925 and served until June 30, 1925. At that time there was no organized landscape program and no printed subject matter except a few government bulletins. The specialist worked with the county agents who called meetings and arranged with cooperators for demonstrations in tree planting, walk building, drive construction, or some phase of landscape improvement. Some demonstrations were given on city properties. High school grounds were considered in every county visited.

Following Mr. Wick's short period of employment, Professor Wm. S. Wiedorn, instructor in landscape gardening, Department of Horticulture, and Professor Arthur Helder responded to many calls for assistance in the state. During 1928 and 1929, Mr. Earl Litwiler was drafted from the Department of Home Study to devote two months each year to the extension landscape gardening program. Mr. Litwiler developed a program for landscape gardening in floriculture with a subproject in home beautification. The specialist was to devote two days to meetings in each county with at least five home ground demonstrations under a five-year program.

Close cooperation was developed with the home demonstration units. Home study reading courses were prepared for distribution by project leaders. Clay, Franklin and Kingman Counties developed extensive landscape programs with a total of 25 demonstration homes. Extension horticulturists and members of the staff of the Department of Horticulture carried on the landscape gardening program as best they could during the absence of an extension specialist in this field.

Mr. Henry W. Gilbert was employed December 1, 1935 and given the title of Landscape Architect which more fully reflected the objectives of this program, design as well as selection and planting. Mr. Gilbert used local leaders extensively, gave them training and supplied them with written materials for distribution. No longer was landscaping treated in the light of plants and their culture alone. Arrangement of outdoor space and the modelling of the earth surface for greater use and beauty was emphasized. This involved grading for drainage, yard arrangement for utility and beauty.

During the 1930's the program became concerned with "Climate Control Through Planting". This was an idea developed by Professor L. R. Quinlan, instructor in landscape architecture, Department of Horticulture. Shelterbelts and farmstead windbreaks were planted throughout Kansas for this purpose. And, during the depression of the 30's, a "how to propagate" program answered the needs of the landscape project.

Mr. Lloyd M. Copenhafer succeeded Henry Gilbert October 1, 1938. He was called into military service August 16, 1941 and resigned upon his return to accept a position with the Kansas Highway Commission. During those World War II years, W. G. Amstein, extension horticulturist since 1935, carried a landscape program on a maintenance basis. He continued to train home demonstration unit leaders, prepare and distribute printed materials, and helped to write the leaflet, "Landscape Calendar", which had wide use. Mr. Linus H. Burton served temporarily as landscape architect from September 15, 1941 to August 15, 1942. And Fremont Baxter served from May 20, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Mr. Charles E. Parks, a graduate of the University of Illinois, became landscape architect July 1, 1949 and has continued since that time. Because of the building boom following World War II, the demand for extension work in landscape architecture was greater than ever. Mr. Parks, W. G. Amstein and Paul Collins, Extension Forester, designed and placed into operation a three-year program for covering the state with leader-training schools and landscape plan preparation clinics. This correlated landscaping and forestry program continued in full swing for at least six years until each county had from five to eight days assistance from the specialists. More time was given the more urban areas. This program was designed to show the importance of preparing and following plans. Planning was taught as a coordinated activity that embodied architecture, landscape architecture, forestry, farm structures, horticulture and other phases. In 1945, agents reported that 2,553 families were following a definite landscape plan, but the number had increased to 26,869 by 1957. A "Home Ground Beautification" project was developed for 4-H club members and 2,206 were enrolled in 1961.

Requests for specialist assistance for the families enrolled in the Balanced Farming and Family Living Program in the late 1940's became so great that county visits were scheduled for giving assistance to those cooperators and, indirectly, to train the agents in the fundamentals of landscape architecture. The demand upon the specialist's time became greater than the time available. The specialist then initiated planting demonstrations to teach how the "plan and plant" demonstrations would be established and handled. The specialist designed and personally planted those demonstrations. One-half day was used to plan and one day to plant the demonstration materials. Because of continued demand for this kind of work a plan was devised to train the county extension agents in landscape architecture as most of them had received little or no training in this field during their college work.

Two-day agent-training schools were started in the western counties in 1957. Landscape design or landscape planning and ornamental plant identification were emphasized in the training school curriculum. Typical planning or design problems were presented for study. Potted and balled and burlapped plants and slides were used to help teach plant identification. Nurserymen cooperated in furnishing the plant materials for study. Landscape architecture instruction was also included in a training program for new agents in 1959. The inservice agent-training continued until all agents had received the training. As a result of their training in this field, agents reported that they personally set up county demonstrations, talked to more garden clubs on landscaping, gave television programs, and felt confident in their council with public officials on plantings for public buildings. By 1961, county agents reported that they had prepared 759 landscape plans during the year.

Landscape work with urban families and for public buildings developed a broader program potential. In his report for 1961, Mr. Parks stated:

> "The specialist believes that the potential for community development work through the landscape architecture project to be good. As the complexion of extension work swings into community and resource development, this project can be used as a tool to initiate the planning concept and the extension method into urban areas. This project receives much attention by urban residents at present through community improvement projects and through demonstration. A very high percentage of the county agent's time in the more urban areas is spent answering inquiries and making home visits concerning landscaping."

A new bulletin, "What Shall I Plant?", prepared by Professor L. R. Quinlan, professor of landscape architecture, and Charles Parks, extension architect, was distributed in February of 1961. Timely newspaper releases, leaflets, radio and television programs were being used to carry the landscape program to the maximum number of people. Nurserymen have cooperated generously in providing technical information and plant materials for teaching and demonstrational uses.

6. Nut Tree Production

Program planning work since the 1940's in southeast Kansas brought out the need for economic use of the strip coal pit areas and other land covered by tree growth of many kinds including nut trees. Definite work was started on nut tree production by the specialists in horticulture in 1957. In their report for 1957 is this statement:

> "In addition to requests for assistance with apples, peaches and strawberries, there have been requests from the southeastern area of the state for help with pecan and walnut production. This phase of horticulture has a real economic opportunity and future in southeast Kansas. Properly developed and handled, many farm families can utilize this opportunity for additional income. Several thousand dollars worth of pecans are marketed annually in southeast Kansas. The nuts are harvested from native trees, growing along the river and creek bottoms, which usually overflow at some time during the year. Most of the native nut tree areas have not been developed as the trees are too close together and small producing varieties are very numerous. The goal is to develop these native groves into high producing areas with better quality nuts."

During 1958, nine counties participated in schools held at four locations in southeast Kansas. Cultural practices, propagation and other problems of pecan management were discussed. The Goldkist Pecan Grower's Association of Waycross, Georgia, cooperated with the Extension Service is holding an area-wide meeting on pecan production and marketing. Chet Freeby, manager of the Erie Dairy Cooperative, agreed to be a buyer for the Georgia Association.

The 1959 report of the extension horticulturists stated:

> "Thousands of acres are dotted with pecan and walnut trees. Most of these trees are found growing among other trees of a less desirable nature or among brush that is useless. The areas need developing into productive pecan and walnut groves. From the experience in other states it is known that yields can be easily trippled on these native trees by proper spacing and management. Farmers in southeast Kansas are in need of a crop that fits the locality and will return a reasonably good income for his effort."

Demonstrations were established showing proper ways to top and graft existing poor quality trees. Tours were held to visit the result demonstrations to see the results of clearing, grafting and the new growth made by the grafted trees.

By 1960, a Kansas Nut Growers' Association with 70 members had been organized with the principal objective of promoting the development of native pecan groves. A nut show was held to promote interest in quality nuts. Prices were good. Excellent cooperation had been obtained from pecan marketing organizations such as the Goldkist Pecan buyers, National Pecan Shellers and Processors Association, and Hammons Walnut Company. It was estimated that from 600 to 1,000 acres of nut trees had been cleared. A number of tractor mounted mechanical pecan shakers had been built. The pecan industry could be developed into a $4.5 million annual business.

Through 1961 the Second Annual Nut Show was held at Chetopa with more than 200 persons participating. Four new leaflets were prepared. They were: "Establishing a New Pecan Planting", "Propagating Nut Trees", "Improving a Native Pecan Grove", and "Harvesting, Marketing and Storage of Pecans". A quarterly newsletter was being sent to all members of the Nut Growers' Association by the horticultural specialist who was serving as secretary. Charley Murray of Trading Post had planted 600 acres of overflow land to pecan trees to be grafted in 1962. Custom pecan spraying was initiated by Ernie Withrow of Chetopa, Kansas.

The Forestry specialists have also assisted with the Nut Tree program.

Horticultural Program in Southwest Kansas

Commercial vegetable and melon production in Southwest Kansas, Grant County particularly, grew during the late 1950's and early 1960's to the extent that the farmers involved asked for a more intensified educational program and some research on the problems of the area. During the winter of 1963-64, a cooperative program was developed between these agencies:

1. The Division of Extension, Kansas State University
2. The Agricultural Experiment Station
3. The Grant County Agricultural Extension Council
4. The Southwest Irrigation Association of Kansas

Representatives of the above agencies agreed upon a program and the employment of an "Area Extension-Research Horticulturist" to be directly in charge of the program. A budget for the period from April 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964 and for the fiscal year 1965 was adopted and included:

Expenditures:	4- 1-64 to 6-30-64	7- 1-64 to 6-30-65
Office Secretary Salary	$250	$1000
Travel expense	200	800
Subsistence	125	500
Printing	50	150
Telephone and Telegraph	75	250
Postage, Office supplies, etc.	50	150
Office Equipment	1050	100
Field Equipment	4000	
Tractor rental & operation		1200
Miscellaneous equipment		400
Labor	900	1200
Miscellaneous expenses	100	250
Total Expenditures	$6800	$6000

Resources:		
Extension Service, KSU	$2400	$2000
Agr'l. Expt. Station, KSU	2400	2000
Southwest Irrigation Assn.	2000	2000
Total Resources	$6800	$6000

10. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

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Meats Program 589

PERSONNEL IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

George C. Wheeler: Specialist in Animal Husbandry;
July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1913
Resigned to become Associate Editor, Kansas Farmer
Specialist, Better Sires Campaign, temporary;
April 1, 1921 to July 1, 1921

Charles H. Taylor: Specialist in Animal Husbandry;
January 1, 1914 to January 31, 1915
Resigned to be county agent in Atchison County

Carl P. Thompson: Specialist in Animal Husbandry;
September 1, 1915 to August 31, 1918
Resigned to Join Department of Animal Husbandry
Oklahoma A. & M.

C. A. Pyle: Specialist in Animal Husbandry;
November 1, 1915 to February 29, 1916

D. H. Branson: Specialist in Animal Husbandry;
August 15, 1916 to February 28, 1917

F. W. Caldwell: Special Assistant in Animal Husbandry;
October 15, 1916 to February 28, 1917

Carl G. Elling: Specialist in Hog Production; (1914)#
December 2, 1917 to September 30, 1918
Animal Husbandry Specialist;
October 1, 1918 to June 30, 1951; Retired

Roy W. Kiser: Animal Husbandry Specialist;
March 12, 1918 to March 31, 1926
Resigned to be associated with a commercial feed company

C. F. Johnson: Animal Husbandry Specialist;
October 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919

Orville B. Burtis: Animal Husbandry Specialist, temporary; (1918)
April 1, 1921 to April 30, 1921

L. George Wreath: Animal Husbandry Specialist, Better Sires Campaign; (1920)
April 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921

Harry E. Reed: Specialist in Horse Production;
January 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921

J. J. Moxley: Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1925)
August 8, 1926 to December 31, 1944
Resigned to operate his ranch in Morris County

Phillip W. Ljungdahl: Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1936)
March 16, 1945 to June 30, 1947
Resigned to be Fieldman for the Angus Breeders Assn.

Lot F. Taylor:	Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1934) January 15, 1946 to April 9, 1961; Deceased
M. Bass Powell:	Animal Husbandry Specialist; September 1, 1949 to September 30, 1951 Resigned to manage a commercial feedlot at Garden City, Kansas
Wendell A. Moyer:	Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1941) July 1, 1951 to Present*
V. E. McAdams:	Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1934) June 1, 1952 to Present*
Herman W. Westmeyer:	Animal Husbandry Specialist; (1936) August 1, 1961 to Present*
Philip D. Weiner:	Specialist in Meats, half-time; February 1, 1962 to Present* LWOP Graduate Study, University of Michigan; April 7, 1964 to April 6, 1966
Keith O. Zoellner:	Animal Husbandry Specialist, Northeast District; September 1, 1962 to Present*

#Year of first Appointment in Extension
*Present is June 30, 1964

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Development of Extension Program

Some of the first extension work performed by the College in animal husbandry was during the time R. J. Kinzer was head of the department. During 1905 and 1906, Mr. Kinzer and his assistant, George C. Wheeler, lectured at Farmers' Institutes and livestock meetings over the state. They judged livestock at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs and at 17 county fairs. In 1904, A. M. TenEyck gave an address to the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. In 1906 and 1907, R. J. Kinzer reported the following lectures given at Farmers' Institutes: 1906-07, G. C. Wheeler, 16 lectures in animal husbandry; 1907-08, G. C. Wheeler, 42 lectures in animal husbandry; and 1907-08, R. J. Kinzer, 8 lectures in animal husbandry. These early lectures included information on pork, sheep and wool production and home preparation of meats.

Judging livestock at state and county fairs was also one of the early activities of the animal husbandrymen. In one of his letters, R. J. Kinzer wrote:

> "I went to Manhattan on September 1, 1903, and I recall that I had only been there a short time when I was sent out to do some county fair judging. Whether anyone had been called upon for this work previous to that time, I cannot say. It was perhaps a couple of years later than this date that they began sending animal husbandry graduates and animal husbandry students out to judge county fairs."

Vern V. Albrecht of Smith County wrote:

> "I talked with my father and he said he remembered distinctly that C. G. Elling judged our fair the same year he bought a certain farm, that was 1906."

Fair judging and livestock judging demonstrations soon became a popular extension program. Professor Kinzer coached the first College student livestock judging team to be sent to the International Livestock Show at Chicago. (1903) Carl G. Elling, later to become an extension animal husbandry specialist, was a member of that team.

After 1914, Smith-Lever appropriations enabled the development of an enlarged program, county farm bureaus were organized, additional county agents employed, many more local leaders and cooperators were selected to work with the county agents and specialist to study the rural problems of the time and to develop solutions to them. Demonstrations on the farms of leading farmers showed the value of the newer and recommended livestock practices. Thus the close relationships of the farmers' institutes were continued. The dreams and objectives of John H. Miller, the first director of extension, were coming into reality.

The first extension specialist in animal husbandry was George C. Wheeler who was formerly an assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry. He served from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1913. He became an associate editor for the Kansas Farmer magazine in Topeka. He returned in April, May and June of 1921 to assist with the Better Sires Campaign.

The second specialist was Charles H. Taylor, a graduate of the animal husbandry department in the University of Missouri. He served in Kansas from January 1, 1914 to January 31, 1915. He became the county agent in Atchison County. Mr. Taylor wrote one of the first extension bulletins dealing with livestock. The title was "The Feeding and Growing of Swine." During the 25 years that followed the publication of Mr. Taylor's 44 page bulletin, only two new swine production practices were developed, the place of vitamins in the ration and the importance of cleanliness in farrowing quarters as a preventive of many small pig ailments.

The third specialist was Carl P. Thompson who was graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1904. After farming and raising purebred Duroc hogs for several years, he joined the Extension Service on September 1, 1915 and continued until August 31, 1918 at which time he became associated with the animal husbandry department of Oklahoma A. & M. College.

On October 1, 1914, Mr. Carl G. Elling joined the Extension Service as a District Agricultural Agent and was assigned to a nine-county district in the southeast corner of the state with headquarters at Parsons. Mr. Harley J. Bower,working in the area of crops and soils, had preceded Mr. Elling and had established the interest and confidence of the people in the Extension program. Mr. Bower's program had demonstrated the value of barnyard manure in crop production; therefore the farmers had a receptive ear to Mr. Elling's program of improved production methods, better quality and efficiency in feeding and not necessarily larger numbers of livestock. During the winter months, Mr. Elling held livestock schools, assisted with Farmers' Institute programs and otherwise attempted to get his story to the people. At other times, demonstrations were being established with leading farmers, livestock judging schools held for youth and adults and assistance given individual farmers on their livestock production and management problems. Mr. Elling was transferred to animal husbandry specialist October 1, 1917 to do work in sheep and swine production.

In 1952, the execution of the extension animal husbandry program was reorganized by assigning each specialist to a district or group of counties and also to the leadership of the phase of the program. The assignments were:

Wendell A. Moyer, Eastern and leadership in swine production
V. E. McAdams, Northwest and leadership in sheep production
Lot F. Taylor, Southwest and leadership in beef cattle production

Philip D. Weiner was added to the extension animal husbandry staff as a meats specialist, February 1, 1962. An additional animal husbandry specialist was employed and assigned to the Northeast District, Keith O. Zoellner, September 1, 1962.

Beef Production

In 1909, George C. Wheeler, extension specialist in animal husbandry, started a Purebred Sires Campaign. This campaign developed out of work being done by the Department of Animal Husbandry wherein a research project conducted at the Fort Hays Station made comparisons of production by the four major breeds of beef cattle. Pledge cards to use only purebred sires were signed by more than 1,000 men. During the 380 organized Farmers' Institute programs throughout the state in 1911, additional opportunity was available for College representatives to tell the story to many Kansas farmers. The nine county agents then employed contributed greatly to the program. This was the start of the extension animal husbandry beef cattle program in Kansas.

Roy W. Kiser, animal husbandry specialist from March 12, 1918 to March 31, 1926, was the first to establish demonstrations with farmers to determine the cost of maintaining the breeding herd, the cost of raising calves, to plan more efficient wintering, the management of replacement heifers, and the opportunities for beef cattle breeders associations. During 1920 and the following years, the emphasis was on improved quality in beef cattle. Assistance was given to community, county and state fairs. Purebred cattle breeders were organized to hold sales and otherwise stimulate interest in higher quality cattle. The Atchison County Purebred Heifer Calf Club held their first sale on October 16, 1920 and sold 62 head of shorthorn and Angus heifers. Institutes that provided for exhibits of livestock and crops were more successful than those without such displays. At the Extension Conference on May 17, 1921, a committee developed a livestock improvement program for Extension. During 1922, livestock improvement associations were organized in Allen, Barton, Butler, Cherokee, Ford, Jewell, Lincoln, Lyon, Marshall, Morris, Ness, Osage, Rawlins, Reno, and Washington Counties.

In 1922, the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce provided $2,000 for cash prizes to be awarded counties in a Better Bulls Contest. The awards were based upon the number of scrub bulls replaced with purebred bulls. Plans of work also provided for conducting livestock sales, tours, feeding demonstrations, and to organize boys' and girls' calf clubs. Also, during 1922 marketing was included in the Extension program to improve the market for farm products. The specialist assisted county agents in organizing shipping associations. A partial list included 160 such associations. Schools were held at the stockyards in Kansas City, Missouri, for the managers of the shipping associations.

During 1923, 1924 and 1925, the change from feeding big cattle to baby beeves was in progress. Baby beef feeding demonstrations were established. When J. J. Moxley was employed as animal husbandry specialist on August 8, 1926, emphasis was started on beef herd management to stimulate interest in good cow herds rather than big steers. Demonstrations included livestock improvement, silage feeding, fattening calves using silage as a basic feed, and in wintering beef cattle.

In 1927, 24 demonstrations with 1,545 cattle were used to encourage the use of good cow herds to utilize roughage and grass to produce calves that would use grain to make good quality light-weight beef. The first demonstrations in creep feeding calves were established. Henry Lumb of Wakefield conducted a creep feeding demonstration with 40 calves. The creep-fed calves showed an advantage of $9.00 per head above feed costs.

In 1928, a new five-year correlated beef program was planned. The correlation included disease control, insect control, equipment, feed production, rodent control, marketing and farm management. A series of two-day training schools for county agents and leaders were conducted. The goals of the correlated program included the use of purebred bulls, culling cows, early uniform calving period, creep-feeding calves, and adequate winter feeding of the breeding herd.

In 1931, a special Santa Fe beef demonstration train was used to help spread information on the production of beef principally by the creep-feeding method, the marketing of the finished product, the control of beef cattle diseases and insects, the selection and preparation of beef from the housewives' standpoint, its place in the diet, and the development of the rural boy and girl through 4-H Club work. The train made 34 stops in 34 counties and reached 109,133 persons. Informationwas given through a speaking program, exhibits of equipment, control measures and livestock. The train was financed by the Division of Extension, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission, the Kansas City Stockyards Company and Exchange, and Kansas City Producers' Commission Company, the Division of Agriculture of Kansas State College, and the St. Joseph Producers' Livestock Commission Company. The Santa Fe Railroad provided the nine-car train and its operating expenses.

By 1934, a severe drought had developed and this coupled with the low prices prevailing for livestock and other agricultural commodities contributed to lesser activities in the animal husbandry extension program as the specialist, J. J. Moxley, was assigned to emergency duties. In the Corn-Hog program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Mr. Moxley was in charge of a handbook of information giving answers to the many questions about cooperators participating in the program. By June of 1934, the drought had become so severe that the Government Emergency Cattle Buying program was established. Mr. Moxley was placed in charge of that program. County committees were established. Mr. Moxley was placed in charge of that program. County committees were established, the county agent acted as county drought director and county appraisers were appointed. The Bureau of Animal Industry furnished the inspectors, and the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee, acting as agents for the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, accepted the cattle and arranged for their slaughter and distribution. State Canneries were set up and some of the meat was processed in the state. A total of 482,215 head were accepted for purchase for food purposes and 11,934 were condemned as unfit for food from the start of the program to December 1, 1934. During this time, $7,124,769 was spent in Kansas for the cattle; a few were purchased after this date.

The severe drought of 1934 extended into 1935. This was a major catastrophe in the Kansas cattle industry. In addition to the thousands of cattle liquidated, a shortage of feed for those retained was a real problem. The specialist and the county agents assisted with feed distribution. Since the commodity prices were low, only cheap feeds could be considered by the cattlemen. An estimated 279,000 tons of Russian Thistle hay and 40,980 tons of Russian Thistle silage were used for feed. Some baled cornstalks were shipped in from Iowa and Illinois. The railroads provided special low freight rates for the emergency feed. Assistance was also given in moving cattle to areas where pasture was available. But during this time, the extension beef cattle program continued with 248 result demonstrations on beef herd management, winter schools in the counties and a state beef production contest was conducted to show the results obtained by the good cattlemen. Special emphasis was placed on the new phase of handling light-weight cattle by the deferred system was started. A carlot of demonstration creep-fed calves was made at the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

In 1936, a new feature of the extension beef cattle program was the county show herd for purebred breeders. The objective was to raise the quality of purebred cattle and to create more interest by the commercial producers. County herds of ten head from as many as five different owners were shown at the state fairs as well as county fairs.

Through 1937 and 1938, the extension program continued to emphasize the county show herd program, winter schools, demonstrations and tours. In 1937, 13,964 cattlemen were contacted through these methods. Cattlemen began to work their way forward after those years of drought and depression. Herds were being established and rebuilt. An extensive pasture improvement program was fostered. Ponds were emphasized and as a result more deep ponds were dug than of any previous record. Legumes were planted and thousands of temporary and trench silos were constructed. In 1938, an outgrowth of the county show herd program was a special sale of top quality breeding stock sponsored by the Kansas Hereford Association. Practically all of the top cattle went to Kansas buyers. The overall objective was for Kansas cattlemen to produce top feeders.

The program of upgrading the quality of beef cattle and the marketing of younger light-weight cattle continued into the war years of the 40's. To meet war food needs, cattlemen were encouraged to cull carefully and severely but to maintain high quality stock. The Neighborhood Leader program was adopted by the Extension Service as a means of reaching the maximum number of persons with specific agricultural information. Extension specialists used this system in the beef cattle program. Beef producers were kept informed with the latest information available on cattle numbers, feed supply, and feeding methods for the use of maximum amounts of rough feeds and a minimum amount of grain to produce a marketable animal for slaughter. J. J. Moxley, animal husbandry specialist, resigned December 31, 1944 to operate his ranch in Morris County, Mr. Moxley was succeeded by Philip W. Ljungdahl March 16, 1945. On January 15, 1946, Lot F. Taylor was added to the extension animal husbandry staff.

By 1950, the beef cattle industry in Kansas had undergone certain significant changes. The number of small cow herds declined. The shortage of labor during World War II caused many cow herd owners to abandon them and go to a steer pasturing and feeding program. The size of the remaining cow herds increased; in face all beef cattle operations increased in size. Grassland transferred to larger tracts under one ownership. The advent of commercial feed lots has brought about a narrower feeding margin. The trend was toward large scale and specialized operations. One other change was the decline in the importation of three and four-year-old steers from Texas into the Bluestem area of Kansas for grazing during the summer. Cattle were moving to the feedlots as yearlings.

During the late 1940's, emphasis was placed on a beef program to fit the area of the state and the particular farm. The Kansas Beef Production Contest sponsored by the three beef breeds and the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce demonstrated that the beef systems being developed did provide satisfactory returns. Tours and other extension program activities in the counties were focused upon the "system" being used rather than cattle only. Beef cattle shows and sales (many for bulls only) were developed as a means of permitting breeders to compare their stock, to provide a ready opportunity for others to buy, and to generally give an incentive to further improve the quality of the beef cattle herds. The 4-H Club members raised many excellent calves. In 1947, for example, 5,419 4-H members fed 6,513 beef animals. Fall shows and sales of deferred fed beef cattle were used to develop further interest in the system of beef production. County agricultural agents and county club agents were being given special training in all phases of beef production, the newer results of research, and in judging.

Philip Ljungdahl resigned June 30, 1947 to become fieldman for the Angus Association. M. Bass Powell was employed September 1, 1949 and served until September 30, 1951 at which time he became manager of a commercial feedlot at Garden City. Wendell A. Moyer became an animal husbandry specialist on July 1, 1951, following the retirement of Carl G. Elling. V. E. McAdams was appointed June 1, 1952. At that time the extension specialists in animal husbandry were: V. E. McAdams, Wendell A. Moyer and Lot Taylor.

In 1956, the specialists began performance testing on a demonstrational basis in Kansas. This program had these objectives: (1) to supply stockmen with information which will be of value in culling the low-producing cows; (2) to supply stock men with information which will be of value in selecting replacement heifers; and(3) to help the producer to gather information which could prove the value of his herd sire. This program was based on figures collected from the Ramsey Ranch in Butler County. County agents in the principal cow areas of the state assisted with this work. Cooperators consisted of those who asked for assistance. Several large commercial herd owners started to follow the plan of performance testing.

Deficient precipitation again prevailed from 1952 to 1956 causing some decline in beef cattle numbers due to shortage of grass and feed. In the extension program emphasis was placed on balanced rations, use of drought feeds, and the substitution of relatively cheap grain for costly roughage. Demonstrations in the various phases of beef cattle production and management numbered 6,383 with 48,756 cattle. The enrollment in 4-H beef projects was 6,435.

Through 1960, emphasis was continually placed on the selection of a beef production system to fit the farm. Production records (135 in 1961) showed that acceptable returns were being obtained from well planned beef production systems. Specialists gave ten percent of their time to livestock judging and the selection of animals for use in a particular beef production system. Correlating with the livestock marketing specialists, grading demonstrations with stocker and feeder cattle were conducted at community sale pavilions. Farmers present were given opportunity to practice the principles they had learned. Performance testing expanded gradually with 60 herds participating in 1960. Starting with 1957, the supply of grass and roughage was very good. In Finney County, the county agent, specialist and a committee of farmers studied the situation wherein 1.5 million bushels of milo were shipped from the county instead of being fed although one commercial feedlot with 10,000 head was operating in the county. A cooperative feedlot was considered but no action taken. The retarding factors were given attention and some will be overcome and others reduced to the point where more cattle will be fed home grown milo. More commercial feedlots were being constructed each year with 49 counties reporting 103 in 1961, all operating at full capacity.

The specialist, when invited, took an active part on meetings of county program projection committees. These committees studied the many factors affecting the beef cattle program in their counties and the specialist was able to point out developments with which the farmers were not familiar and also able to make suggestions on the possible solutions to the problems agreed to by the committee. Specialist also gave assistance in the program of testing for brucelosis. In 1961, 42 counties had been declared modified certified.

Agents and leaders were participating in live grading and carcass evaluation. This training was given at the central markets and at some smaller slaughter houses, even with some of the larger locker plants.

In 1961 there were 135 beef production records, 69 herds on performance testing, and 7,230 4-H beef projects.

One significant development in 1962 was agent and leader training in depth. Two counties, Butler and Morris, selected a committee to plan for a series of educational meetings for the presentation of more technical and more detailed information than that usually given in a winter school. A series of three meetings, on consecutive days or once each week, was held. An enrollment fee was charged to cover the expenses of non-extension personnel assisting with the schools.

For many years, the specialists in animal husbandry have secured the cooperation of specialists in agronomy, veterinary medicine, marketing and economists in the presentation of the extension educational program to the agents and farmers of the state.

Lot F. Taylor was deceased April 9, 1961. His position is filled by Herman W. Westmeyer, a graduate of the University of Missouri and former county agricultural agent in Ford County, August 1, 1961.

Swine Production

Although George C. Wheeler, 1909 to 1913, was the first extension animal husbandry specialist, he devoted the major portion of his time to the beef cattle program. Charles H. Taylor, animal husbandry specialist from January 1, 1914 to January 31, 1915, authored a bulletin, "The Feeding and Growing of Swine", which was published by the Extension Division in September, 1914. This was a well written publication of 44 pages, and covered the important fundamentals of swine production. During the next 25 years only two important discoveries were made; namely, the importance of vitamins in the ration, and the need for cleanliness in farrowing quarters as a preventative for many small pig ailments.

Carl P. Thompson, a 1904 graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College with a major in animal husbandry, after some years of farming and raising purebred Duroc hogs, joined the Extension Service September 1, 1915 and served until August 31, 1918 at which time he joined the animal husbandry staff at Oklahoma A. & M. Mr. Thompson wrote a bulletin "Self-Feeders for Swine" which was published in May, 1917.

C. F. Johnson, a 1905 graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, followed Mr. Thompson as a specialist in swine production, October 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919. In January, 1919, Mr. Johnson wrote X Form No. 87 which treated two subjects, namely, "Winter Care of the Brood Sow" and "I Haven't A Single Hog on the Place". The nature of the subject matter being emphasized at that time is indicated by the following two paragraphs taken from Mr. Johnson's publication:

> "One of the most important things to see to is water. The sow as well as other hogs should be provided with plenty of fresh water and in the winter time, warm water. Never should the sow be required to eat snow or drink ice water on a cold day. Another item that is very important is that the one who takes care of the brood sow herd should 'became acquainted' with his sows.
>
> "If we keep our farms balanced, that is, raise the different kinds of livestock and the different kinds of grains, we are less likely to suffer from strained economical situations. I would say, in all frankness, that a few hogs on every farm is not only a good investment but a very essential one at this time."

Mr. Carl G. Elling, who was graduated from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1904, after working for the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, in Cuba and as an assistant in the Department of Animal Husbandry under Professor R. J. Kinzer, was employed as a district agricultural agent for Southeast Kansas in 1914. On December 2, 1917, Mr. Elling was appointed animal husbandry specialist in sheep production. His title was changed to Animal Husbandry Specialist on October 1, 1918, at which time he assumed the responsibilities for both sheep and swine production programs.

These early day specialists worked with county agents and swine producers by contacts through Farmers' Institutes, establishing demonstrations, judging at county and state fairs and county visits to help with field days, tours or other extension activities. The practical program carried to farmers is illustrated in these paragraphs taken from Mr. Elling's report dated July 1, 1921:

> "The most important work carried on by the specialist since December 1, 1920, has been the 'Save the Pigs' campaign..... Spring farrowing records were kept by 53 farmers in various parts of the state, giving information as to care of the sows, number of pigs farrowed, number weaned, rations fed and such other data as could be obtained. The data from these farrowing records show that sows fed on balanced rations and under good management weaned 71 percent more pigs than the sows on low protein rations and 50 percent more than sows on good rations but under poor management."

Mr. Elling's 1921 report also pointed out that the 53 farmers keeping swine management records had 574 sows or an average of 10.8 sows per farm. Further, feeding research and demonstrations featured the value of sorghum grain as a hog feed and the value of the self-feeder. Clean farrowing quarters as an important factor in preventing small pig ailments were emphasized in 1922 and the following years. The value of clean ground and pasture were also demonstrated in many counties during the 1920's. This program continued through the 1930's and 40's under the leadership of Mr. Elling. The emphasis was on (1) the thrift of the pigs at weaning time, (2) the number of pigs saved per litter, and (3) the ration used and the cost of 100 pounds of pork produced.

On June 30, 1951, Carl G. Elling, animal husbandry specialist since 1917 with leadership in swine and sheep production, retired. Wendell A. Moyer, former county agricultural agent, was appointed July 1, 1951, to succeed Mr. Elling and to provide leadership in the extension swine program.

In March, 1951, the first Annual Barrow Show was held at the Wichita Stockyards. It was sponsored by Cudhay Packing Company, Wichita Chamber of Commerce, Wichita Livestock Exchange, Wichita Union Stockyards and the Kansas State College Extension Service. Adults exhibited single barrows and pens of three. Beginning in 1957 a carcass class was added to the Annual Barrow Show. A producers grading contest also was held. In 1954, 43.6% of the barrows exhibited classified as No. 1's; 47.6% as No. 2's, and 8.8% as No. 3's. Three years later, 1957, 62% were No. 1's, 37 No. 2's, and 1% No. 3's. Thus the show served the purpose of helping the producers to evaluate their stock and to upgrade the quality to be exhibited. Following the initial show in Wichita, a number of district and county shows were started.

Beginning late in 1956, various agencies and organizations began to promote and stimulate multiple farrowing, pig parlor operations in Kansas. The reasoning behind this development was: (1) with the tremendous ability to produce sorghum grain, many people believe that Kansas will increase hog production in the next decade; (2) successful feeding trials at Kansas State College with sorghum grain have compared favorably to corn as a major portion of the hog ration; (3) swine production offers the opportunity to develop livestock systems on a farm where pasture is extremely short; (4) many small packing companies in Kansas have been forced to haul swine from other areas to keep their plants operating; (5) the feed dealers are interested in seeing the development of the so called multiple farrowing, pig parlor integated type programs. In January and February of 1957 the Staley Feed Company, cooperating with the Mauer-Nauer Packing Company met with the Animal Husbandry Department and Extension personnel and explained a hog plan whereby the Staley Company would furnish plans and management help and the Mauer-Nauer Packing Campany would offer incentive prices paid on barrows that grade U. S. No. 1 on the rail. During the following years, several such units were started and some individual hog producers started a similar multiple farrowing high quality swine production program.

Early in 1956, the possibility of a state swine producers association was discussed with the Animal Husbandry staff and Extension livestock specialists. Such an organization would enable the specialists and swine producers to correlate their efforts in producing meat type hogs. As a result of the discussion, Dr. Rufus Cox, Head of the Animal Husbandry Department, contacted a number of swine producers by letter to determine their interest in such a proposed organization. Due to their enthusiastic replies, a meeting was called for June 1, 1956, at Kansas State College. The Kansas Swine Improvement Association was organized at that meeting. The officers elected were:

Joe O'Bryan, Hiatville, President
Arnold Rose, Cawker City, Vice President
Wendell A. Moyer, Manhattan, Secretary-Treasurer

Directors from Purebred Breeders:
- Delbert Hollinger, Berkshire
- Glenn Tawney, Spotted Poland China
- Glenn Wiswell, Poland China
- Gordon James, Chester White
- Bus Westerman, Hampshire
- Willis Huston, Duroc
- Edward Beahm, Landrace
- Wallace Wolf, Yorkshire
- Charles Booz, Tamworth

Commercial Swine Directors:
- Fred Carp
- Max Porter
- Elmer Musil
- Clinton Trostle
- Jim Collier
- Ernest DeLange
- Merton King
- Amby Woods

The Kansas Swine Improvement Association established their primary objective to further the production of meat type hogs and to encourage their members to produce certified meat type breeding stock. One of the outstanding accomplishments in the meat type hog health certification program was the certification of the first Kansas boar, "meat type". The Hampshire boar, "Pacesetter B", bred and owned by C. Balthrop of Wichita was issued a certified "meat type" sire certificate by the Hampshire Association in October of 1957, making him officially the first Kansas CMS boar. Mr. Balthrop also held the first purebred hog sale in Kansas consisting only of hogs from certified litters. Other breeders who were certifying letters and working toward a CMS sire were: Joe O'Bryan, Hiatville, Herman Popp, Haven; Don Peterson, Delavan; Velsa Hall, South Haven; and Gooch Experimental Farm, Manhattan.

Soon after its organization in 1956, the officers and directors of the Swine Improvement Association began to consider the possibility of a swine testing station. A special committee of the association organized a testing program and started the first testing of boars in 1957. A temporary testing station was set up on the campus at Kansas State College. The first test consisted of 20 boars submitted by nine purebred breeders. The pigs were checked for rate of gain and feed efficiency from 60 pounds initial weight to 200 pounds finishing weight. They were probed for back fat thickness at 200 pounds weight. These boars plus 38 bred and open gilts were sold on February 22, 1958 at an All Breed Swine Sale, sponsored by the Extension Division, the Department of Animal Husbandry and the Kansas Swine Improvement Association. The seven boars that indexed 100 or above averaged $155.00 in the sale.

The Swine Testing Committee of the Swine Improvement Association, pleased with the results of the 1957 tests, cooperating with the livestock specialists and members of the Animal Husbandry Department, developed a plan for construction of a swine testing station. Funds for the erection of the station were solicited from swine producers, state swine breed associations, packers, market interests and swine feed and equipment manufacturers. A new station was constructed on College land and the first hogs were received for test on November 21, 1958. The station consisted of two boar testing units of 20 pens each, a pig parlor type building in which a litter mate of half brother barrow to the boars were fed together, and an office-feed building. The cost was approximately $13,000. The entry fee was $15.00 per pig. The remaining costs were recovered at the time the hogs were sold.

By 1960, a number of good swine production years were experienced. Swine numbers increased by one-third. The swine testing station program continued with 27 boar entries for the spring of 1960. This group made the highest average feed efficiency with 264 pounds of feed per hundredweight of gain. The commercial breeders enthusiastically accepted these boars. The boars sold for an average of $172 at the sale held in August. Half of those boars went to buyers in the western half of the state, an area which is rapidly expanding in hog production. Barrow shows continued with shows held at Marysville, Arkansas City, Beloit, Pittsburg, Wichita and St. Joseph, Missouri. Agent-training schools were held by the livestock specialists and other personnel with subject matter including live and carcass evaluation, management, breeding selection, and nutrition. Extension engineers have also assisted with training in plans for buildings and equipment for efficient swine production. District swine schools for agents and leaders were held in 1960 at Cottonwood Falls, Chanute, Ottawa, and Holton. Field days for commercial swine producers were held at the Max Porter farm near Glen Elder and the Arnold Rose farm near Cawker City. The O'Bryan Ranch field day near Hiatville continued to be an outstanding event for adults and youth. This field day is devoted largely to livestock judging but provided opportunity to observe breeding and management practices on a successfully operated livestock farm.

During December of 1962, 10 district swine meetings were held with 1350 persons participating in the discussions on management, nutrition, health, buildings and equipment, breeding and selection, outlook and marketing. Feed dealers, building and equipment manufacturers exhibited at these meetings. The swine testing station discontinued work with boars because of an outbreak of disease in 1961. The station, during 1962, tested 104 barrows and gilts for purebred breeders. Testing had brought a greater impact on breeders to improve market hogs than any other factor. The testing program has located superior breeding stock and outlined breeding and selection to producers. Eight live hog and carcass shows were held during 1962 at markets and packing plants. Producers have received carcass data on hogs produced, learned to grade market hogs, and learned carcass value at these shows.

Some county swine groups had been organized by 1962 to assist agents to develop and carry out a county swine educational program. Tours had been held in 28 counties and 65 county meetings were held on swine production, management and marketing. Interest in feeder pig production was increasing. The first feeder-pig sale was held at Wichita in 1962, the second in Reno County. A group of swine producers had organized the Kansas (SPF) Specific Pathogen Free Swine Association.

In his report for 1962, Wendell A. Moyer, animal husbandry specialist with leadership for the swine program, stated: "The swine program has improved the quality of market hogs to the extent that 30 percent or more are U. S. No. 1 compared to 10 percent in 1950. Kansas marketed 1.5 million hogs in 1962. Conservatively, a 20 percent increase in U. S. No. 1 market hogs worth $2.00 more per head would be $450,000 added income to Kansas swine producers." By 1964, a report on the improvement as shown by the hogs tested at the Kansas Swine Testing Station from 1958 to 1964 revealed these factors:

one-half inch more carcass length, 0.35 inch less backfat, 0.35 of a square inch increase in loin eye, and 6.2 percent increase in yield of lean cuts. The animals also reached market weight on 24 pounds less feed.

Sheep Production

When Professor R. J. Kinzer, a graduate of Iowa State College, came to Kansas as head of the Department of Animal Husbandry in 1903, he immediately saw the possibilities of the farm flock type of sheep production for Kansas farmers. He proceeded at once to develop and improve the sheep flock being maintained by the animal husbandry department at the College.

Soon after Carl G. Elling was employed (December 2, 1917) as animal husbandry specialist and given leadership in the sheep production program, an organized extension educational sheep program was developed. After the World War I years, this program was actively pursued. In his report for 1919, Mr. Elling listed the following as the principal farm problems in the Kansas sheep industry:

a. Need for better local market conditions for both wool and mutton
b. Lack of appreciation of the local markets for quality in both wool and mutton
c. Lack of quality in most Kansas flocks with respect to good breeding animals and good feeding
d. Lack of quality with respect to culling the flock with reference to age and vitality
e. The scattered farm conditions of the growers which makes it difficult to reach them in any cooperative effort
f. Inadequate feed reserves to insure good supply of feed during times of emergency
g. Internal and external parasite control methods

The year 1919 marked the beginning of efforts for a state cooperative wool marketing program. After several conferences of leading wool producers it was decided to consign wool shipments to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company, Chicago. The main objective of the wool pool was to get the farmers to improve the quality of their wool clip. In 1919, approximately 50,000 pounds were pooled; in 1920, 340,000 pounds; and in 1923, 500,000 pounds. Mr. Elling pointed out to the wool producers that the cost of grading, storing, shipping, and selling low-grade wool was as great as for the high-priced, high-quality wool. These reasons were given for encouraging the pooling of wool shipments:

1. To make sheep production more profitable with production of a higher grade wool
2. To have the pool sell wool on a quality basis
3. To hold transportation charges by shipping in carload lots
4. To eliminate unnecessary dealing, speculation, handling, grading, and short pools by selling direct to the mills
5. To establish a more uniform market by selling direct to the mills as they can use it, thus avoiding overstocking the market shortly after shearing time
6. To combine the small amounts of each grade of wool into larger lots thus gaining the advantage of selling price for large lots
7. To encourage better preparation of wool before it leaves the hands of the producer
8. The pool enters the marketing field in competition with other dealers and speculators

In 1922, 711,198 pounds of wool were pooled of which 37 percent was of low grade burry, dead or medium burry. In 1938, 16 years later, 1,415,000 pounds of Kansas wool graded only six percent of the low grades just mentioned. In April of 1930, the Midwest Wool Marketing Association was organized with warehouses in Kansas City. Kansas consignors have participated generously toward the support of this organization every year.

In 1922, Mr. Elling first reported activities in lamb grading and marketing. This work was undertaken because Kansas farmers did not have good local market facilities. By cooperation in carlot shipments the small producer was able to obtain central market prices on a graded and quality basis. Thus the adoption of the best production methods was encourged. During 1923, 45 carloads of lambs and sheep were marketed cooperatively. The objective was to produce and sell spring lambs before July 1, before hot dry weather and poor pastures came. By 1928, a program of grading lambs at the local shipping points was developed with assistance from W. T. Angle, manager of the Producers' Commission Company and A. M. Patterson, representative of the Kansas City Stockyards Company. The first grading was done in Wilson, Marion and Montgomery Counties. By 1939, 11 years later, the lamb production and marketing program was active in 75 counties. The general manager of Swift and Company wrote: "The Kansas Extension Sheep Program has resulted in a 100 percent improvement in the early lambs coming to our Kansas City market from Kansas Farms."

In 1932, for the first time, a series of 22 district indoor schools were conducted during February and March with the cooperation of interested livestock marketing agencies on the terminal markets and the Midwest Wool Marketing Association. A lamb dinner was served at noon at each school. The lamb dinner served a two-fold purpose: an attraction for full attendance and to popularize the local consumption of lamb in the diet. Lamb and wool district schools have been continued, with the lamb dinner, to the present time.

During the early 1930's, in addition to demonstrations on drenching sheep for the control of internal parasites, a program of dipping sheep for the control of external parasites was started. Since the construction of a dipping vat was not always practical for the small sheep producer, portable dipping vats were constructed and operated by many counties. In this manner the control of parasites was made convenient for every sheep producer regardless of the size of his flock.

In 1936, a district lamb and wool school was started on the Kansas City market sponsored by the Midwest Wool Marketing Association. Pens of fine lambs and classes for wool were included in the show. Lambs were slaughtered and the carcasses made available for inspection and study. A similar district school was started on the Wichita market in 1937 and was sponsored by the Friend Wool Company of Wichita. Another district school was started on the St. Joseph market in 1940 and sponsored by the Midwest Wool Marketing Association.

In 1937, a series of lamb and wool winter schools was started by Mr. Elling and continued since that time. In addition to lamb and wool production and marketing, each year some additional feature was included, such as: sheep diseases, sheep equipment, consumer interests, etc. A similar series of lamb and wool schools was continued through the years to the present time. The Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative has provided a free lamb dinner to the lamb and wool producers in attendance. The series consisted of from 20 to 25 meetings each year.

During the late 1930's, a yearling ewe buying program was started. The drought years of the early 30's had depleted the majority of flocks to the extent that replacement ewes were not available in sufficient numbers to restock the flocks of those farmers desiring good quality sheep. The first ewes brought into the state under this program were into Marion County. In July of 1937, Frank Hagans, then county agricultural agent in Marion County, and three Marion County sheep producers--H. H. Johnsmeyer, A. F. Reisen and W. S. Amick--went to west Texas and purchased 700 head of yearling ewes which were delivered to Marion County sheep producers at $7.00 per head. The Texas range ewes bred to mutton-type purebred rams produced very high quality lambs. Mr. Hagans and his Marion county cooperators continued the purchase of yearling ewes from Texas through 1938, 1939 and 1940. In 1940, Carl Elling went with Mr. Hagans to buy yearling ewes and in 1941, Mr. Elling went to Texas and purchased approximately 25,000 head for cooperators from a number of counties. County agents pooled orders from the farmers who deposited the cost of the ewes FOB cars in Texas. The ewe-buying program continued under the supervision of Carl Elling until 1953 at which time the program was transferred to the livestock marketing specialist, Ray M. Hoss.

Sheep Shearing Schools on a district basis were held during March of 1953, at Topeka, Newton and Beloit. These schools were held on the farm of a cooperator who furnished the sheep for shearing. All enrollees participated under the instruction of Ed Warner, Livestock Specialist, Sunbeam Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Warner furnished all equipment for the school. These were two-day schools. One evening was devoted to instruction in the care of shearing equipment. Seventy-five young men received training at the three schools. These schools have been continued to the present.

The Kansas Lamb Production Contest was started in 1951 to provide a means of recognizing producers doing an outstanding job of producing early lambs for the spring market. Awards were provided by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. County agents contact the producers and secure costs of production and other data. Awards have been presented each year at the time of the purebred ewe sale in Hutchinson in November.

The Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders Association was organized at Kansas State College in March, 1946. The first officers were: president, W. G Nicholson, Great Bend; vice-president, Fred Paulsen, Zenith; and secretary-treasurer, Rufus F. Cox, Kansas State College, Manhattan. The first directors were: Hampshire, W. G. Nicholson, Great Bend, and LeRoy McCosh, Abilene; Shropshire, Henry Schmidt, Freeport, and Virgil McClure, Newton; Southdown, Fred Paulsen, Zenith, and Erhart Tonn, Haven; At Large, Will Condell, ElDorado, and Rufus F. Cox, Manhattan. The association's objectives included the promotion of purebred sheep and improvement in purebred flocks. Annual ram sales have been held in May and ewe sales in November at Hutchinson. The association has made awards to the 4-H Club Champion Showman, Kansas State Fair; top wool judges in the Block and Bridle Annual Wool Judging Contest, Kansas State University; wool blankets to the 4-H members exhibiting the Champion and Reserve Champion fat lambs at the Kansas National Junior Livestock Show, Wichita; and sheep equipment to the 4-H members exhibiting winning breeding animals at the Mid-America Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson.

When Carl G. Elling retired as animal husbandry specialist June 30, 1951, V. E. McAdams, county agricultural agent in Dickinson County, was employed June 1, 1952, to be animal husbandry specialist. Mr. McAdams has provided the leadership in the sheep program since his employment.

During the quarter century to and including 1963, the extension sheep program has progressed steadily with these features:

1. Objectives: (a) establish farm ewe flocks on more Kansas farms of economic size to contribute to the farm income; (b) produce quality

lamb for the consumer; (c) market clean wool on a graded basis; and (d) promote programs for farm flocks and fall lambs, purebred flocks, feeder lambs, and the use of lamb and wool.

2. Continued increase in sheep numbers in Kansas from 1953 with 1962 numbers being: 566,000 stock sheep and 14,000 feeders - total 580,000. The return to Kansas farmers from sheep is about 15 million dollars annually.
3. An early lamb production program; lambs marketed in a graded basis.
4. A series of district lamb and wool schools covering all parts of the state, held during January and February, with 1472 lamb producers attending in 1962.
5. A cooperative yearling ewe-buying program with an average of 10,000 ewes brought into the state each year.
6. County sheep associations operating in 75 counties assisting the county agent and specialist with their sheep program.
7. Sheep shearing schools held each spring; two in 1962 with 51 young men trained.
8. County Spring Lamb and Wool Shows held in the major sheep producing counties. These shows have helped to develop top quality lambs and to give proper care to shearing and handling of wool.
9. The Kansas Lamb Production Contest, with awards provided by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, has shown sheep producers possible efficiency in production. In 1962 the net profit per lamb was $6.05. Producers had 101 percent lamb crop and the net profits per ewe were $10 to $12 in 1962.
10. The Kansas Purebred Sheep Breeders Association has sponsored two sales each year, a ram sale in May and a ewe sale in November with an average of 300 head in each sale. The sales have provided a good source of high quality breeding stock to Kansas sheep producers.
11. A State Sheep Shearing Contest conducted at the State Fair each fall has provided an incentive for good shearing techniques. This contest was started in 1941.
12. Strong sheep departments have been maintained at the Mid-America Fair at Topeka and the State Fair at Hutchinson. A total of 1,305 head of sheep were shown at those two fairs by adults and 4-H members in 1962. At the Kansas National Junior Livestock Show at Wichita, 226 lambs were exhibited and sold at auction. The champion lamb sold for $3.00 per pound.
13. District Lamb and Wool Shows, started in 1936 in Kansas City and a year later at Wichita and St. Joseph, were discontinued in 1958. At St. Joseph a Lamb and Wool Marketing Clinic was initiated with the cooperation of the St. Joseph Livestock Market Foundation. The program consisted of live and carcass grading, a tour of the stockyards, a discussion of lamb marketing problems, and a wool judging contest.
14. Sheep projects for 4-H Club members have been popular with 1,557 members enrolled in 1962.

Horse Production

During 1926, for the first time, a field project was established in horse work. J. J. Moxley, extension animal husbandry man, cooperating with the Horse Association of America, held 17 Big Hitch demonstrations with a total attendance of 2,318 farmers. Those demonstrations emphasized correct hitches and methods of driving teams of four, five, six, eight, twelve and eighteen horses. The method of driving was known as the "bucking back and tying in" system. Only two lines were used on the leaders. The hitches used were the Talkington hitches. Demonstrations showed the ability of one man to drive ten to twenty horses with two lines and to plow one acre per horse per day.

In 1927, Mr. Moxley gave 23 demonstrations with 2,535 farmers attending. The new method of hitches,which eliminated side draft, equalized the pull, permitted the horses to work more freely, and made driving easier, were adopted by 268 farmers. Most of the farmers adopted the four, five and six horse hitches. During 1928, county agents reported that 178 farmers adopted the hitches. No further field work was developed in this work as it was felt that the farmers were acquainted with the big hitch method. Publicity and illustrative materials were continued, however.

During the years 1910 to 1930, draft horse production was stressed through colt shows and colt club work. Agricultural leaders were anxious to see that farmers used and produced horses for their own power as the leaders felt entirely too much money was paid out for machinery and oil, especially for the medium-sized to small farms.

Since 1930, no horse production work has been done by the extension specialists other than judging saddle and quarter horses at county fairs.

The enrollment in the 4-H Club colt project in 1961 was 1,218 from 103 counties.

Meats Program

The meats program at the College received enthusiastic support from H. J. Waters about 1910. At that time, Tom Patterson, a graduate of Minnesota Agricultural College, developed a strong meats program in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Kansas State College. With the aid of what was considered then a new and well-equipped meats laboratory, a type of practical information was developed and presented in various types of farm meetings by Professor Patterson who was a master in giving demonstrations in butchering swine, sheep and cattle, and in giving demonstrations on cutting and curing meats.

In 1914, A. M. Patterson, a brother of Professor Tom Patterson and a graduate of Kansas State College, was placed in charge of the sheep and meats work in the animal husbandry department. Professor A. M. Patterson conducted demonstrations at Farmers' Institutes and soon became a popular judge of sheep at various county and state fairs.

It will be noted that the foregoing two paragraphs do not refer to extension personnel.

In the 1921-1922 report made by Carl G. Elling, extension specialist in animal husbandry, he mentioned for the first time demonstrations on meat cutting and curing. From Mr. Elling's report is this quote:

> "Last winter a dozen demonstrations on butchering and cutting and curing pork were conducted by the Extension Division of Kansas State College in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the County Farm Bureaus."

In the 1922-1923 annual report this program was reported on a larger scale with photographs. The 1925-1926 annual report gives for the first time a methods of procedure written for this project. The project was reported regularly in Mr. Elling's reports from 1921 to 1938, inclusive.

Around 1940 came the establishment of freezer lockers for family use. These brought about a reform in the methods used by a family for the utilization of home produced meat. In his annual report for 1946, Mr. Elling said:

> "This program was presented in a series of 18 district meetings during January. Local leaders from 93 counties participated. The cold storage plants are rendering a real service by aiding farmers to do almost perfect butchering and meat cutting jobs. In many instances this service is done completely through the regular cold storage plant service at a very reasonable cost on a pound basis to rural families. There are about 295 well equipped cold storage plants in Kansas. The cold storage facilities are very materially improving the family meat needs on the farm with respect to quality, convenience and expense."

During the 1950's, a comparatively small amount of work was done on meat preparation by the animal husbandry specialists. The services of Professor D. L. Mackintosh, in charge of the meats program in the Department of Animal Husbandry, were obtained to meet special requests from some of the counties. The use of lamb was encouraged continually in the sheep program. The Consumer Information program in the Department of Extension Home Economics emphasized the use of low-cost cuts of meat in addition to proper preparation of all meats for table use.

On February 1, 1962, Mr. Philip D. Weiner was employed as a meats specialist. Mr. Weiner immediately developed a program with the objective to develop an educational program in meats with livestock producers, processors and consumers. To achieve this goal he proposed to use carcass contests, meat exhibits, demonstrations, discussions, radio and television programs, news items, meat judging schools for juniors, work with retailers, and frozen food locker managers.

During 1962, several swine and beef carcass contests were conducted in the state, the first being in conjunction with the Kansas National Junior Livestock Show in Wichita in which 54 steers were included. The two top hog carcasses at the Mid-America Fair were put on display to show producers what kind of hog carcasses the market was looking for in 1962. The top barrow in each class at the Kansas State Fair was slaughtered and its carcass placed on display in the new meat display cooler. The top four lambs were slaughtered and the two top carcasses placed on display. Demonstrations were held each hour at the Mid-America Fair and the State Fair to explain dual grading.

During 1962, three meat judging schools were conducted to aid 4-H and FFA judging teams in the skills of meat judging. These were followed by a state contest from which the top 4-H meat judging team went on to win the National 4-H Meat Judging Contest.

Many groups and organizations cooperated to carry on the extension meats program in 1962, including: Cudahy Packing Company, Wichita; Armour Packing Company, Kansas City and St. Joseph; Hull-Dillon Packing Company;

Winchester Packing Company, Hutchinson;Maurer-Naurer Packing Company, Arkansas City and Kansas City; Grinnell Locker Plant; B. & W. Packing Plant; Thies Packing Company, Great Bend; Wichita Livestock Market Foundation; Kansas City Livestock Market Foundation; St. Joseph Livestock Market Foundation; National Livestock and Meat Board; Kansas State Board of Agriculture; Animal Husbandry Staff; and other Extension Specialists.

11. DAIRY HUSBANDRY

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PERSONNEL IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY

C. H. Hinman:	Lecturer in Dairying; July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910
George S. Hine:	Lecturer in Dairying; July 1, 1910 to July 12, 1912
A. S. Neale:	Lecturer in Dairying; January 1, 1913 to April 1, 1918
W. E. Peterson:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; September 1, 1917 to May 15, 1920
H. E. Dodge:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; October 1, 1918 to February 29, 1920
C. R. Gearhart:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; May 1, 1920 to May 16, 1923
W. T. Crandall:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; September 1, 1920 to June 1, 1922
Robert L. Lush:	Assistant in Cow Testing; April 1, 1921 to May 31, 1921 and April 1, 1922 to August 31, 1922
V. M. Williams:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; September 1, 1922 to April 30, 1924
Arthur W. Knott:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; September 17, 1923 to May 31, 1925 Became County Agent in Montgomery County
James W. Linn:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; May 1, 1924 to June 30, 1954; Retired LWOP to be Visiting Professor, Cornell University; July 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947
Jack C. Nisbet:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; November 1, 1928 to September 30, 1930 Resigned to be Associate Editor, Hoard's Dairyman
Dwight M. Seath:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; October 1, 1930 to June 30, 1939 Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, Iowa State University; October 15, 1936 to June 30, 1937 Resigned to join the staff at University of Tennessee
Gordon E. Mahoney:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist, temporary; October 15, 1936 to June 30, 1937
Earl C. Coulter:	Assistant County Agent assigned to Dairy Project; November 17, 1935 to March 31, 1936

Lester O. Gilmore:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; August 1, 1939 to September 25, 1942
Ray L. Stover:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; (1927)# November 20, 1942 to December 23, 1947, and October 25, 1948 to February 28, 1949 Resigned to operate his farm in Brown County, (Robinson)
Russell Nelson:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist, temporary; (1936) July 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947 Transferred to County Agent, Harvey County
Victor E. Stuewe:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist, Emergency; (1934) March 1, 1948 to June 23, 1948
E. Ralph Bonewitz:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; (1943) April 15, 1949 to Present*
C. Frederick Foreman:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; July 1, 1949 to September 25, 1953 LWOP, Graduate Study, University of Missouri; September 16, 1951 to June 22, 1953
Gerald M. Ward:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; September 16, 1951 to September 30, 1952
Arthur O. Jacobs:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; (1945) October 20, 1952 to May 4, 1953 Transferred to County Agent, Republic County
Richard F. King:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; (1939) December 17, 1953 to August 31, 1962 Transferred to District Agricultural Agent
Edward P. Call:	Dairy Husbandry Specialist; January 1, 1963 to Present* LWOP, Graduate Study, Kansas State University June 1, 1964 to July 31, 1964

#Year of first Extension appointment
*Present is June 30, 1964

EXTENSION DAIRY PROGRAM

Early Development

The earliest dairy Extension work was conducted by members of the staff of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College. This work consisted largely of participation on Farmers' Institute programs. With the coming of the milk skimming stations and, later, the farm cream separator, Kansas farmers began to have a more definite interest in more dairy cows and far more information on dairying. During those early years, in addition to the Farmers' Institute programs, much of the work was done in special campaigns and many times with the cooperation of other agencies such as the railroads who cooperated in operating a dairy train in 1911 and a silo campaign train in 1914.

The first extension men doing dairy work were given the title, "Lecturer in Dairying". Those employed prior to the Smith-Lever Act were: C. H. Hinman, Lecturer in Dairying; July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1910;
George S. Hine, Lecturer in Dairying; July 1, 1910 to July 12, 1912;
A. S. Neale, Lecturer in Dairying; January 1, 1913 to April 1, 1918.

The passage of the Smith-Lever Act on May 8, 1914, caused a rapid expansion in extension activities in Kansas. On March 12, 1915, the Kansas Farm Bureau law was approved by the Kansas legislature. This law initiated the county farm bureaus with full-time county agents. Dairy work in many of the organized counties was soon conducted on a project basis and an increased demand for specialist help was evidenced. The dairy specialist and members of the Department of Dairy Husbandry, in addition to participating on the programs of Farmers' Institutes, conducted schools in dairy cattle judging, gave cream grading demonstrations, and conducted extension schools on feeding, breeding, selection and management. Judging dairy cattle at fairs also provided excellent demonstrations of dairy cattle selection.

The county agricultural agents made possible the conducting of dairy work on a project basis. Following the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, the dairy specialist did most of his work in the county-agent counties. In 1920, C. R. Gearhart, dairy specialist, developed definite problems or objectives for work in the dairy program. Thus 1920 became the approximate beginning of an organized extension dairy program in Kansas.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association Program

In 1912, the first cow testing association was organized in Dickinson County. The interest as far as the College was concerned was stimulated by O. E. Reed, Head of the Dairy Department. He was assisted by F. H. Scriber, United State Department of Agriculture representative. Dickinson County dairymen who did more than anyone else were George Lenhart and E. S. Engle. The Abilene Creamery assisted by furnishing some equipment.

Information pertaining to management constituted a major part of the subject matter presented at Extension Schools, institutes, and farm demonstrations. Records on the performance of milking herds which would reflect differences in herd management had been kept by dairymen at various times. For example: W. T. Crandall, Dairy Specialist, reported in 1922 that records were being kept for summarization. That tendency for cooperators to fail to individually keep complete records indicated the need for more dairy record associations operated on a coopertive basis.

The cooperative cow testing associations developed a broader field and furnished records on the entire farm business as well as the milking herd. The associations became known as Dairy Herd Improvement Association. (DHIA) These organizations have had an erratic growth in Kansas. The first association was organized in Dickinson County in 1912. Three more started to operate in 1917. By 1919, 15 associations were reported. The number reached 55 in 1961 with 792 herds participating. The 25,000 cows in the program averaged 10,045 pounds of milk and 390 pounds of butterfat. The return above feed cost was $257.

Each Dairy Herd Improvement Association operated under the guidance of a board of directors of five men. This 275 dairymen, directors of 55 associations, gave direction to the program in Kansas during 1961. The association supervisors (cow testers) were employed by the association directors, approved and trained by the dairy specialists. Over $200,000 was invested each year in the Dairy Herd Improvement program by the dairymen of Kansas. During 1961, 963 Kansas dairymen were in the National Dairy Herd Improvement program. This number included 430 herds on the Standard Dairy Herd Improvement work, 362 herds and 14,992 cows on the IBM system, 121 herds on the Owner-Sampler program and 50 herds on the Weigh-A-Day-A-Month program.

From 1952 to 1961, the average production per cow on test increased from 8,863 pounds of milk to 10,045 and 346 pounds of fat to 390. But the value of the product dropped from $492.00 in 1952 to $421.00 in 1961 and the return per cow above feed cost decreased from $280.00 in 1952 to $257.00 in 1961.

In 1936, the cow testers (DHIA supervisors) were given the title of assistant county agent and paid at the rate of $300 per year from Federal and State funds then available. This financial contribution to the testing program continued until 1947 at which time it was discontinued because of lack of sufficient funds.

The Official Testing program became a part of the Extension Dairy program in 1951. In 1961, there were on official test 71 Holstein herds, 23 Ayrshire herds, 11 Guernsey herds, 8 Jersey herds, 5 Brown Swiss herds, and 2 Milking Shorthorn herds. Official testing was being carried on in cooperation with the Dairy Herd Improvement supervisors in each association.

The official testing program made available a tool to evaluate the breeding worth of a sire. During 1961, proved-sire records were tabulated on 46 Ayrshires, 13 Guernseys, 234 Holsteins, 11 Jerseys, 54 Brown Swiss and 20 Milking Shorthorns, for a total of 378 dairy bulls. Several of these bulls moved into artificial breeding studs at very good prices.

The I.B.M. (electronic) system of calculating production records was presented to DHIA directors in 1961. The value of this system of provide much additional production data was realized and steps were taken to use the IBM system in future years.

At the end of 1963, 242 herds and 10,841 cows were on the Hand-Calculated Standard DHIA Program; 532 herds with 22,619 cows on the DHIA - IBM system; and 91 herds with 2,705 cows on the Owner-Sampler program.

Dairy Cattle Improvement

The replacing of scrub sires by good purebred sires and later the use of either proved sires or their sons were the major points given major emphasis in the dairy cattle improvement program. "Better Bulls" campaigns of various kinds were used in the 1920's and 30's. For example, in 1922 the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce gave away $2,000 to the four counties that replaced with purebred sires the greatest number of scrub sires during a stipulated period covered by the campaign. Many bull campaigns were conducted on a county basis.

During the 1920's, extension dairymen assisted with the importation of good purebred and grade dairy cattle. Most of those cattle came from Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. When shipments of these cattle arrived and they were distributed to their new owners, extension specialists used the opportunity to demonstrate selection and to discuss management practices. In 1922 alone, help was given in the importation of seven carloads of purebred dairy cattle and 18 carloads of grade dairy cattle. During 1929 and 1930, there were 200 head of dairy 4-H Club animals brought into Saline County.

In the late 1930's, James W. Linn, dairy specialist, developed interest among the Kansas dairymen for district shows in the various breeds. The dairyman with a rather small number of dairy cattle, often of outstanding quality, did not feel that he could show his cattle at the larger fairs. The development of the one-day district shows resulted in better bulls, more testing, and a general increase in breed-improvement interest. In 1938, six breeds cooperated in the spring show program with the Holstein breed holding nine shows; Jersey, six; Ayrshire, five; Guernsey, four; and Milking Shorthorn, four. Approximately 14,000 persons saw 430 Kansas exhibitors show 1,383 cattle. Cattle from 24 of the 28 shows later exhibited at the Kansas State Fair. In this manner the small breeder has opportunity to exhibit his good cattle and to compare them with others being exhibited. By 1957, the records show 37 shows being held, the Holstein breed holding eight shows; Ayrshire, six; Brown Swiss, five; Guernsey, six; Jersey, six; and Milking Shorthorn, six. The 328 exhibitors showed 1,313 cattle to approximately 6,000 people. Representatives from 28 of the 37 district one-day shows also showed their cattle at the Kansas State Fair later in the fall. The spring dairy breed shows have continued with less assistance from the dairy specialists and more responsibility being taken by the breeders and county agents. Judging contests for youth and adults have been a feature of each show. Chambers of Commerce and dairy equipment manufacturers contribute liberally to these events.

A state-wide artificial breeding program for dairy cattle was started in 1950. A breeding service unit was established by the Department of Dairy Husbandry at Kansas State College. County artificial breeding associations were organized. In 1952, 89 counties reported 11,178 herds participating in an artificial breeding program. Two commercial organizations were offering this service in addition to Kansas State College. By 1961, 97,633 dairy cows were bred artificially by service from the different sources as follows: Kansas Artificial Breeding Service Unit, 49,783; NOBA, Inc. (Ohio), 20; Curtis Stud (Illinois), 11,116; Nebraska ABA, 2,805; and American Breeders Service, 33,909. Production records of females sired by KABSU bulls have shown moderate increases in milk and fat production.

Dairy specialists through the years encouraged and supported herd and individual animal classification by the various breed associations. This work brought attention to other dairymen and the availability of high quality animals from herds within the State.

Feeding and Marketing

Instruction in the balancing of rations and how best to make use of home-grown feeds has year after year been an important part of the extension dairy program. The proper method of storing such feeds as hay and silage, particularly as insurance against drought years, has also been given major emphasis. During the late 1950's, attention was given to the quality of roughage for dairy cattle feeding. Many dairymen were not conscious of the low quality of the roughage being used. Many were not cutting their alfalfa hay early enough. High moisture in silage was a problem. In 1961 the dairy specialists reported that they and the Dairy Science Department of Kansas State University had developed a roughage evaluation program. Net energy was determined by the Dupray-Peterson Laboratory at Hutchinson. These data were then used by the DHIA supervisors for herds on the new IBM record program. A publication, "A Feeding Guide for Dairy Cattle for Use When Roughage Has Been Analyzed", was complied and made available for use by the dairymen using the roughage evaluation program, sharing the amount of the roughage being fed. Many commercial feed companies started to use roughage evaluation in their feeding suggestion.

The cream station method of procurement made it difficult to effect an improvement program for quality in Kansas cream. Numerous campaigns were conducted with cream improvement as the goal and with various degrees of success. For example, V. M. Williams, dairy specialist, reported in 1923 that the year's campaign had secured an increase in those buying cream on a graded basis from one to 75 percent. In 1924, Williams reported that the buyers were again purchasing cream as they did before the campaign. In 1936 as a result of another campaign, the industry again started buying on a graded basis and continued to pay three cents per pound less for number two than for number one cream. Cooperative creameries have performed the most successful job of solving the Kansas cream marketing problems. The Washington County Cooperative Creamery at Linn was the first to start a program. Since that time, successful cooperative creameries have been established at Sabetha, Moundridge, Arkansas City, Hutchinson, Hillsboro, Everest, Russell and Baldwin. Federal marketing agreements are now in operation at Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City and Leavenworth. Additional discussion of the marketing of dairy products is included in the record of the dairy marketing specialist who was first employed in 1936.

During the early 1960's, much emphasis was given to feeding and management. In 1963, for example, intensive schools on dairy cattle feeding were held in several counties, and were knwon as "Teaching in Depth" schools. Seven districts were devoted to feeding problems including roughage evaluation, minerals, energy of feeds, vitamin needs of dairy cattle, and substitution of grain for roughage. Information from the Analysis of IBM data processing feed records in DHIA were used to give sound feeding facts.

Dairy Organizations

In 1941, the five breeders associations: Ayrshire, Brown Swiss, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey, organized the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association. In 1945, the Inter-Breed Purebred Dairy Cattle Council was organized. The Milking Shorthorn Breeders joined the other five breeds in the Dairy Council. The membership in the Council is composed of the presidents and secretaries of each of the breed associations, plus members at large. The first officers of the Inter-Breed Dairy Cattle Council were:

President	T. Hobart McVay, Nickerson
Vice President	W. G. Ransom, Homewood
Secretary	Ray R. Smith, Hutchinson

The first problem pursued by the Inter-Breed Council was to improve the standards of the sales, particularly the breed association sales in Kansas. Later, the organization made contributions to the Kansas State Fair. In 1958, the organization was working on the brucelosis problem and milk inspection control in the state.

The Inter-Breed Council has also been active in studying needed legislation and working for the passage of legislation to support the interests of the diary industry in Kansas.

4-H Club Work in Dairying

Early in the 1920's, 4-H Club members were enrolled in dairy projects, dairy heifers or producing cows. Instruction in dairy judging, the holding of dairy judging contests, and assistance with demonstrations in the use of dairy products have been given 4-H Club members through the years. Many adults have been interested in dairy improvement practices through their observation of the successes of 4-H Club members.

In 1960, the enrollment in dairy projects was 2,739. Enrollment has been stimulated by the various breed associations who have offered baby calves as prizes to 4-H members. The number of animals in the 4-H projects in 1960 was 3,937. The value of the calves was $462,565, making a profit of $312,516.

A 4-H Dairy Production Contest was started about 1950. In 1960, 186 members were participating in the production contest.

12. EXTENSION VETERINARY MEDICINE

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PERSONNEL IN EXTENSION VETERINARY MEDICINE

Dr. C. A. McCall: Veterinary Education;
Listed in the 1914 College catalog

Dr. John Harris: Specialist in Veterinary Medicine, temporary
August 3, 1916 to April 1, 1917

Dr. F. W. Caldwell: Special Assistant in Veterinary and Animal Husbandry;
May 10, 1916 to October 15, 1916

Dr. George M. Potter: Extension Veterinary Specialist;
May 1, 1917 to December 31, 1919

Dr. T. A. Case: Extension Veterinary Specialist;
September 1, 1918 to April 1, 1922

Dr. David E. Davis: Extension Veterinarian;
September 1, 1922 to October 22, 1923

Dr. J. J. Black: Extension Veterinarian;
January 1, 1924 to June 30, 1924

Dr. Wallace Lumb: Extension Veterinarian;
July 1, 1924 to October 1, 1947
Transferred to resident faculty

Dr. Melvin W. Osburn: Extension Veterinarian;
August 1, 1952 to Present

EXTENSION VETERINARY MEDICINE

Early Development

The first three persons employed in the field of Veterinary Medicine were Dr. C. A. McCall, Dr. John Harris and Dr. F. W. Caldwell. These men made contacts with the public at Farmers' Institutes, fairs and any other gatherings where they had opportunity or had been invited to speak on animal health. Dr. Caldwell started a cooperative hog cholera control program in Pottawatomie County with the County, State and Federal government cooperating.

Dr. George M. Potter, the fourth extension veterinarian, continued the program in hog cholera control. At the meetings on hog cholera, frequent inquiries concerning abortion disease in cattle were made by those present. After conferences at the College, Dr. Potter was instructed to prepare an outline for a project and initiate an educational program for the control of the abortion disease.

From such a beginning, the Extension Veterinary Medicine program grew to include the many aspects of animal health.

Cattle Disease and Parasite Control

While serving as Extension Veterinary Specialist from May 1,1917 to December 31, 1919, Dr. George M. Potter evolved a rudimentary plan for Bang's disease control especially adapted for beef cattle herds. This plan was based upon the attempt to establish resistance in beef cattle herds by selecting the most resistant cows as indicated by their showing only one or no abortions after being exposed. This was prior to the time when the agglutination test for this disease came into universal use. In his reports Dr. Potter wrote:

> "A great deal of misinformation regarding abortion disease was in existence, and it was the object of the work to combat the erroneous ideas that prevailed. We sought to convey the best available information, teach better methods of sanitation and herd management, prevent further spread of the disease through the sale of diseased animals, and above all to bring about a more hopeful view of the problem and prevent the sacrifice of valuable individuals and herds. The work was new, it required careful attention to details and it was not spectacular; naturally, some of the men chosen did not make good cooperators. In some sections good leaders could not be found and interest was poor, but in other places there was keen interest, good meetings were held and valuable results seemed to have been obtained. Some men were deterred from accepting our cooperation by the fear of unfavorable publicity, but other public spirited men ignored that factor and were of very great assistance to us in working out our problems."

Dr. Potter wrote Experiment Station Circular No. 69 which was devoted to the best available information to the cattlemen of Kansas. Many other states requested copies of this bulletin. Dr. Potter was invited to speak on the subject before various livestock associations in Kansas and other states. He also wrote an article for "The Producer" which was the official publication of the American National Livestock Association. Hoard's Dairyman printed the circular serially in that publication.

In 1929, a new subproject, "Infectious Abortion Control" was added to the extension project for Veterinary Medicine. An educational program was continued through the 1930's with the stimulus of Federal Government indemnity payments for cattle reacting to the agglutination test. On May 1, 1939, the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA, stopped making the indemnity payments. Plans were then made by the Kansas State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner to issue certificates to owners who complied with definite requirements in freeing their herds from Bang's Disease. Such herds were to be accredited as Bang's disease-free, after the herd had passed three clean tests.

In June, 1939, the Federal veterinarians again began testing herds for Bang's disease. The test was free to the cattle owner, but he was required to sign a waiver of indemnity on all reactors to the test. The 1939 Kansas legislature passed a law requiring counties to match the indemnity payments to be paid by the Federal Government. Funds for this purpose could not be made available until 1940 when many counties made provision to make such indemnity payments. Those provisions brought about a greatly increased interest in testing work.

In December of 1939, calfhoof vaccination was given official recognition by the Bureau of Animal Industry as a reliable method to be used in the control of Bang's disease. The previously used "test-and-slaughter" methods was to be continued; and a combination of the two methods used by the herd owners who desired to clean up their herds as rapidly as possible.

During the 1940's, cities began to pass Grade A Milk ordinances with a provision that all dairy cows in a herd must pass a clean test for Brucelosis (Bang's Disease) before milk from those cows could be offered for sale as whole milk. By 1955, most cities of any size had protected their citizens by the Grade A Milk ordinance. Official calfhoof vaccination was being used to a great extent. The milk-ring test for brucelosis was first introduced and used officially to screen dairy herds. The percentage of tested cattle reacting was three percent while in the United States it was 2.6 percent. The State and Federal Government had a cooperative agreement but the funds allocated were not sufficient to meet all claims.

On January 1, 1957, the Federal regulations on the interstate shipment of cattle with reference to brucelosis went into effect and imposed restrictions on the movement of all breeding cattle. Extension Veterinarian Dr. M. W. Osburn, devoted much emphasis to the "modified certified brucelosis-free area" program and the procedure for making Kansas a free area. By 1959, 25 counties had signed to do area testing to become modified-certified brucelosis-free areas, which means the incidence of brucelosis was less than one percent of all cattle and in not over five percent of the herds in a county. By October 5, 1960, 11 counties had completed testing and had become modified-certified areas. These were Cheyenne, Decatur, Franklin, Jefferson, Nemaha, Rawlins, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas and Wyandotte. During the next year 17 additional counties were certified.

A Bovine Tuberculosis control campaign was started in October 1921 by Extension Veterinarian, Dr. T. A. Case. The main features of that campaign were to establish accredited herds, encourage community testing, establish milk ordinances in cities, and encourage county-wide area testing. Four hundred fifty-six herds were accredited by October 31, 1922. Tuberculosis testing in cattle continued steadily. Dr. J. W. Lumb became Extension Veterinarian on July 1, 1924. Later that year, Dr. Lumb revised the testing plan and placed it on a county-wide area basis. Three counties, Harvey, Lincoln and Leavenworth, became modified accredited areas. In 1925, seven additional counties became modified accredited areas; and 14 more in 1926. By the end of 1928, 35 counties had been accredited. On May 1, 1935, the state became accredited. Since that time, retesting has been conducted methodically in an effort to keep the state clean of bovine tuberculosis.

A Mastitis Control program was outlined by Dr. J. W. Lumb in his 1941 annual report. The program included 12 management practices. These were incorporated in Dr. Lumb's educational program. Mastitis has been given constant attention by extension veterinarians as it is the chief disease of dairy cattle. The use of antibiotics has not been entirely successful as these drugs have some after-effect upon milk tests and in the manufacture of cheese. Sanitation and herd management seemed to be safe control practices.

Ox warble control received early attention (1920's) by the extension veterinarian and extension entomologist. Discounts for damaged hides and carcasses created interest in control methods. Herd management and treatment were not very effective until drugs became available which when applied as a powder or as a spray to the animal's back, destroyed the warbles. In the late 1950's, systemic drugs were developed which when fed to the animal would destroy the warbles within the body and thus eliminate losses to hides and carcasses.

The Extension Veterinary Medicine program has included educational effort in the control of the many diseases of cattle in which outbreaks occur at irregular intervals. These include anaplasmosis, anthrax, wheat pasture disease, pinkeye, shipping fever, lumpjaw, etc. The great emphasis has been on sanitation as a means of disease prevention rather than the treatment of infected animals. Treatment is the field of professional practicing veterinarians.

Poultry Disease and Parasite Control

Dr. D. E. Davis initiated poultry sanitation and disease control in extension work in 1922. Dr. Davis, in addition to his work in the counties, prepared poultry disease information for veterinarians. Dr. J. J. Black continued the work started by Dr. Davis. Some flock testing for pullorum disease was done. One cooperator was Arthur Goener, a hatchery operator at Zenda, Kansas. Dr. J. W. Lumb developed a pullorum disease control plan but it was not approved by the poultry department and dean of agriculture. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association finally (about 1927) recognized that pullorum testing was valuable. Twelve hatcherymen in ten different counties tested 158 flocks. At a meeting of the Kansas Hatcheries Association, testing for pullorum disease was discussed and the Livestock Sanitary Commissioner decided to issue certificates to owners of disease-free flocks. In 1929, 218,921 birds were tested in 29 counties. By 1930, 34 veterinarians were doing pullorum disease testing work. In 1938, the Kansas Hatcherymen while in session at the College adopted a revised Kansas Pullorum Disease Control Plan. Since that time the poultrymen of the state through their organizations, have conducted their own poultry disease control program.

Extension veterinarians have been called upon to do educational work with other poultry diseases such as fowl pox, respiratory troubles, etc. Some work has also been done on the control or prevention of worms and lice. Sanitation and management are the answers to many poultry problems.

Swine Disease and Parasite Control

The control of hog cholera was assigned to Dr. F. W. Caldwell, Special Assistant in Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry. Dr. Caldwell was employed by extension from May 10 to October 15, 1916. He then was transferred to the Department of Animal Husbandry until March 1, 1917. Dr. Caldwell started cooperative hog cholera control work in Pottawatomie County with the County, State and Federal government cooperating.

Further hog cholera control work was carried out by Dr. George M. Potter who followed Dr. Caldwell. This comment was taken from Dr. Potter's reports:

> "The period May 1, 1917 to July 1, 1918, was devoted to educational work in hog cholera control..... The results of the work can only be estimated but inasmuch as the disease has subsided to a marked degree and farmers in the hog raising section are better informed concerning methods of prevention and control it is reasonable to believe that the rather intensive campaign of education put on by the Extension Division in cooperation with the state and federal sanitary officer has borne fruit."

From time to time throughout the years, Extension and College veterinarians have been called upon to give aid in the control of hog cholera as well as the various other diseases of swine when outbreaks occurred. Sanitation and management were continually stressed as the means of keeping all diseases to a minimum.

Swine erysipelas became prevalent in Kansas in the early 1940's. This disease, being more common in the midwestern states, is spread through the modern means of transportation during the warmer parts of the year. Again, sanitation and proper management were recommended as control measures.

About 1950, an outbreak of atrophic rhinitis occurred in Kansas. In his report for 1952, Dr. M. W. Osburn, extension veterinarian, reported:

> "Atrophic rhinitis continued to be a problem in the swine-producing areas of the state. Some counties reported that some of their swine producers were forced out of the hog business for a while. One large breeder of Yorkshire hogs in Dickinson County was forced to abandon a purebred sale and dispose of his entire herd through marketing and slaughter. Educational programs and other means of information are directing the hog man to control this disease."

In 1952, vesicular exanthema made its first appearance in several garbage feeding lots. This outbreak caused the quarantine of all establishments where the disease appeared. The movement of all swine was halted by the quarantine established by the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Kansas to control vesicular exanthema, which also caused the cancellation of hog shows at the fairs and also stopped the sale of breeding stock at communtiy sales during the year. The death losses were not great, but the economic loss was considerable to the entire swine industry.

In 1961, Dr. Osburn reported:

> "There were no hog diseases new in nature that presented a major or serious outbreak in Kansas swine in 1961. Diseases prevalent that did plague swine producers are atrophis-rhinitis, virus-pig pneumonia, transmissable gastro-enteritis, and filth-borne diseases."

The 1962 report included: (1) A Kansas Swine Repopulation has been organized and a small number of producers are raising swine on the SPF program; (2) garbage inspection is routinely made and any delinquencies corrected; (3) educational information is being released on the National Hog Cholera Eradication Program and Swine Validification Program; (4) outside of the prevalence of hog cholera in scattered areas there were no general epidemics in Kansas swine in 1962.

Sheep Disease and Parasite Control

Throughout the years, extension veterinarians have not reported a great amount of activity in sheep disease and parasite control. Each two or three years, an outbreak of sheep scabies occurred. Those were promptly quarantined by the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, treated and more or less quickly brought under control. Scabies has usually occurred in flocks where some stock was shipped into the state.

Urinary calculi has been more or less frequent among wethers being fed during the winter. Attention to feeding and management lessened the amount of this trouble.

The control of entertoxemia by the vaccination of lambs was found to be successful.

Internal parasites have been controlled largely by the continuous rotation of pastures and the use of pheno-thiazine. Acute parasitiem (1962 report) has been a major problem on some farms, especially where sheep have been kept for many years.

Extension veterinarians have continually recommended sanitation and good management as a means of keeping sheep disease losses to a minimum.

Horse Disease and Parasite Control

In 1936, almost 20,000 head of horses were treated for bots and other parasites under the leadership of Dr. J. W. Lumb, Extension Veterinarian. This program was continued with varying emphasis until the number of draft horses became so small that further effort seemed unnecessary. Practicing veterinarians took up the work and cared for the scattered demand from the farmers.

In 1937, an outbreak of sleeping sickness, encephalomyelitis, in horses was found around Norton by Dr. L. J. Goodman, a practicing veterinarian. The disease spread rapidly over the state in a southeastern direction. A large number of horses were affected and the mortality reached about 20 percent. In the latter part of 1937, some brain tissue vaccine was used but the majority of the mortality took place before the use of vaccine became prevalent.

An educational program on the symptoms and care for encephalomyelitis emphasized the need for calling a veterinarian whenever a horse was ailing as the symptoms were similar to those for cornstalk disease, poisoning of various kinds, bacterial infections, digestive disturbances or heat stroke. Farmers were also instructed that the disease was spread by mosquitos and flies; therefore control of those insects was an aid in control of encephalomyelitis.

Veterinary Extension With Veterinarians

The Extension Veterinarian has cooperated with practicing veterinarians of the state through the years in an effort to help them to keep up to date and to obtain their cooperation in reporting unusual cases or outbreaks of disease which otherwise might not immediately come to the attention of the veterinarians at the College.

The first activity included in the extension veterinarian's report was the organization of the Southern Kansas Veterinary Medical Society in 1928, with 20 members.

On May 4, 1931, the Central Kansas Veterinary Medical Association was organized including ten counties and with a membership of 60 veterinarians.

In 1939, when the artificial breeding program was being established, the extension veterinarian provided forms of the Constitution and By-Laws for county Livestock Breeding Associations to local veterinarians as many veterinarians served as the inseminator for the county associations.

During World War II years, the extension veterinarian served as a member of the Veterinary Procurement and Assignment Service Committee for Kansas veterinarians. This consisted of keeping up-to-date lists of the veterinarians of the state and the status of the needs of the counties, areas and communities for veterinary practitioners. All veterinarians within military age who could not be proven essential to the needs of their county area or community were declared available for military service. Some communities were in dire need for veterinarians to help maintain the health of their animals. Kansas more than supplied its quota of veterinarians for military service.

In 1952, Dr. M. W. Osburn, extension veterinarian, issued two newsletters to practicing veterinarians of the state. These were well accepted and the number of such newsletters was increased until an issue each month was issued in 1961. The newsletters contained a morbidity report not previously made available to practicing veterinarians, and items of information about new drugs, reports of meetings and conferences, results of meat inspection work, progress on animal health campaigns (such as brucelosis), new nutrition information, pending legislation, etc. The extension veterinarian attempted to attend district meetings of veterinarians whenever possible thus becoming better acquainted with practicing personnel and learning first hand of their problems. The extension veterinarian has also assisted with the sponsorship of State Veterinary Medical Association meetings held each year at Kansas State University.

Emergency Activities in Agricultural Adjustment Program

In his 1933 report, Dr. J. W. Lumb, extension veterinarian, stated:

> "Beginning July 6, the specialist was instructed to supervise wheat allotment work. The territory covered 14 northeast Kansas counties and took all of the specialist's time until November 1, 1933. From December 1933 to July 1, 1934, almost all of the specialist's time was spent on the AAA Corn and Hog Program, first in conferences and schools with leaders and then as a supervisor of 15 east central Kansas counties. On July 1, 1934, drought relief cattle purchasing work started and continued to take all of the specialist's time until November 1. Very little actual work was done on the regular program alghough all of the projects were carried; a plan of work was prepared and considerable correspondence in regard to them was conducted. Due to the shortage of feed, an

investigation was made of the possibilities of using Russian thistles for feed. Large quantities of these weeds were stacked and ground for cattle feed in the western part of the state, and this feed assisted in keeping many herds from starving or being sold."

13. POULTRY HUSBANDRY

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PERSONNEL IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Ross M. Sherwood:	Poultry Specialist; November 1, 1914 to September 30, 1919
L. W. Burby:	Poultry Specialist, temporary; ________, 1917 to ________,1918
Norton L. Harris:	Poultry Specialist; February 1, 1920 to June 30, 1922 Resigned to be associated with Seymour Packing Co.,Topeka
A. M. Durbon:	Poultry Specialist, temporary; (Paid from USDA funds) ________, 1918 to ________, 1919
F. C. Old:	Poultry Specialist, temporary; April 1, 1921 to June 30, 1921
Charles R. Evans:	Poultry Specialist, temporary; August 1, 1921 to August 31, 1921
D. J. Taylor:	Poultry Specialist; October 1, 1922 to January 31, 1926
J. H. McAdams:	Poultry Specialist; (1918)# October 1, 1922 to December 31, 1927
N. R. Bikford:	Assistant in Poultry Certification; January 1, 1923 to February, 1923
Gay T. Klein:	Poultry Specialist; June 1, 1926 to September 1, 1934 Resigned to join the Massachusetts Extension Service
Percy L. DePuy:	Poultry Specialist, temporary; (1920) December 31, 1927 to June 30, 1928 Transferred to Home Study Service
M. A. Seaton:	Poultry Specialist; August 1, 1928 to December 26, 1958; Deceased
Everett R. Halbrook:	Poultry Specialist; December 19, 1934 to August 16, 1945 Resigned to head a new Department of Poultry Husbandry, Montana
M. E. Jackson:	Poultry Specialist; October 15, 1945 to June 30, 1958 Transferred to Poultry and Egg Marketing Specialist
Gayner R. McDaniel:	Poultry Specialist; July 1, 1959 to December 31, 1961 Resigned to be associated with Ralston-Purina, St. Louis, Mo.

Albert W. Adams:	Poultry Specialist; May 15, 1962 to Present*

#Year of first Extension Appointment
*Present is June 30, 1964

EXTENSION POULTRY HUSBANDRY

Early Development

Poultry educational work in Kansas before the Smith-Lever Act was confined largely to activities in connection with establishing the Department of Poultry Husbandry and starting poultry experimental work at the College. Very little field work was conducted.

Milo Hasting, Student Assistant in charge of poultry, Kansas State Agricultural College, and C. H. Rhoades, North Topeka, were largely responsible for interesting the College authorities in teaching and doing experimental work with poultry. A one-week poultry judging school was held during the winter term of 1902. Mr. Rhoades was in charge of the school. Feeding and breeding experiments were also started in 1902. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station was the first station in the Mississippi Valley to have a poultry plant. In 1904, the pioneer open-front house of this region was built at the College and this later developed into the Kansas straw-loft open-front poultry house.

The first egg-laying contest in America was started in Manhattan, November 1, 1904. Numerous egg-laying contests followed in other states. "Practice in Judging Chickens" was included under stock judging from 1902 to 1907 when regular work was offered in poultry husbandry for the first time. William A. Lamb was poultryman and A. G. Philips was student assistant in 1906-1907. Mr. Philips was the assistant in charge of poultry husbandry from 1908 to 1910 when he resigned to accept a similar position at Purdue University.

On January 1, 1912, W. A. Lippincott from Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, was placed in charge of poultry work which at that time was made a separate department, the Department of Poultry Husbandry. Dr. Lippincott served as head of the department until August 1, 1923, when he resigned to become head of the Poultry Department of the University of California. Professor L F. Payne came from Massachusetts Agricultural College February 1, 1921 and succeeded Dr. Lippincott as head of the department August 1, 1923.

The first extension poultry work in Kansas was in the form of movable schools in 1910 and 1911. Some work was done on Farmers' Institute programs largely by members of the poultry department. The first extension poultry specialist was Ross M. Sherwood, employed November 1, 1914.

Poultry Improvement Program

The first poultry improvement activity of record was the poultry judging work started in 1902 at the College. The first egg-laying contest in America was started at the College on November 1, 1904. It consisted of seven pens with six birds each. The contest was enlarged to 25 pens the second year after which time it was discontinued. Oscar Erp, Head of the Dairy Department, and Milo Hastings, student assistant in charge of poultry, were in charge of the contest. The results of the contest were reported in Press Bulletins 140, 147 and 156 of the Department of Dairy and Animal Husbandry. Numerous egg-laying contests followed in other states and were continued for many years. Record of Performance work under the National Poultry Improvement program gradually replaced most of the egg-laying contests as official egg-laying records could then be made on the breeder's farm.

Poultry improvement work in Kansas was started in 1921 in Coffey County through the cooperation of Norton L. Harris, extension poultry specialist, and J. H. McAdams, county agricultural agent in that county. Flocks were accredited by the poultry specialist working with the county agent. All birds in the flock were banded, the flocks were visited and the birds appearing to be undesirable as breeders were removed. The same system of selecting flocks was used in 1922 and expanded to several other counties.

In 1923, a school was held at the College for poultry flock inspectors who had been selected to help with the flock inspection work. The poultry specialists continued to handle many flocks for several years. The Kansas Certified Flock Association was founded in 1923, the name being changed to the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association in 1925. The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association was organized in 1923 and, in 1928, the Kansas Record of Performance Association was organized. In 1935, the three organizations combined into one organization adopting the name of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association with four branches: the Record of Performance Branch, the Approved and Certified Flock Branch, the Approved and Certified Hatchery Branch, and the Approved Turkey Flock Branch. Each branch had a board of seven persons. A general board of directors consisted of two from each branch and a College representative. The Kansas Poultry Improvement Association was recognized by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, as the official state agency to supervise improvement work under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. All of this work was closely correlated with the extension poultry program. The breeding stages of the poultry improvement work were placed under the National Poultry Improvement Plan in 1935 and the pullorum control classes in 1938.

R. G. Christie, General Secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, was employed as secretary of the Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association on October 1, 1931. J. M. Gish, Record of Performance Inspector for the association, worked in connection with the poultry improvement program for many years following 1923.

In 1939, this program included 15 United States Record of Performance breeders, 2,259 United States Approved and Certified flocks composed of approximately one-half million birds, 103 United States Approved and Certified hatcheries with a hatching capacity of 4,241,000 eggs, and 39 Kansas Approved turkey flocks.

N. L. Harris, extension poultry specialist, was responsible for starting poultry improvement work in the state in 1921. The first flocks were accredited in Coffey County. J. H. McAdams was the county agent at that time. Mr. McAdams was employed as poultry specialist on October 1, 1922 as was D. J. Taylor. These two men expanded the program and also started the demonstration record program among flock owners in 1922. The poultry improvement work continued to be an important phase of the extension poultry program.

The records of demonstration flocks, as kept by the owners, have shown a constant increase on egg production per hen. By ten-year periods the record is:

1922-23	123.96
1932-33	154.23
1942-43	159.71
1952-53	218.18
1958-59	255.00

For the purpose of stimulating interest in record work, the Kansas Poultry Flock Improvement Project, conducted in cooperation with the Kansas

City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce, the Weekly Star Farmer, and the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association, continued from 1943 to 1958. The program helped to sell better management, better marketing practices, and better birds to the poultry producers of Kansas.

Schools have been held each year to train the inspectors who examine flocks for quality of individual birds and to test them for pullorum disease. Those schools were conducted by the College departments of Poultry Husbandry, Bacteriology, and the Division of Extension. Typhoid testing was added in the school conducted in 1957. Persons who desired to qualify as inspectors were required to make a passing grade in the inspectors' school.

In 1961, there were 65 Approved and Certified hatcheries, 806 Approved and Certified flocks, and 63 Approved turkey flocks with 61,887 birds.

During 1962, the Extension Service initiated the Kansas Poultry Business Analysis a standardized poultry record keeping system designed to encourage poultrymen to keep more accurate records. From data supplied by cooperating producers, monthly summaries are prepared and returned. In 1962, eight producers representing 25,000 layers were cooperating in this program.

During 1961, the Kansas Multiple Unit Test was initiated. The requests for such a test came from hatcherymen. Instead of an egg-laying test being conducted at a central place under somewhat ideal conditions, several different locations were used. Seven commercial strains and a control were entered in the first test. All eight strains were used at each location. Eggs were collected and hatched at a central location, wing banded and delivered to the respective farms. The chicks were raised intermingled to 150 days of age at which time they were separated and placed in respective pens. The following traits were recorded: percent growing mortality, percent hen-housed egg production, percent hen-day egg production, number of eggs per pullet housed, and pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs. Samples of eggs were taken five times during the test and the quality determined using seven different factors. The resulting data were made available to poultrymen and county agents thus giving the merits of the various commercial strains of egg production chickens.

Turkey Production, Management and Improvement

At a meeting of turkey growers held in connection with Farm and Home Week in 1944, it was voted to organize a state turkey federation to promote the turkey industry in the state. Temporary officers were elected. District meetings were planned for September, 1944, at which time the constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers elected. The first officers were:

President	E. W. Runft, Belleville
Vice President	Lloyd Raymon, Galena
Director	R. M. Little, Maize
Director	J. E. Tillotson, Kansas City
Director	H. A. Neilson, Page City
Director	L. S. Strackeljohn, Garden City
Secretary-Treasurer	R. G. Christie, Belleville
K.S.C. Representative	E. R. Halbrook, Manhattan

Later the federation placed into operation a program in which turkey hatcheries added one cent to the cost of turkey poults sold to growers. That money was paid to the federation. Part, in turn, was paid to the National Turkey Federation to help promote the "eat-more turkey" program and other consumer educational work. The state federation also gave valuable support to 4-H Club work. A $100 scholarship was awarded each year to the top 4-H turkey project. Classes were also provided for 4-H members at the annual dressed turkey show.

In 1939, the first Kansas Dressed Turkey Show was held. The birds were New York dressed and shown in various weight classes. The dressed show helped to encourage the use of better breeding stock for the production of turkeys in Kansas. As the interest increased in oven-dressed birds, the turkey growers decided to change the show to eliminate the New York dressed classes and have oven-dressed classes only. The competition became very keen and helped to encourage the production of better turkeys in Kansas.

In 1961, a live show as well as a dressed show was held. Birds were brought to the show alive, judged, then dressed by a local (Wichita) processing plant and then judged dressed. The growers liked this kind of show.

The first Kansas Random Sample Turkey Test was conducted in 1958 at Kansas State College. This project was designed to give the turkey growers an opportunity to compare various strains of turkeys being offered for sale in Kansas. The test was to check hatchability, mortality, feed efficiency, rate of gain, dressing percentage and quality of the finished turkey. The hens were dressed at 22 weeks of age and the toms at 26 weeks of age. Records were kept, under the supervision of the extension poultry specialists, according to the instructions of the National Turkey Plan thus being consistent with similar tests in other states. The fertility of the eggs varied from 52.3 to 85.5 percent, hatchability varied from 33.2 to 59.5 percent. The weight of hens at 22 weeks of age varied from 13.22 to 15.11 pounds average for a pen, toms from 19.18 to 20.93 average for a pen, with other factors showing similar variations. The test was well received; the information was made available to the turkey growers of the state. The test was continued for three years.

> In their report for 1961, the extension poultry specialist said: "Estimated production of turkeys in Kansas in 1961 was 1,225,000 compared to 900,000 in 1960. Turkeys should be produced by specialized growers with large flocks. Extension has geared its turkey program to that type of producer. Turkey equipment must be designed to save labor and provide sanitary conditions. All recommended brooding equipment is portable and should be moved frequently. A definite system of range management is used at each poultry demonstration. Large pole-type houses are being constructed by some turkey growers and turkeys raised in complete confinement. This system of turkey production will increase in Kansas."

In 1935, a turkey improvement plan was started under the supervision of the Kansas Poultry Association in cooperation with the Extension Service. The program consisted of the selection of turkey breeding flocks by qualified selecting agents, the pullorum testing of all breeders by the tube test in a central laboratory, the supervision of specialized turkey hatcheries, and the trapnesting, pedigreeing and progeny testing on the farms of the Turkey Record of Performance breeders. In 1961, 12 approved turkey hatcheries operated under the plan. Turkey breeding flocks number 63 with 61,887 birds selected and pullorum tested under the National Plan during the year.

Educational and Demonstration Program

County poultry schools, usually held during the winter months, were used for many years to contact the leading poultry producers of a county. Subject matter was presented by means of charts, film strips, slides, motion pictures, lectures and demonstrations. In 1939, the school name was changed to Poultry Festival. Egg shows and sometimes live poultry shows were often a part of the poultry festival program.

Result demonstrations on brooding, housing and flock management have served a very definite purpose in connection with the poultry program in securing the adoption of recommended practices. An example of such demonstrations was the first Kansas straw-loft poultry house constructed on the farm of William Bauer, Clay County. That housing demonstration and many more similar ones were partly responsible for that type of housing being used (in 1939) on more than 15,000 Kansas farms.

Demonstration record flock work including the keeping of a complete record on the poultry flock by using a poultry record book and reporting a summary of the record work at the close of each month to the county agent and the Extension Service poultry specialist was started in 1922 and has been in operation continuously since that time. This phase of the extension poultry program is further discussed under the heading, "Poultry Improvement".

Throughout the first 40 years of the 1900's, poultry on Kansas farms was a very minor project. During the early 1940's a campaign was started to encourage poultry producers to develop the farm flock toward a semi-commercial type of operation. The slogan was "Thirty or Three Hundred". The thirty was for a flock for home use only, the three hundred was for a flock that would add income to the farm business. The larger flock would use labor more efficiently. Better management practices and better marketing were also possible. This enlarged flock emphasis has continued since its inauguration. Larger flocks have enabled producers to compete more successfully with other areas. By 1963, more than 500 flocks had over 1,000 layers and the flock size ranged up to 20,000 layers.

The educational work on the value of quality eggs was also a contributing factor to the larger size of flock. The graded egg program was given much time and emphasis following the passage of a graded-egg law by the Kansas legislature in 1953. The results of that program are further discussed under the heading, "Graded Egg Program".

The 1963 report made by the specialist, under the heading "Kansas Poultry Business Analysis", stated:

> "One of the most promising opportunities for more profit to the egg producer is through more efficient management based upon accurate flock records. In cooperation with poultry industry personnel, the Kansas Poultry Association, and county agents, the specialist has continued to encourage producers to participate in the Kansas Poultry Business Analysis, a uniform standardized record keeping system for egg producers designed to provide poultrymen with the type of information that will assist them in improving the management of their flocks. For example, based on a feed cost of $60.00 per ton, a one-fourth pound reduction in the feed required per dozen eggs would mean an annual saving of approximately $150 per 1,000 layers or $18,000 for the number of layers participating in this program. A five percent increase in annual rate of lay would increase profits $300 per 1,000 layers per year or $36,000 for all layers participating in this program."

In 1956, district poultry educational meetings were started when it became evident that the county type meetings were no longer successful because of the smaller number in attendance and smaller number of commercial producers in each county. It was possible to present to the poultry people better educational programs as the specialists turned to the commercial people for help on the programs for the district meetings. Commercial interests have had an important part in developing the poultry industry in Kansas. The district poultry meetings (schools or festivals) have been exceptionally well received and a greatly increased interest manifest by the poultry people. Most of the meetings have featured a chicken barbecue at noon.

District egg shows have been held in connection with the district poultry meetings. The eggs have been judged on a quality basis to help the producer realize the necessity for producing a quality egg. The egg shows have also encouraged producers to handle the eggs properly on the farm.

A state egg show was started in 1957 to give recognition to outstanding producers of quality eggs in Kansas. The state egg show has been held in connection with the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association annual meeting. The importance of the production of quality eggs has been further emphasized through the activities at the state egg show.

Through the years, educational work with 4-H Club members has included brooding, laying flocks, turkeys and capons. Members enrolled in the laying project are supplied a record book and monthly reports are made on the project. There were 1,549 enrolled in poultry projects for 1962.

State awards are made each year for 4-H members in each of three divisions: brooding, laying flocks and turkey projects. A few district broiler shows were started in 1961. Training in poultry judging has been given by the specialists. A state judging team represented Kansas at the Invitational Inter-State 4-H Poultry Judging Contest held in Chicago each of the past several years preceding 1963. The team to represent Kansas has been chosen at a state contest held at the Kansas State Fair in September. Another activity for 4-H Club members is a Junior Turkey Show held in connection with the annual meeting of the Kansas Turkey Federation. The Federation has provided a $100 scholarship for the outstanding turkey project and a wrist watch for the winner at the turkey show. Participants in the show have learned how to finish, dress, and package their birds. All birds that place in the show are sold at auction. In 1961, Jan Goering, Moundridge, displayed the top 4-H bird that sold for ten dollars per pound of a total of $202.50.

Graded Egg Program

Graded egg programs have been in use more or less all during the development of the Kansas Poultry Industry. Since 1950 special emphasis has been placed on the quality program with producers being encouraged to sell eggs on grade the entire year.

Cooperative egg buying organizations (listed in 1958) that have encouraged the graded egg program are: Central Kansas Coop Association, Hillsboro; Ark-Valley Cooperative Creamery, Hutchinson; Washington County Cooperative Creamery, Linn; Neosho Valley Cooperative Creamery, Neosho. Private concerns handling eggs on a graded basis are: Seymour Foods, Inc., Topeka, Marysville and Concordia; Bestyet Egg Company, Smith Center; Safeway Egg Company, Wichita and Kansas City; and Harris and Sons, Dodge City. These organizations worked closely with the extension specialists when setting up their various grading programs.

In 1953 the Kansas legislature enacted a quality egg law making it mandatory that eggs sold at retail be labeled according to size, quality and the packer. This legislation gave added emphasis to the graded egg program. This program has helped develop markets out of the state for surplus eggs.

The district and state egg shows have been an important factor in emphasizing the value of graded eggs and the management practices necessary for producing them.

Quality Egg Clubs were organized by producers in areas that were not adequately served by quality market outlets for high quality eggs. By this means a large number of eggs could be brought together for the buyer. The producers agreed to use good production practices to maintain the high quality of the eggs. Thus the buyer was able to get higher quality eggs and at the same time reduce the cost of handling the eggs. This plan (in 1958) had proven successful in several areas. The Republic County Club was organized in 1956 and in 1957 the Geary County, Cloud County and Shawnee County clubs were organized.

Poultry Housing

Poultry housing in Kansas until 1950 had been the Kansas Straw-Loft Laying House. This type house was popular but when the larger commercial flocks began to develop this small type house became unsatisfactory. The straw-loft house with open front was 20 feet deep and usually in units of 20 feet in length. In the early 1950's the recommendation was made and plans were drawn and distributed for a 26-foot side house. This size was soon replaced by a pole-type structure with a width of 40 feet.

As interest developed in commercial poultry the producers demanded an enclosed house that could be used for cages, floor, or slat-floor as the situation demanded. The extension engineers developed plans for this type structure and it was accepted by the poultry people. This structure was also adapted to the use of automatic ventilation systems. The fact remained, however, that almost 90 percent of the chickens in Kansas are in flocks of 500 or less; therefore the larger houses are not needed by those flock owners.

In 1961, the extension poultry specialists were cooperating with the Department of Poultry Science in an endeavor to determine the effect of ventilation and crowding on the income from a flock of laying pullets. One square food per pullet and 1.75 square feet per pullet were compared. Also ventilation varied from natural to forced and a combination of the two. The results of this research were being tabulated by the experiment station staff, (1962).

Caged Layer Development

Available reports have not mentioned the progress of the cage-layer program specifically as such. The following quotations indicate the development to a certain extent:

1956 - "During the year, considerable interest has developed in the state in the establishment of cage laying plants. This has been brought about largely by commercial feed companies offering a definite financed plan for such plants..... More interest has developed in cage laying plants in the western part of the state due to drought conditions which have curtailed wheat and cattle production. In general cage laying plants being promoted are designed for 1,680 birds. Close-in houses with insulation and a definite ventilating system are used. Plants have a refrigerated egg room and are selling a quality egg on a definite marketing program."

1957 - "Some cage laying plants are being developed in relatively cheap, open houses without mechanical ventilation or cooling. Such plants require more labor but the original investment is lower. A few of these houses are equipped with community cages but most of them are using single or double cages and not double decking the cages..... The caged laying plant development in the state has presented another problem in brooding and flock replacement. Many of these operators desire to purchase 16-week old pullets instead of raising pullets. Some large brooding operations are being established to supply these pullets."

A 1958 summary - "The caged layer program in Kansas was given a big boost in 1956 by General Mills when they started a finance plan for laying birds. This operation was based on an operation of 1,680 birds and a guaranteed market of 37 cents per dozen for Grade A large eggs. The market contract was by Hurst and Company, Bonner Springs, Kansas. The houses were built by the Dodson Company, Wichita, Kansas. This program ended with approximately 205 houses being contructed over the state. This program developed too rapidly considering the egg price in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 was extremely low. The contract was broken on the egg market in the late winter of 1958. Some producers stayed with the market while others have used various market outlets. One area developed around Tribune, Kansas, through financing by a local bank. This area markets through the Safeway Egg Company, Denver, Colorado, and experienced very little difficulty in moving their supply of eggs."

The number of producers with caged-layer programs as reported by the county agricultural agents for the following years were: 1958, 301; 1959, 269; 1960, 213; and 177 for 1961. In their report for 1961, the poultry specialists said: "The number of cage operators in the state is continuing to decrease. Although it is felt that this decrease has about reached a plateau, most of the cage operators that have continued their operation seem to be pleased with their results. Their investment in this type of operation has been very high as compared to floor-type operations. The success of the cage operators has been due to above average management."

The 1963 report made by the specialist stated:

> "Through the encouragement of the Extension Service and poultry industry personnel an increasing number of farmers are making egg production a major farm enterprise; illustrated by the increase in number of flocks of over 5,000 layers from 59 in 1961 to 89 in 1963.
>
> "Increased interest in the importance of good business management practices in the egg production business is evidenced by an increase

in enrollment in the egg production flock record keeping program from eight producers with 25,000 layers in 1962 to 28 producers with 121,500 layers in 1963. Data from this program, in a number of cases, has provided the specialist with the opportunity to assist producers in adopting practices which have helped them produce eggs more economically. Participation in this program helped one producer with 8,000 layers to save an estimated $900 per year through a reduction in percent of cracked eggs."

14. ENTOMOLOGY

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PERSONNEL IN ENTOMOLOGY

Thomas J. Talbert:	Extension Entomologist; September 15, 1914, to August 1, 1915 Resigned to join the Missouri Extension Service
T. H. Parks:	Extension Entomologist; March 15, 1916 to April 15, 1918
William R. Martin Jr.:	Special Field Agent, USDA; October, 1917 to November, 1918
A. L. Ford:	Special Field Agent, USDA; During 1918
E. G. Kelly:	Extension Entomologist; April 16, 1918 to February 6, 1949; Deceased Leave for study for doctorate, Iowa State College; November 25, 1925 to June 30, 1926 (Dr. Kelly was employed by the Bureau of Entomology, USDA, from July 1, 1907 to December 1, 1917, last stationed at Wellington, Kansas.)
H. H. Nininger:	Entomology Specialist, temporary; June 15, 1919 to September 5, 1919
F. B. Milliken:	Entomology Specialist, temporary; March 24, 1920 to August 31, 1920
Dell E. Gates:	Extension Entomologist; June 1, 1949 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

ENTOMOLOGY

Early Program Development

Professor E. A. Popenoe, Head of the Department of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College, was probably the first entomologist in the United States to do extension work in this branch of natural science. Professor Popenoe discussed insects at numerous farmers meetings and was a member of the Farmers' Institute faculty on many occasions from 1898 to 1907. Mr. T. J. Headlee also made many insect talks at Farmers' Institutes under the direction of Professor John H. Miller and Dean Edward C. Johnson.

Mr. Thomas J. Talbert was the first regularly appointed entomologist for the Extension Service in Kansas. His term was from September 15, 1914 to August 1, 1915 at which time he was placed in charge of institutes and extension schools. Mr. Talbert organized the first "All-Insect" agricultural train in the United States. The train was operated in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railway and was known as the "Hessian Fly Special". Mr. Frank Jarrell, Agricultural Reclamation Agent for the Santa Fe Railway, called it the "Institute Train." Speakers on that train consisted of entomologists and agronomists from Kansas State Agricultural College and Dr. E. G. Kelly, entomologist with the United States Bureau of Entomology. Often the crowd was so large that it was divided into four groups with a speaker for each group. The largest crowd at any train stop was 317 at Stafford.

Mr. T. H. Parks succeeded Mr. Talbert on March 15, 1916 and continued to April 15, 1918. Dr. E. G. Kelly, after his service with the Bureau of Entomology, became extension entomologist for Kansas on April 16, 1918 and served until February 6, 1949 at which time he was deceased. Mr. Dell Gates has served since June 1, 1949.

Hessian Fly Control

The first large campaign in Hessian Fly control was launched with the All-Insect Train operated by the Santa Fe Railway in 1915. When Mr. T. H. Parks became extension entomologist March 15, 1916, he found a real task awaiting him. The Hessian Fly had devastated many thousands of acres of wheat in 1915; the fall infestation in 1915 was again severe and offered to devastate many more thousands of acres in 1916. Mr. Parks immediately began to organize for county-wide Hessian fly control. Mr. R. R. Reppert, a student at the College, assisted in the effort to get farmers to observe the "fly-free-date".

Early history indicates that the Hessian fly followed the planting of wheat in Kansas and developed along with the increase in acreage. In 1871, the Hessian fly caused much loss in the wheat crop. From 1871 to 1923 there were eight outbreaks of the insect. These outbreaks had a duration of two to five years. Severe drought and hot weather brought to a close a severe devastation following egg deposition in the spring of 1909. The recommendations of the entomology specialists were early plowing to cover the infested stubble, destruction of volunteer wheat, and planting the wheat after the "safe-seeding date" which had been established for each county by the experimental plantings made by Dr. Kelly while with the Bureau of Entomology. The farmers were reluctant to plow early because of the heat and biting flies affecting the horses. They were reluctant to plant wheat after the fly free date as that was considered to be "too late". The farmers wanted to get the seeding done earlier before fall rains started and they wanted wheat pasture for their livestock.

The Hessian fly infestation became rather severe in the spring of 1922. Much wheat was damaged beyond repair and many thousands of acres were not harvested. The loss was tremendous and there was need for organization and control. In May of 1922, Dr. Kelly and Karl Knaus, district extension agent, met with county agents in groups to discuss plans for a control program. Early plowing and the safe-seeding date were to be stressed in an attempt to wipe out the pest. In spite of this effort, the Hessian fly continued to increase during 1923 and 1924. In 1925, the "Opportunity Special" was operated by the Santa Fe Railway and the Southwestern Wheat Growers Association. The extension entomologist discussed Hessian fly control to more than 100,000 persons. A similar train was operated in 1926 and, in addition to the Santa Fe, the Rock Island ran the train over many of its lines. The story of Hessian fly control reached 156,000 persons. Another 100,000 persons were reached in 1927 by means of the "Wheat Festival" train. The control story finally became effective and in 1929 the losses were the least of any year since 1923. Farmers plowed early and delayed seeding until the proper time.

In 1933 there was an increase in the devastation by the Hessian fly. But the general practice of early plowing, destroying volunteer wheat and late seeding together with the drought of 1933 brought about control. In 1936, another outbreak threatened but recommended practices prevailed and control was again accomplished.

Hessian fly remained a problem until the general distribution of Pawnee wheat in 1945. The resistance of Pawnee wheat failed to take care of the Hessian problem in southeast Kansas so it was replaced by Ponca wheat which carried a high level of resistance. These resistant varieties used for early pasture and following the fly-free date with susceptible varieties kept the Hessian fly under control.

Little damage or loss was experienced from Hessian fly through the late 1940's, the 1950's and into the 60's when a buildup started and some losses occurred in 1963. Recommended practices and resistant varieties again showed their worth.

Grasshopper Control

According to the first annual report of the United States Entomological Commission, grasshoppers were abundant in what is now Missouri and in the states west and north. Old Indians recalled the swarming pest which devoured the grass and drove the buffalo away as early as 1800. Mr. L. Brunner, United States Entomology Commissioner, while on a trip through the west in 1875 and 1876 learned from the Indians that grasshoppers had destroyed vegetation 25 years previous, which would indicate that grasshoppers were in Kansas in 1850. From 1873 to 1876, great swarms of grasshoppers came to Kansas and the surrounding states. At that time, no control was offered and the hoppers literally drove the settlers back to their homes in the East.

From 1877 to 1910, there was very little damage done by grasshoppers in Kansas. There were a few scattered reports throughout these years or just mere mention of grasshoppers. In 1910, there were plenty of grasshoppers in southern Kansas. Dr. E. G. Kelly was employed by the Research Department of the Bureau of Entomology, and stationed at Wellington, Kansas. Grasshopper damage was so extensive in 1910 that hopperdozers were contructed for experimental purposes and plans were made for research work on grasshopper bait. In 1911, many different kinds of bait were tried. It was found that the addition of certain foods improved the bait. It was also found that the application of the bait before sunrise gave the best kills. Oranges, tomatoes, onions, cantaloupe, watermelon, peaches and apples added to the attractive power of the bait. Later, essential oils were tried.

Entomologists indicated that the worst infestation since the years of 1874 to 1876 was during 1912 and 1913. The Department of Entomology at the College presented a control program in the southern counties of the state. During 1913, many tons of poisoned bran were scattered. The formula was composed of 20 pounds of bran, 1 pound of Paris green, 3 oranges or lemons, 2 quarts of molasses and about 3 gallons of water. These materials were well mixed and broadcast very early in the morning.

Grasshoppers were not particularly destructive in the following years until about 1917. In that year, Mr. T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, went to the northwestern part of the state in July where the hoppers were devastating alfalfa and corn. Several demonstrations on mixing bait and scattering broadcast were given. Mr. Parks invented a hand bait spreader designed along the line of the hand seeder and it was used to good advantage.

Mr. Parks resigned April 15, 1918 and Dr. E. G. Kelly was employed April 16, 1918 to continue the work Mr. Parks was doing. In May of 1918, Dr. Kelly and A. L. Ford, Federal War Emergency Agent for Insect Control, went to western Kansas to organize counties for grasshopper baiting. Meetings were held to demonstrate how to mix and scatter poisoned bran mash. In early June there was evidence of great numbers of hoppers and by the middle of June they had destroyed over 300,000 acres of wheat in Ford County alone. On July 15, 1918, Karl Knaus, District Extension Agent, held a district conference with county agents from 12 southwest counties at Dodge City to discuss plans for the control of insects. The damage was very severe in 1918, 1919 and 1920. It was comparatively easy to get farmers to attend grasshopper control meetings. Mr. H. H. Niniger followed Mr. Parks in this program in 1919.

With the aid of poison bait and the continued numerous rains, the grasshoppers seemed to be on the decrease from 1921. In 1927, there seemed to be considerable evidence of grasshoppers and much bait was used in the western counties. As usual, during the years of light infestation the farmers became negligent and by 1930 the hoppers were on the increase.

The wheat train operated in 1930 carried displays calling attention to the development of grasshoppers and importance of controlling them. The extension entomologist stressed the fact that the farmers should not forget to practice control measures for grasshoppers all of the time. Farmers in the counties of Thomas, Cheyenne and Sherman scattered bait for young hoppers before they moved into the wheat. These three counties spent approximately $20,000 for bait materials and the agricultural agents estimated that the bait was responsible for a saving of at least $1.5 million dollars.

The survey in the fall of 1932 indicated that considerable educational work on grasshopper control should be done. During the winter, exhibits and demonstrations were conducted at meetings. "Crop Carnivals" were organized in 25 western counties where exhibits were displayed to more than 10,000 farmers. The farmers were particularly interested in learning how to do a better job of controlling grasshoppers.

The survey made by farmers, county agents and entomologists in the fall of 1934 indicated that grasshoppers would be rather plentiful in the spring. In the spring of 1935, 25 cars of mixed bait were allotted to Kansas by the Federal Government in addition to 15 cars of mixed bait that had been made for use in

South Dakota and shipped to Kansas in the fall of 1933. This bait was used by farmers to protect their corn and alfalfa.

In 1936, the extension entomologist sent an estimate of bait requirements to the Bureau of Entomology with a request that those materials be allocated to Kansas. It was learned that the Congress was not in favor of the appropraition necessary to provide the materials. In order that Kansas might be ready to comply for federal allotments provided by Congress if special allotments were made, each county agent was appointed as county leader and he appointed three or more men to act as his grasshopper committee. A contract was arranged with the Board of County Commissioners stating that the county would store the materials and mix the bait. In May the eggs began to hatch and farmers were anticipating rains which would reduce the infestation. There was some bait ready but not enough to supply the needs. Rains did not come. But when the grass began to dry up the first week of June the farmers realized it was necessary to scatter bait if they were to save their corn. The hoppers moved into the wheat in the southern and southwestern counties. It soon became apparent that the late baiting would not stop the hoppers from going into corn unless the farmers had started to combat the insects earlier in the season.

A Kansas Congressman happened to be visiting the state and learned the seriousness of the situation and immediately made a resolution to provide funds to aid in a grasshopper control program. In July of 1936, Kansas was allotted about $35,000 with which to purchase sodium arsenate. The control campaign was paid for mostly by farmers. In 103 counties, grasshopper control by baiting was necessary, and 54,314 farmers used 9,648,000 pounds of wet bait to protect 2,269,300 acres of corn, sorghum, alfalfa and wheat, at the edges of the fields. It was estimated that the devastation amounted to approximately $21,000,000 in the year of 1936. Millions of trees were lost because of defoliation by the hoppers.

The devastating grasshopper outbreak of 1936 called farmers' attention to control measures. In December 1936, representatives of 21 states met at Omaha, Nebraska, to make plans to reduce grasshopper damage and to ask Congress for a larger sum of money with which to fight the insects during the coming year. More than $2,000,000 was appropriated. The fund was placed at the disposal of the Secretary of Agriculture who in turn made the Department of Agricultural Entomology responsible for the distribution of the money. Although the state of Kansas did not have a fund at its disposal for insect control, the state grasshopper law did permit the counties to participate in control measures. Each of the counties in the state organized to handle the federal bait.

The year of 1938 was the fifth year for a rather severe grasshopper outbreak. A concentrated effort was made for the anticipated outbreak in 1939. It was estimated that more than 500,000 acres were tilled for control and more than 17,000 miles of roadside were tilled and baited. The adult and egg survey in the fall of 1938 indicated that grasshoppers would continue to be bad in about 50 of the western counties. Hoppers were especially numerous in the 12 extreme southwestern counties. Much educational work was required to keep the grasshoppers under control in 1939.

During the five-year period from 1934 to 1939, estimates were that the grasshoppers devastated crops and grasses to the extent of approximately $45 million dollars. It was estimated that the savings made by the use of tillage and baits have been about $60 million with an acreage in excess of 11,000,000 treated.

Grasshopper control from 1940 through 1949 was by use of bran, sawdust, and sodium fluosilicate baits. The total dry bait tonnage used in Kansas each year was:

1942 - 787 tons
1943 - 196 tons
1944 - 690 tons
1945 - 454 tons
1946 - 1,244 tons
1947 - 1,424 tons
1948 - 3,021 tons
1949 - 2,797 tons

After 1949 no baiting materials were available from federal sources. Insecticides were available as sprays; therefore grasshopper control went on a volunteer basis. Records indicate the control of grasshoppers on the following acreages:

1950 - 2,858,768
1951 - 2,138,275
1952 - 2,633,205
1953 - 1,063,145
1954 - 2,638,906
1955 - 3,011,769
1956 - 3,025,470
1957 - 5,366,455

During 1956 a cooperative range spray program on 110,000 acres was conducted in Comanche, Kiowa and Barber Counties. Two-thirds of the cost was paid by individual ranchers and one-third paid by the Federal Government. The application of two ounces of aldrin in one gallon of oil by airplane cost about forty-eight cents per acre.

During 1958, roadside spraying for grasshopper control extended throughout most of central and western Kansas counties. An organized program in 18 counties in western Kansas treated 120,000 acres of roadsides. In that program, one-third of the cost was borne by the Federal Government. Many boards of county commissioners aided farmers by either furnishing spray materials or paying part of the cost of the insecticides based on the grasshopper law of 1925. A range spray program on 88,000 acres of the US Government Land Utilization project grass in Morton County was also conducted in 1958. Grasshopper control has not required special attention since 1958.

Potato Bug Control

It seems that the original home of the potato bug was on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. Severe floods in the year 1903 left many thousands of yellow and black striped potato bugs along the banks of Kansas rivers. In 1905, Professor Popenoe found the potato growers in the Kaw Valley alarmed at the destruction caused by the potato bugs on the potato plants. Professor Popenoe suggested spraying the potato plants with Paris green. When growers followed the suggestion they soon learned that Paris green burned the plants. One good grower commented, "the bugs got fat on Paris green".

In 1904, Dr. E. G. Kelly, then employed by the Bureau of Entomology, tested spraying liquids for the control of potato bugs in southern Illinois. He found that materials such as Paris green and London purple burned the leaves of the potato plant. In cooperation with E. P. Taylor, Wyandotte County, a supply of arsenate of lead was manufactured and it was found to be very satisfactory to kill the bugs and did not burn the plants.

Several years later, 1918, the extension entomologist and A. G. Van Horn, county agent in Wyandotte, visited the farm of Senator Edwin Taylor to ask him to permit them to spray two rows of his potatoes with arsenate of lead for control of potato bugs. Reluctantly Senator Taylor consented. The plants were badly infested and there were not many leaves left on the plants. Spraying was done early in the morning and by night of the second day practically all of the insects were dead and more were moving in. New leaves were soon in evidence on the third day. Those two rows produced real potatoes. During the winter of 1919, meetings were held in the Kaw Valley to discuss potato bug control measures with the growers and usually the meetings ended with a demonstration of repairing an old out-of-date spraying machine.

In 1920 and 1921, potato growers were controlling potato bugs satisfactorily along the Kaw River and efforts were being made to spread the practices to other parts of the state. By 1922, potato bugs had practically disappeared from the Kaw Valley.

Chinch Bug Control

Chinch bug had been in Kansas for a long time, probably many years before the state was settled. The first report of the chinch bug being here was made in 1894 by Dr. C. L. Marlatt, a resident of Riley County. Dr. Marlatt was a student at Kansas State Agricultural College and later became a member of the Bureau of Entomology, USDA. The report in Insect Life, Volume VII, calls attention to the great numbers of chinch bugs that were hibernating in the clump-forming grasses (probably bluestem). Dr. F. M. Webster calls attention to chinch bugs in his reports from Illinois and that chinch bugs had attracted the attention of farmers in southern Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri in 1855.

It was during 1894 that Doctor Snow began his famous research on the chinch bug fungus disease. Very severe infestations continued throughout the end of the nineteenth century when millions of dollars worth of damage was done.

The bugs were plentiful during the years 1904 to 1910. In the year 1910, burning the bugs in the winter was recommended. Bugs were increasing rapidly and caused much damage. There was an increase in the damage between 1910 and 1913 but due to the hot dry summers and warm, wet springs the bugs were on a decrease from 1914 until 1916 when T. H. Parks, extension entomologist, reported few bugs anyplace.

In the fall of 1922, campaigns were organized to burn along the roads and similar places to destroy the chinch bugs. It was found that the insects moved to wheat and barley. Thousands of acres of small grains were burned in order to stop the insects before they got to the corn. This proved to be very costly. The weather was hot and dry and dusty furrows were easily made. Many other experiments were tried in an effort to find suitable control measures and many of them failed because they proved impracticable or too expensive.

In the season of 1925, chinch bugs were very plentiful and farmers were reluctant to burn fence rows. Since the demonstration barriers using creosoted soil were good, farmers decided to wait for the bugs to move to the corn and catch them with the barriers. Calcium cyanide was used to kill the bugs in post holes in place of the torches formerly used. In 26 counties, 281 barriers were built to protect 118 miles of corn frontage. From 1926 to 1930, there was a decline in chinch bug numbers and damage by them.

The chinch bugs increased in numbers in 1930. In 1934, the federal government allocated creosote to Kansas for the purpose of building barriers. This material was shipped into the counties as rapidly as it could be mixed. Although no federal aid was available for 1936, county agents and leaders built 95 creosote-cyanide barriers in 36 counties. More than 5,000 farmers protected 300,000 acres of corn with 2,672 miles of barriers.

The cold winter of 1936 was too much for the bugs. When spring of 1937 came with its freezes and thaws, the bugs died by the millions. The ones that lived through the winter were very weak and did not move to the small grain until May. There was little damage to wheat, barley or row crops. The agents had made ready to build barriers and ordered the creosote and cyanide but by the middle of June the orders were all cancelled. In early May of 1938 it appeared that many barriers would be needed in the eastern counties but timely rains destroyed most of the bugs. Good cover provided protection during the winter of 1938 and in the spring of 1939 a generous brood moved into the corn, and sorghums.

Thus chinch bug outbreaks have varied with climatic conditions. During 1956, demonstrations on sprayer calibration using dieldrin for chinch bug control were conducted in 23 counties. Further mention of chinch bug presence or damage was not made in the reports of the extension entomologist.

Stored Grain Insect Control

Abundant crops from 1940 through 1948 increased stored grain insect population. The Kansas Wheat Quality Council was organized in 1950 with its purpose to reduce the amount of weevilly grain in the state. Spraying bins and fumigation demonstrations were held from 1949 through 1953. The amount of weevilly wheat as recorded by shipments to the terminal markets decreased each year. Before the cleanup program started, contamination ranged from three to eight percent of the cars received at the terminal markets. By 1953, that percentage had been reduced to less than one percent (.7%). The Pure Food and Drug regulation required wheat with more than one percent infestation be diverted to feed grain. In 1953, county agents reported 43,771 bins sprayed, 14,407 farmers adding protectant to stored grain, and 32,494 fumigated grain in storage. Grain elevator managers took an active part in influencing farmers to give their stored grain adequate protection.

Livestock Insect Control

Grubs in cattle were doing great damage to cattle for many years before rotenone was discovered as a control measure. This drug when applied to the backs of infected cattle, either as a dry powder or in solution, would destroy the grubs as they appeared by making a hole through the hide on the backs of cattle. Hand application was laborious when attempted for large numbers of cattle.

In 1941, the Kansas legislature appropriated $10,000 to the State Livestock Sanitary Commissioner to use to develop a control program for cattle grubs. Three power sprayers were purchased. The livestock sanitary commissioner, Will J. Miller, and Ray L. Cuff, Kansas City representative of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board, cooperated with E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, in developing a demonstrational and educational program. The first demonstrations on the use of the power sprayer to control cattle grubs were in Wabaunsee and Butler Counties in 1944. It was found that the rotenone also effectively controlled cattle lice. That dual benefit very soon commanded much attention from the cattlemen of the state. In March of 1946, it was learned that the army had surplus power spray equipment which would be loaned to the College who in turn could loan it to the counties. Approximately 20 of those truck mounted power sprayers of large capacity were brought into Kansas at only the cost of transportation. Soon many individual farmers purchased power sprayers for use in the control of cattle grubs, lice and flies.

In 1945, come DDT had become available and was used for fly control. After a year or two, it was found that some flies had built up a resistance to DDT. Other chemicals such as benzine hexachloride (BHC) and methoxychlor were mixed with DDT or used separately with success. Because of a certain residue from DDT around dairy barns and subsequent contamination in the milk, methoxychlor was recommended for use on dairy animals and in dairy barns. In 1949, county agents reported 1,691 power sprayers in use and 31,033 hand sprayers.

In 1953, the stationary insecticide applicator came into use for the control of cattle grubs, lice and flies. That device was so constructed that cattle could rub against the solution soaked chains or cables and in that manner get the insecticide applied to the neck and back where the insects prefer to lodge.

In 1957, Trolene (Dow ET-57) received approval for use in controlling cattle grubs. The next year, Co-Ral (Bayers 21-199) became available. Those were systemic materials which could be mixed with the feed. Their effectiveness has been very satisfactory.

The control of horse bots received much attention during the 1930's and until 1945 by which time the economic importance of the draft horse had become greatly lessened.

Throughout the years certain insects have occasionally increased to outbreak numbers with livestock. These include hog mange, sheep ticks, certain species of flies, screw worms, and others. Control measures available have been effective and their use brought successful control in most cases.

Horticultural Insect Control

The first mention of orchard work in available reports was that done by William R. Martin Jr. in the Arkansas River Valley on codling moth control in 1918. Throughout the years the extension entomologist has worked with extension horticulturists in making fruit tree insect surveys and issuing a spray calendar for effective control of those insects.

In 1944, special attention was given to beetles and borers found in shelterbelts and shade trees. In 1945, the elm leaf beetle and bag worms were present in large numbers. Many cities obtained power sprayer equipment and spray for the control of these insects. In 1949, canker worms became very plentiful and many cities sprayed for the control of this insect. The city of Manhattan sprayed the city area and the results were effective for several years.

One extension entomologist found it difficult to cover the state with an effective program on the control of all kinds of insects. A correlated home garden program was developed with the horticulturist and the plant pathologist. This was a five-year rotation plan for leader-training whereby each specialist did leader-training work in one-fifth of the counties each year. The leader-training was very effective in reaching a maximum number of people.

In 1957, the Dutch Elm Disease was found in Wyandotte, Johnson and Douglas Counties. A vigorous campaign was started to inform people of the nature and seriousness of this disease and the manner in which the disease is spread by the elm bark beetle. Control measures were widely distributed.

Garden and Household Insect Control

In the 1940's, a correlated home garden program was developed with specialists in horticulture and plant pathology. That was a five-year rotation leader-training program with garden leaders for home demonstration units. By that program, the extension entomologist visited one-fifth of the counties of the state each year to assist with the home garden program. Leader-training schools were conducted in the winter time and garden tours conducted in late spring.

Following World War II, new emphasis was given to those insects affecting sanitation and health. Those included were mosquitos, roaches and flies. The use of newer chemicals, including DDT, made a control program effective. Leader-training, mass media and new literature were again used to disseminate that information to the people of the state. During the 1950's, commercial pest control came into being. Legislation provides for strict regulation and licensing of pest control operators under the supervision of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

4-H Club Entomology Project

Early in the 1950's, work in entomology was recognized as an activity in the 4-H Club program. Several counties promoted a study of insects, primarily identification and control of the major livestock, crop and stored grain insects. In 1953 there were 74 demonstration teams in crop and stored grain insects, 174 teams on livestock insects, and 55 teams demonstrating the control of household insects.

In 1960, the activity was changed to a project basis. That year saw the first entomology 4-H exhibits at the Mid-America Fair at Topeka and the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson; 27 exhibits at the former and 46 at the latter fair. The project was organized into three classes or grades with the exhibits on a similar basis. These were: (1) basic, composed of seven orders and 25 insects mounted in a protective glass covered case, (2) intermediate, composed of eight orders and 50 insects, and (3) advanced, composed of ten orders and 75 insects.

A revised publication,"Insects in Kansas", published by the State Board of Agriculture in April, 1962, provided a very helpful aid in insect indentification.

10

Educational Program Methods

In July 1919, the extension entomologist, Dr. E. G. Kelly, met with a committee of county agents and professor G. A. Dean, head of the Department of Entomology, to develop county plans of work for entomology. The agents were A. B. Kimball, F. H. Ptacek, H. J. Adams and W. A. Wunch. Those county plans of work received recognition by being published in the "Journal of Economic Entomology." The plans of work were reviewed each year and revised when revisions seemed desirable.

Leader-Training was used widely in the entomology project. Leaders representating home demonstration units received training according to a correlated plan developed with specialists in plant pathology and horticulture. Other adult leaders (men) were selected and trained to meet specific problems such as grasshopper outbreaks, chinch bug campaigns, etc.

Agent-training has been of great importance in the conduct of the entomology program. With agents familiar with the control measures for the many insects affecting the operation and management of the farm and home, emergency calls for assistance from the specialist were held to a minimum. Agent-training was composed of field days in addition to winter schools. Agents have also been kept up to date with the information from insect surveys which indicate the possibility of outbreaks at various times of the year. Agents have also been supplied with colored slides of insect life, possible damage and control measures. Posters and other educational materials were also prepared for the agents to use.

Correlation was continued through many years with specialists in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy, livestock marketing, dairy marketing, rodent control and engineers.

15. RODENT CONTROL AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

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PERSONNEL IN RODENT AND PREDATOR CONTROL - WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

C. C. Deuber:	Rodent Control Specialist (U. S. Biological Survey); July and August 1919
Walter Perry:	Rodent Control Specialist (U. S. Biological Survey); September 16, 1919 to March 31, 1920
Percy L. DePuy:	Rodent Control Specialist (U. S. Biological Survey); April 1, 1920 to August 31, 1921 Extension Rodent Control Specialist, temporary; December 20, 1935 to May 31, 1936 Resigned to be Assistant Biologist, Soil Conservation Service, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
Otis Wade:	State Leader, Rodent Control; December 1, 1921 to June 30, 1923 (On USDA funds the first seven months and the last seven months)
Albert Bridenstine:	Assistant State Leader, Rodent Control; February 1, 1923 to August 4, 1923 (On USDA funds the first three months)
A. E. Oman:	State Leader, Rodent Control; August 16, 1923 to August 31, 1929 Resigned to accept employment in Texas
Roy Moore:	Assistant State Leader, Rodent Control; October 5, 1923 to June 30, 1929 Resigned to accept employment in Mississippi.

Project was suspended from 1936 to 1954

George C. Halazon:	Rodent and Predator Control Specialist; April 1, 1954 to June 30, 1961 Specialist in Wildlife Management; (Change of title only) July 1, 1961 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

RODENT CONTROL and WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Early Program

The early work in rodent control was started, and continued for several years, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture. The Bureau paid the salaries of the man assigned to Kansas and the Extension Service paid their travel and subsistence expenses.

Mr. C. C. Deuber was assigned to Kansas during July and August of 1919. Mr. Walter Perry worked in the state from September 16, 1919 to March 31, 1920. Mr. Percy DePuy was assigned April 1, 1920 and remained about one year, his termination date not on record. Mr. Otis Wade was assigned as State Leader of Rodent Control work December 1, 1921 and continued until June 30, 1923. He was on USDA funds the first seven months and the last seven months he was in Kansas.

The annual report for the year ending June 30, 1922 by Percy DePuy contains the following summary of the work done by Mr. Deuber and Mr. Perry in 1919:

> "Rodent work in Kansas is chiefly concerned with prairie dogs and pocket gophers. Complaints of the ravages of coyotes come from practically every county in the state and we have tried to give aid as possible. A number of years ago the late Professor D. E. Lantz had practically exterminated the prairie dogs, but the usual indifference which comes when a former danger ceases to be a menace has resulted in local reinfestation. The western two-thirds of the state is included in the prairie dog's former range; now found over most of the territory, but only in small, scattered towns. The pocket gopher is found over most of the entire state with the exception of a few in the southeastern counties; however, it is not very numerous in the western half of the state."

The annual report for 1920 gave this data on the work done:

Gopher Control		Prairie Dog Control	
8,813	quarts of bait distributed	6,959	quarts of bait distributed
$1,362.60	value of bait distributed	$1,391.80	value of bait distributed
201,650	acres infested	52,330	acres infested
49,665	acres treated	21,325	acres treated
5,400	acres retreated	31,005	acres to be treated
151,965	acres should be treated		
44,285	acres should be retreated		

There was, apparently, no specialist employed for rodent control in Kansas during the major portion of 1921; therefore no report is available for work done that year. The annual report by Otis Wade for the year ending December 1, 1922 described in detail the organization of the project work. A portion is quoted:

> "An effort has been made to systematize the work along definite major and minor projects and in specific areas. There were several reasons for following these lines intensively:
>
> 1. The increasing demand for concrete assistance and a willingness to cooperate in extension work.

2. The successful termination of complete extermination drives in selected areas.
3. The importance of these pests in the farmer's scheme of agriculture.
4. The state laws relating to the control of prairie dogs and pocket gophers which provided official assistance and some financial help.

> "The goal for the year was a total cleanup of prairie dogs in one or more counties in order to demonstrate the feasibility of such a program, to determine the probable costs of such operations, and the most effective methods of procedure. The ultimate state goal in pocket gopher control was to drive the species from valuable and cultivated land, especially orchards, alfalfa, and other hay lands. The year's efforts were centered in two counties where an attempt was made to get gopher-free areas through concerted action with the support of township and county officials, using our methods under the supervision and direction of the farm bureau agents to demonstrate the superiority of this system over the bounty and other makeshift systems, and to show that the cost would be less and the results more lasting. Field demonstrations are chiefly depended upon for conveying the accepted methods of rodent control to the public. Complete extermination of prairie dogs was effected in Harvey, Marion and Sedgwick Counties; 95 percent extermination in Ellis and Sumner Counties. More than 5,000 acres of infested lands have been freed from prairie dogs at a cost of slightly less than 15 cents per acre. About 22,000 acres of gopher infested lands were successfully treated. One hundred thirty-two bushels of poisoned bait were used in this work. This is a record. The cost of poison materials were taken care of by the county governments."

The work on prairie dog and gopher control continued during 1923 under the direction of Mr. A. E. Oman who was assigned to Kansas August 16, 1923. In his report for 1923, Mr. Oman stated:

> "Control of woodchucks in river levee districts is of local importance and will be given attention as a minor project in Miami County. Rat control and jack rabbit control are important subprojects that will be handled locally according to calls, or as conditions may develop to warrant special attention."

Mr. Oman and his assistant, Roy Moore, continued the rodent control program through 1928. On July 1, 1929, Mr. Moore was transferred to Mississippi and on September 1, 1929, Mr. Oman was transferred to Texas. From 1923 to 1929 the value of the program conducted by these men was indicated by a gradual increase in the amount of poison bait used (64,144 pounds in 1929), a decrease in the number of acres infested with prairie dogs (from 150,000 down to 49,783 acres in 1929), and an increase in the number of acres of gopher infested land treated (24,069 to 127,101 in 1928).

The cooperative plan entered into by the Extension Service in Kansas and the Bureau of Biological Survey was discontinued in 1930 and the rodent control program was carried by the county agent, for the most part without specialist assistance. Dr. E. G. Kelly, Extension Entomologist, originated the plan for jack rabbit drives in western Kansas during the drought years when crop destruction caused by rabbits was most serious (1934 to 1936). The Department of Zoology assisted in answering letters of a technical nature and in the preparation of poison bait. In 1935, because of the serious inroads made by pocket gophers on alfalfa stands, arrangements were made for the temporary employment of Mr. Percy L. DePuy as Rodent Control Specialist. Mr. DePuy had previously served in this position in 1920. This position was discontinued in 1936 and the project was placed on an inactive status.

The project, Rodent and Predator Control, was reactivated in April of 1954. Mr. George C. Halazon, a 1946 graduate of the University of Wisconsin and completing a doctorate at Washington State University, was employed as a specialist April 1, 1954. The emphasis of the project was shifted from one of extermination to ecological control of damage. The project was also expanded to include all of wildlife management. The program was designed to inform the public of the esthetic and recreational values of wildlife as well as how to control damage caused by wildlife. The program was organized with the following categories: (1) coyote control, (2) prairie dog control, (3) jack rabbit control, (4) pocket gopher control, (5) control of racoons, (6) bird control (such as black birds), (7) control of rats and mice, (with grain sanitation added later), (8) control of deserted cats and dogs, and (9) conservation of wildlife. The name of the project was changed to "Wildlife Management", July 1, 1961. A summary of each activity follows:

1. Coyote Control

The coyote population varies from year to year with weather conditions and the population of other wildlife upon which the coyote preys. When other wildlife is scarce the coyote will attack small domestic animals as a source of food. At such time, farmers desire to destroy the coyote by some means.

Around 1950, the Humane Coyote Getter, a cyanide gun, came into general use in the western part of Kansas. An objection to this means of killing coyotes was that dogs or other small animals often became the victim of the cyanide gun. Western Kansas ranchers had also developed working agreements with the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service for the use of the compound known as 1080. Opposition to this control measure also developed as some dogs were killed by it. In a few counties, livestock associations or similar groups, Boards of County Commissioners and a professional trapper or hunter entered into an agreement for trapping hunting coyotes for a fee with the hunter or trapper getting the bounty and pelt. Men with hunting dogs opposed all of the methods as hunting for sport was somewhat reduced by any effective control measure.

After one year of work by Mr. Halazon (1954-55), his recommendations for control of the coyote was trapping (using the 3N Victor trap) and the use of the cyanide gun. During the same period of time the estimated losses to domestic livestock due to coyotes dropped from $287,855 to $187,000.

In 1956 and 1957, certain western counties continued a cooperative program with the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service in the use of 1080. During these years the relationship between the population of coyotes and their damage to domestic livestock and the jack rabbit population became evident. A low jack rabbit population caused the coyotes to turn to livestock for food. Estimated losses from coyotes killing livestock is 1958 were $112,000, $124,000 in 1959, and $161,000 in 1960. The 1960-61 coyote population in Kansas was at a ten-year high, perhaps the highest in history.

Bounty for coyotes killed has not been effective in controlling the coyote population. The total amount of money appropriated by the state anc county governments might be applied to a carefully organized control program with greater beneficial results. The use of 1080, by 1961, was rare. The trapper program has proven to be successful in controlling the damage done by coyotes, but is not designed to reduce the population of this predator. Biologists have agreed that most damage to domestic livestock is done by a few animals and that if those animals can be caught by trapping the losses will be eliminated.

2. Prairie Dog Control

The drought conditions in the early 1950's and the accompanying overgrazing of pastures were ideal for the increase in prairie dog population. For many years the recommended control measure was the use of poisoned grain scattered about the entrance to the prairie dog burrow. This method did not prove most effective. Mr. Halazon, in his annual report for 1955, recommended the fumigation of the prairie dog burrows with a solution of twenty percent carbon tetrachloride and eighty percent carbon bisulphide. This method has given complete control. Several counties initiated county-wide control programs.

In 1960, Mr. Halazon reported that a new fumigant, chlorofume, had been developed. Chlorofume is noninflammable and nonexplosive. The cost is no greater than the mixture previously recommended and is readily available in all counties of the state.

By consistent use of well organized county-wide programs, the prairie dog population had been greatly reduced by 1960. Savings amounted to approximately one ton of hay per acre of the infested area.

3. Jack Rabbit Control

The population of jack rabbits increases during dry years. The drought of the early 1950's brought about the usual increase in numbers. Landowners often were not fully aware of the possibility of damage to crops by jack rabbits until the damage had occurred. No effective control measures were used during the winter months when the jack rabbits were looking for food.

In his report for 1957, Mr. Halazon stated:

> "The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has cooperated in an educational program for jack rabbit control. Where recommended practices were followed excellent control was obtained resulting in large savings. Some counties have ignored control measures and have substituted bounties with no results. Jack rabbit carcasses are worth around 25 cents each if properly handled. Under extension-organized control programs some counties claimed to have killed over 100,000 jack rabbits. Haskell County claims to have saved over $100,000."

During the more favorable crop growing conditions in the late 1950's and the early 1960's, the jack rabbit population became so low that losses to crops was practically nothing. In 1960, Mr. Halazon stated:

> "If the population statistics of this animal follow previous experience, no more problems of any serious nature should be experienced until we have another period of extremely dry weather for the state of Kansas."

4. Gopher Control

The upheaval of mounds of dirt and the accompanying cutting off of roots of alfalfa and grasses is the most common form of damage done by the pocket gopher. The early biologists recommended the use of poisoned grain placed in the runways made by the gopher. This control method did not always give satisfactory results. Mr. Halazon introduced a new method whereby cubed root vegetables were dusted with strychnine alkaloid and inserted in the fresh runways. This method gave 100 percent control. This treatment was limited, however, to the short time during which the gophers were active as evidenced by the construction of new mounds of dirt. The vegetable root-strychnine bait has been recommended continuously since 1955 for the control of the pocket gopher.

5. Racoon Control

In his annual report for 1955, Mr. Halazon made this statement relative to racoons:

> "Occasionally a racoon raids a chicken house or gets into a silo where they cause considerable damage. Corn fields and watermelon patches are also subject to depredation. Excellent results in control of this damage results from the use of a No. 1½ steel trap. Poultry losses are easily controlled by proper management."

In 1957 the use of electric fencing proved to be 100 percent effective in protecting corn fields and melon patches against damage by racoons. In 1958, additional control measures found to be effective included the Kaw Kaw Rope and Sentinel Exploder as used for controlling damage by birds. These control methods continued to be recommended to reduce crop damage by racoons.

6. Bird Control

Damage to fields of grain by migrating birds, especially blackbirds, often was considerable. Mr. Halazon, in his report for 1955, stated:

> "These birds can be kept out of the fields by using a fuse rope commercially called Kaw Kaw rope. This cotton rope saturated with black powder is suspended from a support in the field. Inserted between the twist of this rope are large firecrackers. The intermittant explosions keep the field free of birds. The use of so-called spiral twirlers (strips of revolving shiney material such as used by used car lots for advertising) suspended in fields, orchards, and berry patches have produced excellent results in the control of bird depredation.

In 1957, experiments with an acetylene exploder produced good results at a very low cost. And in 1960, the acetylene or butane exploders were reported to be of great benefit in removing concentration of roosting starlings and pigeons in urban areas.

7. Control of Rats and Mice

Previous to the early 1950's, traps and occasionally some form of poison material were used to reduce the rat population when damage became noticeable. With the production of warfarin by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in 1948, a new and effective material came into being. Warfarin is an anti-coagulant which causes internal bleeding and eventual death of the animals consuming the product.

Mr. Kenneth Jamison, then county club agent in Harper County, in 1953 organized the first county-wide rat control campaign. The 4-H Club members and leaders made available the mixed bait material at a reasonable cost, organized and carried out an effective educational program, and followed up to determine the effectiveness of the campaign. Investigation following the campaign indicated that 90 percent of the farms and 100 percent of the urban areas were rat-free. Other counties organized similar campaigns with outstanding results. Specialists in grain marketing and veterinary medicine assisted with educational materials for their campaigns in an endeavor to reduce the amount of rodent pellet contaminated grain and the spread of animal and human diseases which are commonly carried by rats.

In 1955, the importance of keeping grain in storage free from rat pellets was further emphasized by new regulations by the Food and Drug Administration which were very strict in that regard. Kansas 4-H Clubs won over 40 percent of the National awards given by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation for success in rat control campaigns. In 1956, 65 national awards were made to the 4-H Clubs of Kansas. About 30 tons of bait were distributed and 45,000 families were using warfarin bait for the control of rats and mice in 1956. In 1958, the Wisconisn Alumni Research Foundation started to sponsor a week-long camping trip to state winners in rodent control. By 1960 approximately one-half of Kansas families were using warfarin for the control of rats and mice while the other half had only a passive interest in a control program.

8. Control of Deserted Cats and Dogs

In his report for 1955, Mr. Halazon made this statement:

> "Occasionally domestic animals are deserted and left to fend for themselves. These ferral animals are often more destructive than wild animals and have little fear of man. Cats and dogs are the most frequent ferral animals. Because of misguided emotions on the part of some animal lovers, control of these animals can often be a very controversial matter. Live trapping with the use of the so called Have A Hart trap is effective and is not objectional to animal lovers."

Annual reports since 1955 have carried no further or different reference to this situation.

In 1962, Mr. Halazon received a request for assistance from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation in developing and testing a new additive to warfarin. This material is an antibiotic which knocks out the flora of the digestive tract normally instrumental in manufacturing vitamin K, the antidote to warfarin. As a result the Research Foundation made available to all formulators, a new anticoagulant bait, using the trade name Prolin.

9. Wildlife Conservation and Management

The background for the organization of a Wildlife Conservation and Management program is contained in the statement made by Mr. Halazon in his annual report for 1954:

> "A definite need exists for the farmer to be conscious of and reap some of the benefits of wildlife. To assist in this a number of model farm pond recreation areas have been set up. These ponds consist of a fenced pond with piped water for livestock, picnic area for family recreation, wildlife cover for soil protection and wildlife, and are stocked with fish and game. Far too many Kansas farm ponds are mere mud holes and breeding areas for livestock parasites and diseases. Fencing the ponds will help conserve water, provide more sanitary conditions for livestock, and create a desirable recreation area."

Mr. Halazon's philosophy of wildlife conservation and management was further illustrated in this statement in his report for 1955:

> "Wildlife has a positive as well as a negative value. The esthetic value of rural living cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. Few farmers take full advantage of the recreational advantage their land affords their family. These recreational values can be realized without loss to agriculture and at no additional expense. As a matter of fact proper use often stimulates better husbandry methods. One such program is the multiple-use farm pond."

To stimulate the use of the multiple-use farm pond, the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission cooperated by supplying free planting stock. The following species were provided and planted in 1955:

Choke cherry	500	Russian olive	700
Nanking cherry	200	Red cedar	1000
Sand cherry	300	Multi flora rose	1500
American plum	500		

The construction of multiple-use farm ponds has continued steadily. One cooperator in Johnson received more than $4,000 in one year from his pond which cost under $500 to construct. A cooperator in Reno County rented his pond for $5,000 to a group of sportsmen. The cost of preparing the site was under $300.

One of the benefits of a well managed farm pond is the prevention of the spread of livestock diseases. In his report for 1958, Mr. Halazon stated:

> "The increase in Kansas of leptospirosis is directly attributed to cattle drinking contaminated water. This opinion was expressed by the Kansas State University Veterinary Department."

To further promote conservation activities, Mr. Halazon initiated a weekly program over a state-wide network of radio stations in 1959. This program was known as KANSAS AFIELD. The program was also carried by WIBW-TV in Topeka with a rating of about 60 percent.

During 1960, county agents reported assistance in construction and management of 2,870 multiple-use ponds.

By 1960, improvement in hunting and fishing was noticeable. The increase in the number of reservoirs and improved weather conditions contributed to this more favorable situation. Quail and waterfowl hunting vary with the seasons. Reservoirs have also contributed to increased boating activities. The Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission indicated that more than 70,000 boats of 10 horsepower or greater are now owned within the state.

10. Grain Sanitation

This phase of the program is closely allied with the control of rats and with grain marketing and entomology. In his report for 1957, Mr. Halazon stated:

> "A new rodent repellant, Cafero, formulated by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, received its initial field testing in Kansas. Cooperating with the entomology specialist, tests were conducted in elevators, chicken houses, wind ovals, truck farms, and in landscape plantings. The results were excellent. Cafero promises to be the missing link, supplying temporary relief while the anti-coagulants reduce the rodent population. Figures indicate that the Pure Food and Drug Administration seized 70 cars of wheat for non-compliance with the Sanitary Code. Not one of these car loads of grain originated in Kansas. This is not to indicate that no work needs to be done on the Clean Grain Program but rather that the Kansas program is above the standards of other states."

During 1958, two cars of grain were seized in Kansas. Four additional cars were seized in 1960. This showed a certain amount of complacency on the part of some grain producers or grain dealers. The low number of seizures in Kansas made it difficult to keep up interest in 100 percent control.

11. 4-H Club Activities

The specialist in Wildlife has spent considerable time working with 4-H Clubs on the state and county levels on all phases of wildlife conservation and management. In 1954, $600 in prize money was obtained for statewide awards in rodent control work. Classes in wildlife subjects were popular among 4-H campers. A special effort was made (1954) to have Rock Spring Ranch comply with recommended wildlife management procedures.

The members of 4-H Clubs and their leaders did an outstanding job in conducting county-wide rat control campaigns during the 1950's. For a year or two, Kansas clubs won almost one-half of the national awards made for excellency in rat control campaigns. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, in 1958, started to sponsor a week-long camping trip to state 4-H winners in rodent control.

Wildlife management areas have frequently been adopted by 4-H Clubs as a community project. Providing cover for birds as well as emergency feeding has been another project handled by 4-H members.

12. State-wide Assistance and Cooperation

Close contact has always been maintained with the research workers in the Department of Zoology, Kansas State University. Agent and leader-training programs have been correlated with specialists in entomology, grain marketing, animal husbandry, plant pathology and forestry.

The State Board of Health representatives and the Kansas Forestry, Fish and Game Commission have cooperated freely. A four-day short course for state game department personnel was started in 1956, with an attendance of 75 persons. A training school for state licensed pest control operators was conducted in 1957. Special control methods were organized to help the State Board of Health and local veterinarians control rabies and leptospirosis.

In 1960, a program of training Hunter Safety Instructors was started to help reduce the accident rate due to firearms. This program in cooperation with the National Rifle Association was designed to train and certify instructors throughout the state. These instructors, in turn, were to train young people in their areas and issue Safe Hunter certificates. This program was especially popular with urban people.

Work in field testing chemicals for aquatic weed control and also repellants was done in cooperation with several chemical companies in 1962.

ED0 30049

HISTORY

# of the

KANSAS EXTENSION SERVICE

from

1868 to 1964

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Compiled by

Earl H. Teagarden

VOLUME III

OF THREE VOLUMES

AC 004 687

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PERSONNEL IN FARM MANAGEMENT

I. District Demonstration Agents (or District Agricultural Agents)
(See "Early Development" in the narrative for district boundaries)

Northwest District

Clyde McKee: February 1, 1913 to October 15, 1913

H. T. Nielson: February 20, 1914 to August 31, 1916

Luther E. Willoughby: (1917) December 11, 1918 to June 30, 1920
Transferred to Agronomy Specialist, State Office

West Central District

W. A. Boys: February 1, 1913 to July 31, 1918
Transferred to County Agent, Sumner County

P. E. Crabtree: (1909) January 1, 1916 to April 15, 1919

Southwest District

G. E. Thompson: February 1, 1913 to October 1, 1913

Lee Gould: January 1, 1914 to June 30, 1917

Southeast District

Harley J. Bower: March 1, 1913 to June 30, 1914
Transferred to Soils Specialist, State Office

Carl G. Elling: October 1, 1914 to November 30, 1917
Transferred to Animal Husbandry Specialist

Note: During the years of World War I, Emergency agents were assigned to some of the counties in the above districts and the district demonstration agents did war emergency work also.

II. State Office

Note: The year of the first appointment with Extension is given in parenthesis

P. E. Crabtree: Lecturer on Farm Management;
July 1908 to December 31, 1915
Transferred to District Demonstration Agent, Northwest District, Scott City

George C. Wheeler: Lecturer on Farm Management; 1909-1910
Transferred to Animal Husbandry Specialist

P. E. McNall: Farm Management Studies;
September 1, 1914 to June 30, 1915

(Continued on next page)

Farm Management Demonstration Clerk;
July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917
Farm Management Demonstrator;
July 1, 1917 to September 30, 1919

H. F. Tagge: Assistant Farm Management Demonstrator;
February to April, 1917

E. L. Rhoades: Farm Management Demonstrator;
October 1, 1919 to September 30, 1923
Leave of absence October 1, 1922 to September 30, 1923

Ira N. Chapman: Farm Management Specialist; (1916)
November 1, 1922 to December 31, 1932
Fieldman, Farm Management Association No.1;
January 1, 1933 to June 30, 1936
LWOP July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936
To Soil Conservation Service, Huron, South Dakota

D. Linn Livers: Temporary Assistant Farm Management Specialist;
January 1, 1925 to March 31, 1925

H. I. Hollister: Temporary Farm Management Specialist;
December 5, 1928 to April 5, 1929

J. H. Coolidge: Temporary Specialist in Farm Management; (1926)
January 20, 1933 to December 31, 1933
Transferred to Fieldman, Association No. 2
Farm Management Specialist;
March 1, 1940 to Present*

B. W. Wright: Farm Management Specialist; (1929)
February 15, 1934 to October 15, 1938

Luke W. Schruben: Farm Management Specialist; (1933)
November 10, 1935 to December 31, 1942
To Senior Economist, Federal Extension Service

Karl G. Shoemaker: Farm Management Specialist; (1936)
July 1, 1941 to February 14, 1942
Transferred to Dairy and Poultry Marketing Specialist

Gerald J. Brown: Specialist in Farm Management for Older Youth; (1936)
July 1, 1947 to November 12, 1947
To Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Paul W. Griffith: Farm Management Specialist; (1935)
January 1, 1943 to June 30, 1948
Transferred to Head, Department of Agricultural Specialists

Rodney L. Partch: Specialist in Farm Management for Older Youth;
January 1, 1947 to July 28, 1947
Transferred to County Agent, Decatur County

James Nielson: Fieldman, Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association;
February 10, 1947 to June 30, 1950
LWOP to do graduate work, Harvard University,
January 1, 1949 to June 30, 1950

Harold C. Love: Farm Management Specialist; (1935)
September 15, 1948 to August 31, 1957
Sabbatical Leave to study for Doctorate, Iowa State University, March 1, 1955 to February 29, 1956
LWOP March 1, 1956 to May 31, 1956
To University of Houston (Texas), to Head of Department of Agricultural Economics

Walter D. McKee: Temporary Assistant in Farm Management Field Studies;
February 1, 1950 to May 31, 1950

William G. Brown: Temporary Assistant in Farm Management Field Studies;
February 6, 1950 to May 31, 1950

Charles Glenn: Temporary Assistant in Farm Management Field Studies;
February 1, 1950 to May 31, 1950

Raymond D. McKinney: Farm Management Specialist;
October 16, 1954 to June 30, 1956
To Department of Agricultural Economics, KSU

Victor E. Jacobs: Farm Management Specialist; August 15, 1958 to Present*
Project Leader; July 1, 1962
LWOP to study for Doctorate, KSU
October 1, 1962 to May 31, 1963
LWOP September 1, 1963 to May 31, 1964

Jay L. Treat: District Farm Management Specialist, Southeast;
February 1, 1960 to Present*

Frank L. Overley: District Farm Management Specialist, Northwest; (1954)
February 1, 1960 to Present*

Kenneth L. McReynolds: District Farm Management Specialist, Central; (1950)
March 15, 1960 to Present*

Wilton B. Thomas: District Farm Management Specialist, Northeast; (1946)
June 1, 1960 to Present*

John R. Schlender: District Farm Management Specialist, Southwest; (1951)
January 1, 1961 to present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

III. Fieldmen for Farm Management Associations

(Professional Rank is Extension Economist in Farm Management)

Association No. 1

Robert E. Curtis:	(1919) December 1, 1930 to November 30, 1931
J. H. Coolidge:	(1926) December 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932 and Temporarily December 1, 1932 to January 19, 1933 Later Served Association No. 2
Ira N. Chapman:	(1916) January 1, 1933 to June 30, 1936 LWOP July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936 To Soil Conservation Service, Huron, South Dakota
Glenn B. Railsback:	(1933) July 18, 1935 to April 30, 1939 To Soil Conservation Service
Wm. J. Conover:	(1934) May 1, 1939 to August 16, 1941
Paul W. Griffith:	(1935) August 18, 1941 to December 31, 1945 Transferred to Farm Management Specialist
Lot F. Taylor:	(1934) January 1, 1943 to December 31, 1945 Transferred to Animal Husbandry Specialist
Ray M. Hoss:	(1935) February 26, 1946 to November 30, 1946 Transferred to Livestock Marketing Specialist
Carrol W. Brooks:	(1939) December 1, 1946 to August 31, 1947
Clarence E. Bartlett:	(1937) October 20, 1947 to Present*
Laurenz S. Greene:	(1952) Second Fieldman Added January 1, 1960 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

Association No. 2

William S. Speer:	(1926) January 1, 1931 to August 11, 1933
J. H. Coolidge:	(1926) January 1, 1934 to February 29, 1940 Transferred to Farm Management Specialist
Herman A. Biskie:	(1923) March 1, 1940 to June 31, 1941
Gerald G. Brown:	(1936) August 1, 1941 to June 9, 1945 Transferred to Grain Marketing Specialist
Marion Pearce:	(1943) June 10, 1945 to July 31, 1951 To an Insurance Agency, Topeka, Kansas
Harvey Kopper	August 1, 1951 to March 31, 1953 To operate a farm, Mayfield, Kansas.
Charles Hageman	(1936) April 16, 1953 to Present*

HoBart W. Frederick: (1941) Second Fieldman Added
January 1, 1960 to Present*

Association No. 3

Wm. J. Conover: (1934) March 23, 1937 to April 30, 1939
Transferred to Association No. 1

Association was inactive from May 1, 1939 to December 31, 1943

Earl T. Means: (1935) January 1, 1944 to July 31, 1950
Transferred to Association No. 4

John F. Smerchek: (1942) August 1, 1950 to Present*

Danny D. Trayer: (1951) Second Fieldman Added
January 1, 1960 to Present*

Robert J. Hamilton: (1956) Third Fieldman Added
February 1, 1964 to Present*

Association No. 4

Wm. H. Meissinger: (1934) March 15, 1938 to April 9, 1939
To an Insurance Company, Missouri

Leonard B. Harden: (1928) April 10, 1939 to February 28, 1942
To operate a farm, Johnson County

Herman A. Biskie: (1923) March 1, 1942 to October 31, 1942
Entered Defense Work

Lee J. Brewer: (1935) November 1, 1942 to March 14, 1943
To an Insurance Company, Kansas City

Ray M. Hoss: (1935) March 15, 1943 to July 31, 1944
Granted Military Leave

Robt. L. Rawlins: (1931) August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1950
To operate a farm, Jackson County

Earl T. Means: (1935) August 1, 1950 to Present*

M. Lester Cox: (1945) Second Fieldman Added
January 1, 1960 to November 30, 1961
Transferred to Assistant Agent

Leonard C. Parker: (1956) December 1, 1961 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

Association No. 5

Oscar W. Norby: (1942) January 9, 1950 to February 29, 1952
Transferred to County Agent, Finney County

John A. Dotson: (1949) April 1, 1952 to June 30, 1954
To Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City

Everett L. McClelland: (1936) July 1, 1954 to Present*

Beverly D. Stagg: (1940) Second Fieldman Added
January 1, 1960 to May 22, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, McPherson County

Douglas H. Morris: (1954) July 18, 1960 to October 31, 1961
Transferred to County Agent, Sheridan County

Henry P. Gronewoller: (1952) December 1, 1961 to Present*

Association No. 6

Marvin B. Clark: (1947) January 16, 1950 to June 30, 1953
To Commercial Farm Management Work

William D. Guy: (1951) July 1, 1953 to Present*

Orville F. Denton: (1949) Second Fieldman Added
January 1, 1960 to November 30, 1961
To Commercial Feed Company

W. Gale Mullen: (1950) December 1, 1961 to Present*

Don D. Pretzer: (1958) Third Fieldman Added
January 1, 1964 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

IV. Assistant County Agricultural Agents assigned to Balanced Farming and Family Living

Atchison County
John F. Smith, September 1, 1956 to September 14, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Leavenworth County

Barton County
Marvin Lundquist, August 16, 1954 to February 29, 1956
Transferred to Agricultural Experiment Station, St. John
John W. Knox, April 1, 1956 to August 31, 1956
Transferred to Associate County Agent, Barton County

Brown County
Frank L. Overley, September 1, 1954 to December 22, 1955
LWOP to do graduate study

H. W. Mudge Jr., January 16, 1956 to March 26, 1957
Kenneth Visser, June 1, 1957 to August 12, 1959

Butler County
Byron E. Taylor, June 15, 1955 to July 17, 1955;
Transferred to Shawnee County
Robert N. Sayre, September 1, 1956 to June 16, 1958
Kent W. Pridey, June 16, 1958 to September 30, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Chautauqua County
Raymond E. Wary Jr., October 13, 1958 to December 31, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Woodson County

Chase County
M. Lester Cox, July 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955
Transferred to County Agent, Riley County
Vernon C. Hoffman, August 20, 1956 to August 31, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Ness County
Maurice C. Harrington, October 6, 1958 to January 15, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Anderson County

Cherokee County
Bobbie D. Williams, August 29, 1955 to February 28, 1957
William E. Cox, April 8, 1957 to August 15, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Crawford County
Loy D. Reinhardt, June 15, 1959 to November 30, 1959
Transferred to Club Agent, Cherokee County

Clay County
Kenneth L. McReynolds, August 1, 1954 to April 30, 1956
Transferred to County Agent, Clay County

Cloud County
Donald Love, June 1, 1955 to May 14, 1956
Transferred to County Agent, Cheyenne County
Ralph German, June 1, 1956 to September 30, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Hodgeman County
Dan L. Pherigo, November 10, 1958 to January 31, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Wilson County

Crawford County
John F. DeMott, July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1960
To Neosho Valley Cooperative Creamery

Dickinson County
Kenneth Urban, September 1, 1954 to June 30, 1955
Transferred to County Agent, Dickinson County
Dale M. Davies, June 1, 1956 to October 15, 1957
LWOP June 1, 1957 to July 31, 1957
Paul N. Hines, January 20, 1958 to February 14, 1960
Transferred to Club Agent, Marshall County

Finney County
Walter D. McKee, July 19, 1954 to September 20, 1954
Transferred to County Agent, Morton County

Richard I. Deyoe, November 1, 1954 to December 31, 1955
To Supervisor, Farmers Home Administration
Herman D. Santala, October 1, 1956 to July 1, 1957
Transferred to County Agent, Hamilton County
Robert D. Lynch, July 1, 1957 to February 28, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Stanton County
Arthur R. Johnson, March 1, 1958 to October 14, 1958
Transferred to Assistant Agent, Shawnee County
Albert G. Maddux, March 1, 1959 to January 19, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Chase County

Graham County
Arlan E. Benteman, November 15, 1956 to April 9, 1959
Resigned to operate a farm in Riley County
Richard D. Stroade, June 8, 1959 to February 4, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Logan County

Greenwood County
Ray W. Etheridge, August 1, 1954 to August 14, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Barber County

Jackson County
Duane W. Hays, February 4, 1957 to June 30, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Ness County
Leland W. Elliott, July 14, 1958 to November 8, 1959
Transferred to Club Agent, Washington County

Jewell County
Pat Smythe, June 1, 1956 to June 15, 1957
Graduate Study and County Agent, Republic County
Donald K. Peterson, September 1, 1957 to September 30, 1961
Acting County Agent, Jewell County
September 16, 1959 to August 31, 1960
Transferred to County Agent Stafford County

Johnson County
Wallace W. Harris, September 1, 1954 to September 14, 1955
To Experiment Station, Colby
William J. Swart, February 1, 1956 to December 31, 1956
Duane E. Traylor, February 15, 1957 to June 4, 1957
Donald L. Jenkins, July 1, 1958 to April 17, 1959
To operate a farm in Jackson County
David P. Kaiser, July 5, 1959 to January 30, 1960
Transferred to Club Agent, Dickinson County

Lincoln County
Virgil P. Carlson, March 1, 1957 to September 30, 1959
Transferred to Club Agent, McPherson County

McPherson County
B. W. Newsome, August 1, 1955 to October 31, 1956
Transferred to County Agent, Jefferson County
Keith Boller, July 22, 1957 to May 31, 1958
To Graduate Work, New Mexico State University
Leo L. Cram, August 15, 1958 to July 7, 1960
To Graduate Work, KSU

Marion County
Douglas H. Morris, July 15, 1954 to October 9, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Osborne County
Thomas M. Potter, November 10, 1955 to May 13, 1958
To State Farmers Home Administration Director
Willard C. Hager, July 1, 1958 to May 31, 1960

Marshall County
Duane E. Traylor, September 1, 1956 to February 14, 1957
Transferred to Johnson County, same position

Mitchell County
Morris L. Johnson, July 1, 1954 to May 31, 1955
Kenneth Albright, August 1, 1955 to July 14, 1957
Transferred to County Agent, Ellis County
Jack Allen, September 9, 1957 to January 22, 1958
Transferred to Republic County, same position
Hugh J. McDonald, March 17, 1958 to September 28, 1959
To Assistant in Extension Studies and Graduate Work, KSU

Montogomery County
Orville F. Denton, August 30, 1954 to December 31, 1959
Transferred to Fieldman, Farm Management Association No. 6

Ness County
Gayle Worf, July 1, 1955 to December 18, 1955
Transferred to County Agent, Ness County
Arland Benteman, February 13, 1956 to November 14, 1956
Transferred to Graham County, same position

Norton County
Lee E. Nelson, August 26, 1954 to November 15, 1955
Transferred to Sherman County, County Agent
Ray H. Mann, June 15, 1956 to June 30, 1957
Transferred to County Agent, Wallace County
Ben D. McKay, October 1, 1957 to December 31, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Ness County

Osage County
Harold L. Stout, June 1, 1957 to June 30, 1960

Ottawa County
Norman Schlesener, September 1, 1956 to February 16, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Ottawa County

Pawnee County
Robert O. Rethorst, July 12, 1954 to February 28, 1955
Transferred to County Agent, Clark County
John Knox, March 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956
Transferred to Barton County, same position
Robert J. Hamilton, June 1, 1956 to November 14, 1956
Transferred to County Agent, Rush County
Donald C. Sptize, August 5, 1957 to September 21, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Stanton County
William B. McCully Jr., April 6, 1959 to March 15, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Gray County

Pratt County
John R. Parks, September 26, 1955 to July 31, 1957
To Experiment Station, Alaska
Richard E. Golladay, December 1, 1957 to February 28, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Hamilton County
Rae Luginsland, August 3, 1959 to April 30, 1960
Transferred to Ass't. County Agent, Reno County

Republic County
Dale R. Schilling, September 15, 1958 to April 30, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Kingman County
Jack Allen, March 5, 1958 to July 31, 1958
Transferred to Smith County, same position

Rice County
Alvis Manis Jr., July 19, 1954 to October 10, 1955
Transferred to County Agent, Harvey County
Leonard Parker, February 1, 1956 to June 30, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Smith County
Don D. Pretzer, June 16, 1958 to June 30, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Linn County

Rooks County
Larry Henry, September 17, 1956 to January 31, 1958
Transferred to Club Agent, Washington County
Gerald K. Fish, March 24, 1958 to December 31, 1958
Transferred to County Agent, Trego County
John W. Robinson, April 6, 1959 to December 31, 1959
Transferred to County Agent, Lane County

Rush County
Donald E. Harris, February 18, 1957 to May 31, 1958
Bille D. Chadd, February 1, 1959 to January 17, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Seward County

Saline County
Gerald Huntington, August 15, 1955 to December 31, 1956
Transferred to Ass't. County Agent, Sedgwick County
Don Esslinger, March 4, 1957 to March 16, 1958
Transferred to Club Agent, Rice County
Loren E. Harris, March 17, 1958 to December 31, 1960
Acting County Agent, October 1, 1959 to September 14, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Saline County

Shawnee County
Byron E. Taylor, July 18, 1955 to January 31, 1957
Ross Nelson, February 4, 1957 to September 7, 1958
To Club Agent, Franklin County, September 5, 1960
Arthur R. Johnson, October 15, 1958 to January 31, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Jefferson County

Smith County
Byron Miller, September 1, 1955 to January 31, 1957
Transferred to Club Agent, Marshall County
Jack Allen, August 1, 1958 to September 4, 1958

Lowell Byarlay, June 8, 1959 to July 17, 1960
Transferred to County Agent, Osborne County

Sumner County
Theron C. Krehbiel, September 13, 1954 to April 12, 1956
Transferred to County Agent, Barber County
Royal Hendershot, February 13, 1956 to April 30, 1960
Transferred to Club Agent, Kingman County

V. Assistant County Agents

DAIRY FARM RECORD ASSOCIATIONS - Created in 1935, Discontinued June 30, 1947

Assn. No.	Association Name	Counties Included	Supervisor	Date Appointed	Date Resigned
1	Atchison-	Atchison-Leavenworth	Clifford Harding	Oct 1, 1935	Dec 31, 1935
	Leavenworth	Jefferson-Wyandotte	Frank Stuckey	Nov 17, 1936	Oct 15, 1938
	Hdqs. Leavenworth		Deane Bell	Dec 1, 1938	Feb 28, 1939
			Frank Stuckey	Mar 1, 1939	Aug 31, 1941
			Harlan Phillips	Oct 13, 1941	Sep 30, 1942
			Francis J. Turner	1943, 1944 and 1945 - worked alternate months with Washington-Marshall Assn.	
			J. H. Blackwood	Feb 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
2	Brown	Brown-Doniphan-Nemaha	Russell Nelson	Jan 1, 1936	Sep 9, 1939
	Hdqs. Hiawatha	1939 Add Jackson	Emory Morgan	Sep 11, 1939	Oct 31, 1941
		1942 Drop Jackson	Charles Jones Jr.	Nov 1, 1941	Feb 28, 1942
			Dean W. Brown	Feb 16, 1942	Mar 24, 1942
			Wilbur W. White	Mar 25, 1942	Apr 26, 1943
		(Two Supervisors)	John T. Baker	Jul 19, 1943	Jun 30, 1947*
			John R. Blackburn	Nov 1, 1943	Jun 13, 1946
			Warren Scott	Oct 1, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
3	Johnson-Miami	Johnson-Miami	Allen McGinness	Dec 1, 1935	May 31, 1937
	Hdqs. Olathe	1946 Drop Miami	Ray Whitenack	Jun 8, 1937	Apr 30, 1943
			Vacancy		
			M. Joe McCaughey	Aug 19, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
4	Kaw Valley	Shawnee	L. E. Bales	No Personnel Record Available	
	Hdqs. Topeka	1936 Add Douglas,	James Booth	Feb 22, 1936	Jan 31, 1937
	1936 to Lawrence	Franklin & Jackson	Merele Thompson	Feb 1, 1937	Apr 14, 1941
	1947 to Topeka	1938 Add Coffey-Lyon			
		1939 Add Osage-Pottawatomie			
		Drop Jackson	Earl Bundy##	Jan 6, 1941	Dec 31, 1941
		1940 Add Ottawa	Robt. L. Zilliox**	Jan 1, 1942	Sep 30, 1943
		Drop Osage	Charley A. Faulk	Apr 10, 1944	Mar 31, 1945
		1942 Drop Coffey-Ottawa	Wm. C. Porterfield	May 4, 1945	Jul 31, 1945
		1945 Drop Pottawatomie	John B. Boardman	Jan 1, 1946	Jun 30, 1947
		1946 Shawnee-Douglas-			
		Franklin	F. J. Turner	Dec 1, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
		1947 Shawnee-Pottawatomie-			
		Clay-Riley			

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*Assistant County Agent Position, DFRA, discontinued June 30, 1947
**Transferred from Smith-Jewell Association
##Transferred from South-Central Association

4a	Douglas-Franklin	Douglas-Franklin	Frank Stuckey	Jun , 1935	Dec , 1935
	Hdqs. Lawrence	1936 Affiliated with Kaw Valley			
		1947 Douglas-Franklin	Arnold Hart	Jul 1, 1947	Discontinued as DFRA
5	Marion-Butler	Marion-Butler-Chase-			
	Hdqs. Florence	Cowley-Greenwood-Sumner	Chester Thompson	Feb 4, 1936	Jul 31, 1939
	1939 to Marion	1937 Drop Greenwood	Earl C. Coulter	Aug 1, 1939	Dec 31, 1940#
	1940: Name changed	1940 Marion-Geary-Morris	Dale Engler	Jan 6, 1941	Jun 30, 1941
	to Flint Hills	Butler-Chase	Howard Hughes	Jul 1, 1941	Apr 3, 1942
	Hdqs. Marion	1941 Drop Butler	Clarence W. Engle	Apr 20, 1942	Sep 5, 1942
		1942 Add Butler-Clay	Edgar E. Kooser	Jun 29, 1942	Feb 5, 1943
			Wesley D. Voth	Jun 14, 1943	Jun 9, 1944
		1945 Marion-Butler only	Willard R. Olinger	Oct 30, 1944	Jan 20, 1945
		1947 Marion only	Dorothea Regier	Feb 26, 1945	Apr 30, 1946
			Otis R. Griggs	Dec 1, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
5a	Bluestem	1941 Cowley-Chautauqua-	Lewis F. Madison**	Jan 1, 1941	Feb 28, 1942
	Hdqs. Winfield	Greenwood-Butler-Elk	Karl R. Marrs	Mar 1, 1942	Oct 10, 1942
		1942 Cowley-Chautauqua	Billy E. Pittman	Oct 12, 1942	Oct 6, 1944
			Garold F. Gregory	Oct 30, 1944	Mar 24, 1945
			Barbara Coyle	May 8, 1945	Oct 17, 1945
			Ralph Barringer	Dec 10, 1945	Jan 31, 1946
			Oscar Brewer	Sep 1, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
5b	Butler	Butler, (1946)	Robert Hull	Nov 4, 1946	Jul 31, 1947
	Hdqs. ElDorado				
5c	Geary	1947 Geary only	Bill Strauss	Nov 1, 1947	
	Hdqs. Junction City				
6	Midwest	Dickinson-Saline-Morris	Walter Babbitt	Dec 1, 1935	Sep 30, 1937
	Hdqs. Abilene	Ellsworth-McPherson	Ralph A. Cooley	Oct 1, 1937	May 31, 1939
		1936 Add Geary-Marion	Deane Seaton	Jun 1, 1939	Mar 31, 1942
	1940: Name changed	Drop McPherson	T. R. Kelley	Apr 20, 1942	Mar 8, 1943
	to Dickinson-Saline	1938 Drop Ellsworth-Lyon	B. Orlan Cooley	Jul 1, 1944	May 29, 1945
	Hdqs. Abilene	1939 Drop Marion	Rodger Funk	Jun 9, 1945	May 31, 1946
		1937 Add Lyon	Forrest Jackson	Nov 1, 1946	Jul 1, 1947*

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*Assistant County Agent, DFRA, position discontinued June 30, 1947

**Transferred from South Central Association

#Transferred to Reno Association

7	Neosho Valley	Bourbon-Linn-Cherokee	C. E. Richards	Dec 16, 1935	Jun 28, 1942
	Hdqs. Fort Scott	Crawford	Granted Military Leave		
	1936 Hdqs. Iola	1936 Allen-Anderson-Wilson			
		Bourbon-Linn Neosho	Donald R. Rice	Jan 1, 1939	Mar 22, 1941
		1938 Add Crawford	W. Allan Goodbary	Apr 1, 1941	Mar 31, 1942
		1939 Two Supervisors	Clark M. King	Jan 1, 1942	May 31, 1942
			Elzie Humble	Jun 8, 1942	Jun 30, 1942
			Edgar E. Kooser	Jun 29, 1942	Sep 16, 1942#
			James W. Park	Jul 6, 1942	Nov 9, 1942
		1946 Drop Anderson	C. E. Richards	Jun 1, 1943	Aug 31, 1946
			Ralph Baldwin	Nov 4, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
	1947 Hdqs. Erie	1947 Neosho-Crawford-Wilson			
7a	Allen-Bourbon				
	Hdqs. Iola	1947 Allen-Bourbon	Gerald Haworth	Mar 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
8	Reno Association	Reno-Harvey-McPherson	Dale Halbert	Mar 1, 1936	Jun 30, 1947*
	Hdqs. Hutchinson	Rice-Pawnee-Stafford-Edwards	Earl C. Coulter	Jan 1, 1941	May 31, 1941
		1937 Reno-Harvey-McPherson	Orval Thrush	Apr 14, 1941	Apr 30, 1941
		1939 Reno only	Jack Pendleton	Jun 9, 1941	Dec 31, 1941##
		1941 Two Supervisors	Harold Reeves	Mar 9, 1942	Jun 20, 1942
			John Leroy Gardner	Sep 7, 1942	Nov 4, 1942
			Mrs. Margaret Perisho	Jan 1, 1943	Aug 31, 1943
			Mrs. Eva Shuler	Sep 6, 1942	Jun 30, 1947*
			Orville Field	Mar 1, 1945	Oct 20, 1946
			Eugene Field	Oct 21, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
8a	Western (1937)	Rice-Barton-Stafford	Lester Zerbe	Jan 1, 1937	Jun 30, 1938
	Hdqs. Lyons	Edwards-Pratt-Ford-Pawnee			
		1938 Add Ellsworth-Hodgeman			
		Drop Edwards	Eugene Keas	Jul 1, 1938	Dec 31, 1938###
	1939 Hdqs. Larned	1939 Pawnee-Barton-Stafford	J. R. Brainard Jr.	Jan 1, 1939	Sep 24, 1940
		Pratt-Kiowa-Comanche	E. Clifford Manry	Oct 1, 1940	Dec 31, 1941
		Clark-Ford-Meade-Finney			

Continue with 1942 on following page

*Assistant County Agent, DFRA, discontinued June 30, 1947
#Transferred to Flint Hills Association
##Transferred to Pawnee-Barton-Stafford Association
###Transferred to McPherson-Harvey-Rice Association

Western Association Continued with 1942

8a	Western Hdqs. Dodge City	Ford-Finney-Hogeman Gray-Clark-Comanche Kiowa-Pratt 1947 Add Edwards-Meade Drop Hodgeman	Albert E. Rickard	Feb 1, 1942	Aug 5, 1943
			R. L. Zilliox	Jan 17, 1944	Jun 30, 1947*
8b	McPherson Hdqs. McPherson	1939 McPherson, Harvey Rice-Ellsworth	Eugene Keas#	Jan 1, 1939	Sep 25, 1942
			Thomas R. Kelley, Abilene, Temporary assistance		
			Russell S. Johnson	Sep 1, 1943	Jun 30, 1947*
		1947 Drop Harvey	Maurice Kirkwood	Mar 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
8c	Harvey Hdqs. Newton	1947 Harvey	Robert Sauerwein	Jan 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
8d	Pawnee-Barton-Stafford Hdqs. Larned 1943 - Two Supervisors	1942 Pawnee-Barton-Stafford	Jack Pendleton##	Jan 1, 1942	Jun 30, 1942
			Jesse B. Shinn	Jul 1, 1942	Dec 31, 1942
			Glayd E. Kitch	Jan 11, 1943	Dec 31, 1945
			Leland O. Richardson	Aug 7, 1944	Jun 30, 1947*
			Theo. E. Shinkle	Jan 23, 1946	Dec 31, 1946
			James Kirchgassner	Jan 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
9	Sekan (Org. 1936) Hdqs. Parsons	Labette-Cherokee-Wilson Montgomery-Crawford	R. E. Bausman (Retired at age 73)	Dec 24, 1935	Nov 30, 1940
		1937 Drop Crawford	Corbit White	Dec 1, 1940	Feb 14, 1941
		1938 Drop Cherokee-Wilson	Donald Kinkaid	Feb 17, 1941	May 27, 1942
	1941 Hdqs. to Altamont	1940 Labette-Montgomery-Cherokee	Dean W. Barr	Apr 20, 1942	Sep 5, 1942
		1941 Labette-Montgomery	R. E. Bausman - Part-time without appointment 1943-44 Inactive - 1945 and 1946		
			Clarence Kelly	Feb 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*

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*Assistant County Agent position, DFRA, discontinued June 30, 1947

#Transferred from Western Association

##Transferred from Reno Association

10	Smith-Jewell	Smith-Jewell-Osborne	Kenneth Middleton	Feb 1, 1936	Mar 31, 1936
	Hdqs. Mankato	1937 Add Phillips	Francis J. Turner	Apr 1, 1936	Dec 31, 1938#
		1938 Drop Phillips			
	1939 Hdqs. Smith Center				
	1940 Hdqs. Hays	1939 Smith-Jewell-Phillips	R. L. Zilliox	Jan 1, 1939	Dec 31, 1941#
	1945 Hdqs. Concordia	Rooks-Osborne-Mitchell	(At Hays)		
		Cloud-Ottawa-Lincoln	Earl E. Davis	Jan 1, 1942	Mar 23, 1946
		Russell-Ellis-Ness	(At Hays)		
		1940 Add Republic-Trego			
		1941 Drop Phillips-Ness	Paul McCartney##	Apr 1, 1946	May 30, 1946
		1945 Drop Trego	Wm. Pentcost	Jul 1, 1946	Aug 30, 1946
		Add Ellsworth	Norbert Schaffer	Sep 9, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
		1946 Drop Mitchell-Ellsworth			
		1947 Jewell-Republic-Cloud			
		Ottawa-Lincoln-Mitchell			
10a	Ellis-Russell-Osborne	1947 Ellis-Russell-Osborne	Peter Vonfeldt	Feb 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*
	Hdqs. Hays				
11	South Central	Harper-Kingman	Abram Thut	Jan 6, 1936	Feb 28, 1943
	Hdqs. Harper	Sedgwick-Sumner	Lewis F. Madison	Jan 1, 1940	Dec 31, 1940###
		1940 Add Cowley-Greenwood	Earl Bundy	Jan 6, 1941	Apr 15, 1941####
	1940 Two Supervisors	Elk-Chautauqua	Melvin Poland	Apr 25, 1941	Jun 11, 1941
		1941 Harper-Kingman	Clayton Martin	Aug 18, 1941	Oct 31, 1941
		Sedgwick-Sumner	George New	Nov 24, 1941	Feb 28, 1942
			Maxwell A. Haslett	Mar 9, 1942	Oct 31, 1942
	1944 Hdqs. Anthony	1944 Harper-Kingman only	Pauline Scholz	Feb 8, 1943	Jul 31, 1943
			Norvin E. Lawson	Aug 18, 1943	Dec 31, 1943
			Mrs. Wilma Wagner	Oct 2, 1944	Dec 31, 1945
			John Schnelle	Sep 3, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*
11a	Sedgwick-Sumner				
	Hdqs. Wichita	1944 Sedgwick-Sumner	Dale Watson	Dec 13, 1943	Oct 31, 1944
			Paul McCartney	Mar 26, 1945	Mar 31, 1946
			Norman Ehlers	Jun 10, 1946	Jun 30, 1947*

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*Assistant County Agent, DFRA, position discontinued June 30, 1947

#Transferred to Kaw Valley Association

##Transferred from Sedgwick-Sumner Association

###Transferred to Bluestem Association

####Transferred to Kaw Valley Association

12	Washington-Marshall Hdqs. Washington 1936 Hdqs. to Manhattan 1947 Hdqs. to washington	Washington-Marshall-Clay	Kenneth Middleton	Feb 1, 1936	Mar 31, 1936
		1936 Add Pottawatomie Riley	Francis J. Turner	Apr 1, 1936	Dec 1, 1946#
			Also supervised Smith-Jewell until December 31, 1938		
		1938 Add Cloud			
		1939 Drop Cloud-Pottawatomie			
		1941 Add Pottawatomie			
		1942 Washington-Marshall Riley-Pottawatomie			
		1946 Drop Pottawatomie			
		1947 Washington-Marshall	Lloyd Stewart	Jan 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947*

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*Assistant County Agent, DFRA, position discontinued June 30, 1947

#Transferred to Kaw Valley Association December 1, 1946

FARM MANAGEMENT

Early Development

The first mention of extension work in farm management in Kansas was made by Dr. J. T. Willard in his "History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science" on pages 480 and 481. The quote is:

> "Up to June 30, 1909, the extension force consisted of the superintendent, an assistant part of the time, and one or two stenographers. A great increase in the financial support made it possible beginning with July 1, 1909, to employ a number of specialists. Of these, the ones for 1909-10 were P. E. Crabtree and C. G. Wheeler, farm management; ..... In 1910-11, G. C. Wheeler was designated as a specialist in animal husbandry as distinguished from farm management....."

Reports which may have been made by these men for their early years of service seem to be non-existent. The assumption is that the early farm management work included all farm practices and their use by the farm operator.

On February 1, 1913, four district demonstration agent positions were created. The agents employed were also known as district agricultural agents. The title used on one of the reports made by these men read:

FARM MANAGEMENT FIELD STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

U. S. Department of Agriculture

and

Rock Island Railway

Cooperating

Report of Work in Northwest Kansas, from
February 1, 1913 to June 30, 1913
By Clyde McKee

The districts created February 1, 1913, were:

Northwest:	Smith, Phillips, Norton, Decatur, Sheridan, Thomas and Sherman Counties with headquarters at Norton
West Central:	Ellis, Rooks, Trego, Graham, Sheridan, Gove, Logan and Wallace Counties with Headquarters at Hays
Southwest:	Edwards, Pawnee, Ford, Hodgeman, Gray, Finney, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Grant, Stevens and Morton with headquarters at Dodge City
Southeast:	Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Neosho and Wilson Counties with headquarters at Parsons

Later, January 1, 1916, the West Central district was changed to include Rush, Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita, and Greeley Counties with headquarters at Scott City; and the Northwest district was changed to include all counties north and west of Hays, with headquarters at Hays, except those counties with organized county farm bureaus employing a county agricultural agent.

The men employed as district demonstration agents together with their tenure are given on the preceding pages. The employment of these agents was truly cooperative as a portion of their salary came from the Office of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, a portion from College funds, and in the Northwest district, the Rock Island Railway paid a portion of the salary and in the Southwest district the Santa Fe Railway paid $100 per month on the salary of the agent. The agents' expenses came from various sources. Bankers and other businessmen contributed to livery and lodging expense. The board of county commissioners or a chamber of commerce usually provided office space and office equipment. The Rock Island and Santa Fe Railways, no doubt, provided passes for transportation on their lines.

The district demonstration agents gave talks at Farmers' Institutes and, at the same time, became acquainted with leading farmers and solicited their cooperation in conducting demonstrations during the growing season. The agents located additional cooperators by personal contacts and visits to the farms.

The demonstrations established by the district agents consisted largely of comparisons of recommended soil, crop and livestock production practices with those practices in common use by farmers. For example, in 1913 in the Northwest district the demonstrations conducted by the cooperators were (1) summer fallowing for winter wheat and (2) preparation for intertilled crops. Later, attention was given to the control of soil drifting, earlier maturing kafir and milo varieties, and an insurance of a livestock feed supply by the use of the silo. Similar demonstrations were conducted in the West Central and Southwest districts. In the Southeast District, district agent Harley J. Bower gave consideration to soil improvement and better tillage, drainage, liming, green-manuring, application of barnyard manure, the use of phosphorus fertilizers, and the improvement of kafir and sorghums by seed selection. When Carl G. Elling became district agent in the Southeast district, primary attention was given to the quality and production of livestock.

The work of the district demonstration agents continued until the World War I years with the organization of larger numbers of counties for county agricultural agent work. During those early years, the district men filled a great need in the agricultural life of the state. Mr. Edward C. Johnson, State Leader of Demonstration Work, in a special report in 1915 said:

> "The presence of the demonstration agent in those communities is acting as a leavening influence and it is believed that the result of their work will be lasting and will mean much both in the development of better agriculture and in the promotion of a finer home life for the region."

The early work of the district demonstration agents paved the way for the development of a farm management program devoted to an analysis of the farm business and recommendations for the efficient operation of the farm. The Office of Farm Management was the only means by which the States Relationships Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, could work with the states in an agricultural education program for farmers. The transition from production practices to the economics of farming is evidenced in the following quotations from the Director's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915:

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture has cooperated by furnishing funds for the support in part of the following projects: County Agents, Boys' and Girls' Club Work, and Farm Management."

Agricultural Specialists

"Under this project, work in soils and crops, horticulture and entomology, poultry husbandry, irrigation and drainage was conducted.

"The specialists in charge of the instruction in soils and crops conducted their work during four months following the Farmers' Institute season. During the institutes agreements were made with farmers to visit their farms the following season. A farmer who desired the services of the specialist signified his willingness to contribute his share of the travel expense. Not less than three hours was spent with him in analyzing his farm management plans. At the close of the conference a written memorandum was left with him suggesting plans for improvement. Two men have visited 311 farmers in twelve counties in the central part of the state. Their analyses were not made in detail as was done by the regular farm management demonstrator. Night meetings are held at schoolhouses at which talks are given on soil and crop improvement."

Farm Management Demonstration Work

"Farm Management Demonstration work was begun in this state September 1, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Kansas State Agricultural College. The work is conducted principally in those counties having agents in order that the resulting recommendations may be followed up by them. Three hundred forty-five farm analysis records have been made, 144 of which have been returned to the farmers with suggestions for revisions in the management of their business. County agents have called during the winter season to discuss records with farmers. Twenty-seven farmers have agreed to keep farm accounts."

"Farm management demonstrations have for their purpose the summing up of the farm business of a group of farmers in a community to show the systems and to furnish a basis for the improvement of these systems if needed. The areas selected for these surveys are studied with reference to the more important factors which determine the profits or losses of the farm. Individual farms are then compared with the average for the community and recommendations and suggestions based upon the result of this study are made to the individual farmers whose business has been checked up. For instance, the farm analysis survey in a community may show that the better paying farms have better crops and more productive livestock than the average. It may show that the working capital is too large or too small as the case may be. It may show that there are too many work animals and that some of them should be eliminated. It may show that cows are kept that are not paying for their keep. It may show that the labor of the farm is not well distributed. In other words, it is possible to point out the weak points in a farm system by means

> of these surveys. These surveys are conducted only in counties where county agents are at work so that they may follow up the suggestions made. For instance, if it is shown by a survey of this kind that the soil needs improvement or the crops need improvement, definite demonstrations on soil and crop improvement are planned in such localities. If the dairy or beef cattle enterprises are below the standard, special attention is given to the importance of improving the stock enterprises. This work, therefore, is essentially economic and is very definite in character. This work was commenced September 1, 1914, and has been conducted in six counties. Analyses have been made of about four hundred farms. Thirty farmers of the four hundred have signified to the man in charge their intention of keeping farm records. Many others have undoubtedly planned to follow some of the suggestions made but have not acknowledged their intentions. The same work will be conducted the coming year in the same areas when it is believed that many constructive changes will be found on the various farms as the result of the recommendations based on the first survey."

The first specialist in farm management to work in the area of the economics of the farm business was P. E. McNall who was appointed on September 1, 1914. His title was "Farm Management Demonstrator". In his annual report for 1915. Mr. McNall said in part:

> "The work as carried the first year consisted of obtaining field survey records of the individual farmers. Each one was completed and the results returned before another one was opened. Publicity was given the work through meetings and articles in local newspapers. The data were worked up by a clerical force maintained at the College and the results of each survey were returned to the farmers as soon as possible. The returning of the records was done practically altogether by the county agents. Some were returned in person, some by letter. Meetings were held either by the county agent or by the farm management demonstrator for the purpose of explaining the summaries of the individual surveys and of answering questions concerning the results."

During 1916 the program was conducted in eleven counties with 1463 records obtained. Of this number, 1063 were first-year records and 400 were second-year records.

In the farm management work during 1917, special emphasis was placed upon (1) farm management surveys to demonstrate to farmers the importance of efficiency factors relating to the organization and administration of the farm, (2) promotional meetings for the discussion of the surveys and factors, (3) farm bookkeeping work, (4) discussions with individual farmers, and (5) meeting with groups of farmers to discuss the value of keeping farm records. The work was conducted primarily in cooperation with agricultural agents and was carried on in 19 different areas of the state. Each area was in direct charge of a local leader who was either the county agent or a local teacher of agriculture. In this work 893 farmers cooperated in the demonstrations. Seven hundred fifty-four of these planned to keep their own accounts. On hundred worked out their own labor incomes. Seventy-nine meetings were held to discuss farm management problems, with a total attendance of 3,150 farmers. The program reached 35 counties in 1918 with 626 farmers starting to keep accounts during the year. Account books summarized at the College numbered 183, and 157 were summarized by the farmers with the assistance of the county agent or the specialist. Mr. H. F. Tagge served as an assistant farm management demonstrator from February to April. In the Director's report for 1918 he said:

> "Interest in the farm management demonstration work is much greater now than it was a year ago. More calls for assistance have been received than could be answered. Much interest in account keeping has been stimulated by the income tax law which requires an annual business statement of the farm. The increasing tendency to look on the farm as a business and to study its various enterprises from an economic standpoint is a natural development due to higher-priced lands and narrowing margins of profit in farming under normal conditions."

In his report for 1919, the Director stated:

> "It is the plan to develop the organization of Farm Management clubs during the coming year. Much of the success of this work depends on local leadership, and it is hoped by this method to promote this work by the organization of local clubs under efficient local leadership. The work has had considerable impetus owing to the demand for more complete records to assist in making up income tax reports. By the end of the fiscal year there were 25 active Farm Management clubs with a membership of 209, and 25 club meetings held with an attendance of 443. The number of general meetings held was 37, with an attendance of 935. Record books distributed numbered 1,839."

In 1919, farm inventory blanks were prepared and distributed by county agents as follows: 1919, 14,000; 1920, 28,000; 1921, 30,000; 1922, 12,068; and 1923, 5,144. This work was discontinued in 1924 because of the lack of evidence that these inventories were being kept, and due to the fact that the inventory was included in the account book. A set of sample accounts for use in the financial record books was prepared for short courses and for use by the county agent. It was further adapted to use as a correspondence course, and in 1919, 110 completed the course.

Farm Account Books

During 1915, in order to obtain more accurate results, a farm account book suited to Kansas Agriculture was developed by the extension farm management demonstrator and the Director of Extension and printed and distributed by the Kansas Bankers' Association until 1929. Notations were made in the book that any person desiring to have his book summarized could return it to the College for that purpose.

In 1920, and periodically since that time, the Kansas Farm Account Book has been expanded and revised to make it of greater usefulness to Kansas farmers. In 1946 it was expanded to include a Home Record section and became the Kansas Farm and Household Account Book.

By 1950 some 16,000 Kansas farm families were using this record book. In addition to the sections for farm receipts and expenses appropriate pages were included for crop yield data, livestock numbers and production records, inventory pages, analysis of the year's business, measures of farm efficiency and management, net worth statement, labor standards for crops and livestock, wage record for Social Security for hired help, and forms for calculation of the net farm income. A separate "Depreciation and Investment Book" for a continuous and permanent record of depreciation of farm machinery, breeding stock and improvement, and a land investment record was also provided. Such information was usable for income tax reporting. These account books have always been made available to farmers through the county extension offices.

A project on the summarization of 1934 and 1935 AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration) farm record books and Kansas Farm Account Books was prepared and submitted to the Works Progress Administration in September of 1935. That project was approved and operation was started in 101 counties on April 1, 1936.

Graphs illustrating the summarized data were prepared. Tables were made for each county in the state where the project operated, each farming area, each extension district, and the state as a whole. This project checked the farm management association record books during the year 1938. Another project was developed to assist with the summary and analysis work of farm account books and to obtain such data from those books that could be used to advantage in developing more sound agricultural practices for Kansas.

A farm record book program conducted through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration became active in February of 1934. The AAA farm record books were a means for keeping farm business records and accounts and to record important data for compliance with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs.

The 1936 farm and home account books belonging to cooperators with the Rural Resettlement Administration (later became Farm Security Administration) were summarized and analyzed by the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Household Economics of Kansas State College.

Farm Account Clubs

The idea for "farm management" clubs was developed in 1919 and a start made on their organization, and 25 groups were active by the end of the year. These paved the way for senior "farm account" Clubs which were first organized in the spring of 1923 on a community basis. Those clubs marked the first time any effort had been made in an organized way to develop account work on the farm. In each club, officers were elected and monthly meetings held. Each member was supplied with a program for the year's work and a farm account book. All necessary supplies for the clubs were furnished by the Extension Service. Each club member received a set of notes on some topic of seasonal importance relative to the development of better farm management methods in time for the monthly meeting. These notes were discussed at the regular monthly meetings of the clubs. In 1924, the monthly notes were changed to timely marketing of farm products. This material proved to be very popular. In 1925, the Agricultural Situation was also sent to the club members. The Department of Agricultural Economics of Kansas State College prepared this material which proved its worth in the interest shown by club members over the state.

Washington, Rice and Summer Counties showed the most interest in the farm account club work. Interest in farm accounts was stimulated in Rice County by a contest which was sponsored by the Lyons Chamber of Commerce in 1925 and 1926. In 1924, six books were completed in Rice County; in 1925, 32 books were completed; and in 1926, 40 books. Home account books were distributed to wives of the farm account club members for use in 1924.

In 1924 and 1925, all summary and analysis of record books was done in the central office with the aid of members of the Department of Agricultural Economics. Letters setting forth strong points of the farm business and calling attention to weak points were sent to the cooperators. In 1926, this work was done in the county farm bureau office with the aid of the county agent and his secretary. The plan of writing letters continued until 1930 when personal contacts were made. In 1926, the Riley County Agricultural Economics Association was organized with 30 members. This number increased to 40 in 1927. The work was handled under community project chairman rather than by clubs. This procedure was a step forward in getting the project before all interested persons in the county.

From September 3 to 7, 1928, under the supervision of Mr. I. N. Chapman, Farm Management Demonstrator (Specialist), a five-day tour was conducted in Morris, Ottawa, Cloud, Washington and Riley Counties. The farmers spent from two to three hours at each of the 16 farms studying the methods used by the cooperator and the results he had secured. The county agent reviewed the farm business records which had been kept in past years, all buildings were inspected and equipment of all kinds observed, and a trip over the fields was made to note the crop rotations being used, the condition of the crops and any plans for future changes. A representative of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, the farm operator and the specialist then conducted a discussion, answered questions and otherwise helped those present to understand why various farm management methods were being used and the results obtained.

During the last two weeks of August, 1929, additional tours were held, one day in each county. The tours were organized as follows: (1) second-year tours in Morris, Washington and Riley Counties; (2) first-year tours in Harvey, McPherson, and Rice and Wilson Counties; (4) first-year tours in Sumner and Harper counties with some cooperators from Kingman County also participating; and (5) second-year tours in Cloud, Ottawa and Dickinson Counties. Records indicate that from 15 to 40 farmers took an active part each day of these tours.

In 1930, similar tours were conducted in Morris, Clay, Ottawa, Harvey McPherson, Rice, Cloud, Washington, Sumner and Harper Counties with 1,794 cooperators participating. Heavy rains caused tours in Riley and Dickinson Counties to be cancelled. It was decided that the 1930 tours would be the last to be conducted until the farm management associations then being organized would have an opportunity to establish demonstrations.

Farm Accounting as a Study Course

A movement was made in the fall of 1925 to have farm accounting correlated with penmanship and arithmetic in the seventh and eighth grades of the rural schools. As it was not possible to make it a part of the regular course of study, an experimental project was conducted through the county agents and county superintendents of public schools whereby 182 rural students in Morris and Smith Counties took farm accounting in connection with their school work. As a result of the interest in this work, farm accounting was adopted by the State Board of Education as an optional course in the regular curriculum of the public schools in eighth grade arithmetic. Assistance in this work was given the teachers at their summer institutes.

As the farm accounting was made an optional course of the regular course of study in the rural schools in 1928, the printing and distribution of account books was placed in the hands of the State School Book Commission. When the 1927 revised edition of the farm account book was exhausted in April of 1934, the Commission preferred to discontinue the distribution of the book. Since that time the farm account book has been produced by commercial printers or the state printer.

Banker-Farmer Project

The Kansas Bankers' Association took an early interest in farm account work as conducted by the Extension Service. The Association developed the plan for Banker-Farmer projects most of which were by counties as that was the basis for the extension program. Such projects were planned around some activity whereby bankers and farmers could work together for the development of some phase of the agricultural program in a county.

Clay County was the first to adopt farm management as a banker-farmer project in 1928. By 1929, Jewell, Jackson, Johnson, Kingman and Wilson Counties had also adopted the project for better organization of the farm business through the use of accounts. During 1935, a special Banker-Farmer project was planned with four banks in Franklin and Brown Counties. Each bank selected six farmers to cooperate in carrying on a farm management service similar to the one conducted by the Farm Bureau-Farm Management Associations. A summary meeting was held in 1937 for the cooperators. In 1938, the cooperators were given the opportunity to join the farm management association being organized in that part of the state.

Farm Management Associations

Late in 1930, two Farm Bureau-Farm Management Associations were organized. Cloud, Ottawa, Washington, Clay, Riley, and Geary Counties comprised one association in the north-central area of the state. Kingman, Harper, Sedgwick, Sumner and Cowley Counties comprised an association in the south-central area.

The Kansas Bankers Association and the American Bankers Association gave much support to the organization of the associations. The organization work was started in August, 1930, when the counsel and assistance of Mr. Dan Otis, Director of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association was sought while he was visiting in the state. A conference was held with Mr. W. W. Bowman, secretary of the Kansas Bankers Association. Mr. Bowman and Mr. Otis gave whole hearted support and assistance. Preliminary meetings were held at Clyde and Wellington. Secretary Bowman attended the meeting at Clyde and Mr. B. C. Welch, president of the Kansas Bankers Association, attended the Wellington meeting. At each meeting a plan was developed to hold a banker-farmer banquet in the same towns early in September as a starter for a membership campaign. Each banker was to bring one or more farmers and their wives as guests.

The meetings were very successful in attendance and interest. They were the first banker-farmer meetings ever held in the state and developed a better understanding between the banker and farmer. The program consisted of discussions on the work of a Farm Bureau-Farm Management Association by Mr. Dan Otis, Congressman James G. Strong, Extension Director H. Umberger, and Mr. I. N. Chapman, farm management specialist. Approximately 250 persons attended each meeting. A few membership contracts were signed at the meetings but most contracts were obtained later.

The North-Central Association was organized November 7, 1930, with 145 members who had subscribed $3,215 in membership dues. A board of directors was composed of one director from each county elected by the members from each county, plus a banker selected by the Kansas Bankers Association. This association began work on December 1, 1930, with Mr. Robert E. Curtis, former county agricultural agent in Clay County, as the fieldman. By that time 170 members had been signed.

The South-Central Association was organized November 24, 1930, with 128 members who had subscribed $3,361. The association began work January 1, 1931, with William S. Speer, former county agricultural agent in Kingman County, as fieldman.

The purpose of the farm management associations was to provide assistance to cooperating farmers in their farm organization and marketing of farm products through a systematic study of farm records kept on each farm. The organization of the farm management associations was made possible by the interest that had been developed in farm account clubs in previous years.

The fieldman visited members of the association four times during the year at which time he summarized the books as far as possible and made such suggestions as seemed advisable based on the record of the farm's operations, questions asked by the farmer, and observations made by the fieldman. About two hours were spent on each farm. A market letter was mailed to each member each Saturday, also a bi-monthly report of the Livestock Marketing Association.

At the end of the year, a complete and detailed summary and analysis of the members' farm business records were made. In the early part of 1932, the first farm management association summary meetings were held. One summary meeting was held for each association. In 1933, a summary meeting or school was held in each county. A chart showing feed requirements of livestock and factors affecting livestock production on various farms was used at the summary meetings. A table, "Efficient Factor Summary," of farm business records by counties was used at each meeting. Factors included in the table (with each account book given a column and identified by number) were: crop acres harvested, percent of acres in row crops, percent of acres in small grains, corn yield per acre, wheat yield per acre, acres in alfalfa, acres in sweet clover, rotation acres in legumes, gross value of crops per crop acre, machinery costs per crop acre, gross cash farm receipts, percent of gross receipts from cattle, dairy products, hogs, sheep, and poultry, value of dairy products per cow, hog receipts per brood sow, pigs weaned per litter, poultry receipts per hen, net farm income per acre, and total farm income. Charts were also prepared for each association showing the efficiency factor summary of the ten farms showing the highest net farm income in 1932.

Similar summary meetings have continued through the years. Often, two or more counties are combined for a meeting. The efficiency factor summary chart became known as farm business measures and was made up of all association members. Each individual member was supplied with a blank chart on which he could plot the data for his own farm as compared to the average farm.

Each of the first two associations operated on a budget of about $4500. The College provided $1,000 of this amount and the members paid a membership fee according to the size of the farm - $16.00 for the first 160 acres plus five cents for each additional acre up to a maximum of $50.00.

Expansion of the farm management associations occurred during the next few years following their organization. In 1932, Marshall, Morris and Dickinson Counties became affiliated with the North-Central Association; Pottawatomie County in 1938 and Republic and Saline Counties in 1940. In 1932, Butler and Pratt Counties joined the South-Central Association; Harvey, Reno and Stafford Counties in 1933; Rice County in 1934; and McPherson County in 1937.

On March 6, 1937, the third Farm Bureau-Farm and Home Management Association was organized in the Southwest Central Kansas area including the counties of Barton, Rush, Pawnee, Stafford, Edwards, Kiowa, Pratt, Barber, Comanche and Clark. Ford and Meade Counties were added in 1938. Stafford and Pratt Counties had been affiliated with the South Central Association but agreed to transfer to the new association. The total membership was 119, a smaller number than the other associations but since the farms in the new association were larger the total membership did not need to be as large to make up the budget of $4500. Prior to the organization meeting, educational meetings for the membership campaign had been held at Larned on December 29, 1936, and at Coldwater on December 30, 1936. Mr. William J. Conover, former county agricultural agent in Ellis County, was employed as fieldman effective March 23, 1937, with headquarters at Pratt. Some of the consideration during the organization of this association was that the associations, in so far as practical, should include all of the counties within a type-of-farming area. Areas 9 and 10c comprise this association.

On January 6, 1938, Director of Extension, H. Umberger, directed a letter to the farm management specialist and the district agricultural agents requesting a concentrated effort to organize farm management associations in sufficient number to cover the state and with a goal of 1500 farm records each year.

On April 28, 1938, after the start of a membership campaign in November of 1937, the final organization meeting for Farm Management Association No. 4 was held at Holton. This association included all counties in type-of-farming areas 3 and 4 with four counties from areas two and five. The counties in the association were: Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Jackson, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, Douglas, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Osage, and Franklin. Mr. William H. Meissinger, former county agricultural agent in Pawnee County, was employed as the fieldman effective March 15, 1938. The total membership was 192.

During 1938, the names of the Farm Bureau-Farm and Home Management Associations were changed. The North-Central association became Farm Management Association No. 1; the South-Central association became Farm Management Association No. 2; and the association with headquarters at Pratt became Farm Management Association No. 3

From 1938 through the years of World War II, the farm management associations were not without some problems. During 1938, as an expansion of the farm management association program was being considered, Mr. A. F. Turner, district agent at large, the district agricultural agents and the farm management specialist developed a few points to be considered in organizing new farm management associations. These were:

1. Are farm incomes stable enough under good management practices to maintain an association over a long period of years?
2. Do farm management practices influence income more or less than non-controllable conditions such as weather and price?
3. Is there a genuine interest in association work in the area?
4. Are there sufficient finances and personnel available to effectively carry out the program?

On April 30, 1939, the fieldman for association No. 1 resigned. At the same time it was evident that the budget of association No. 3 was lacking $1500 in resources and probably could not make up the deficit during the year. Some consolidation seemed to be a possible solution to the problem. Board meetings of the four associations were held to consider the problem. It was decided that in order to provide the services of experienced fieldmen that Association No. 1 would employ the fieldman then employed by association No. 3, and take over Rush, Barton, Pawnee and Stafford Counties, with the provision that the remaining dues collections from those counties from 1939 members would be a part of the 1939 Association No. 1 budget. Association No. 2 accepted Barber, Comanche, Edwards, Ford, Kiowa, Meade and Pratt Counties from association No. 3 together with appropriate adjustments in budgets. Association No. 4 accepted Pottawatomie County from Assocation No. 1. The organization of Farm Management Association No. 3 was to remain intact. The transfer of counties for 1939 to be only temporary.

During 1940, the three farm management associations secured 430 cooperators in 49 counties. Association No. 1 had 136 members, No. 2 had 139 and No. 4 had 155. These associations operated on budgets ranging from $4800 to $5200 including the $1,000 provided by the College. Each cooperator received four visits from the fieldman in addition to weekly market information, farm and home summaries, and summary meetings. Association No. 1 adopted two types of service for 1941: (1) the regular service was continued at a revised dues rate of $20 for the first 160 acres or fraction thereof, and three cents per acre for additional land up to 1160 acres; and (2) a minimum service providing only two visits at a membership cost of $16 per year. Association No. 4 changed dues for 1941 to $20 for the first 160 acres and three cents for each additional acre up to 1160 acres. This would make the maximum $50.

In 1940, Association No. 1 added Republic, Saline and Finney Counties; Hodgeman in 1941, Mitchell in 1942, and Chase County in 1943.

During 1943, plans were developed with the boards of directors of the four associations to include additional counties in the farm management association program and to reactivate Association No. 3 for 1944. Effective January 1, 1944, 14 new counties became affiliated with the associations making a total of 67 counties participating with 790 members. The boundaries of the associations, the number of members, and the names of the fieldman are given on a map on the next page:

From the 1944 report of the farm management specialist, this quotation is taken:

> "The principal features of the Farm Management Association Service are:
>
> 1. From two to three farm visits by the fieldman to each cooperator.
> 2. Farm and home account books as required for a complete record of the farm business and the personal and household expenses.
> 3. Weekly farm management and outlook information.
> 4. Cooperators pay a part of the cost of the service by annual membership dues. During 1944 the dues have varied from a minimum of $20 for two farm visits to a maximum of $50 on some of the larger farms. The dues rate is not quite the same in all of the associations.
>
> "Analysis of farm records was again made by the Agricultural Economics Department of the Kansas Experiment Station. Reports were made on the basis of type-of-farming areas instead of by association areas. These reports were much more valuable to farmers and also more truly representative of actual conditions."

The specialists in 1944 were J. H. Coolidge and Paul W. Griffith. The 1944 farm management association program continued with the same coverage and organization through 1946.

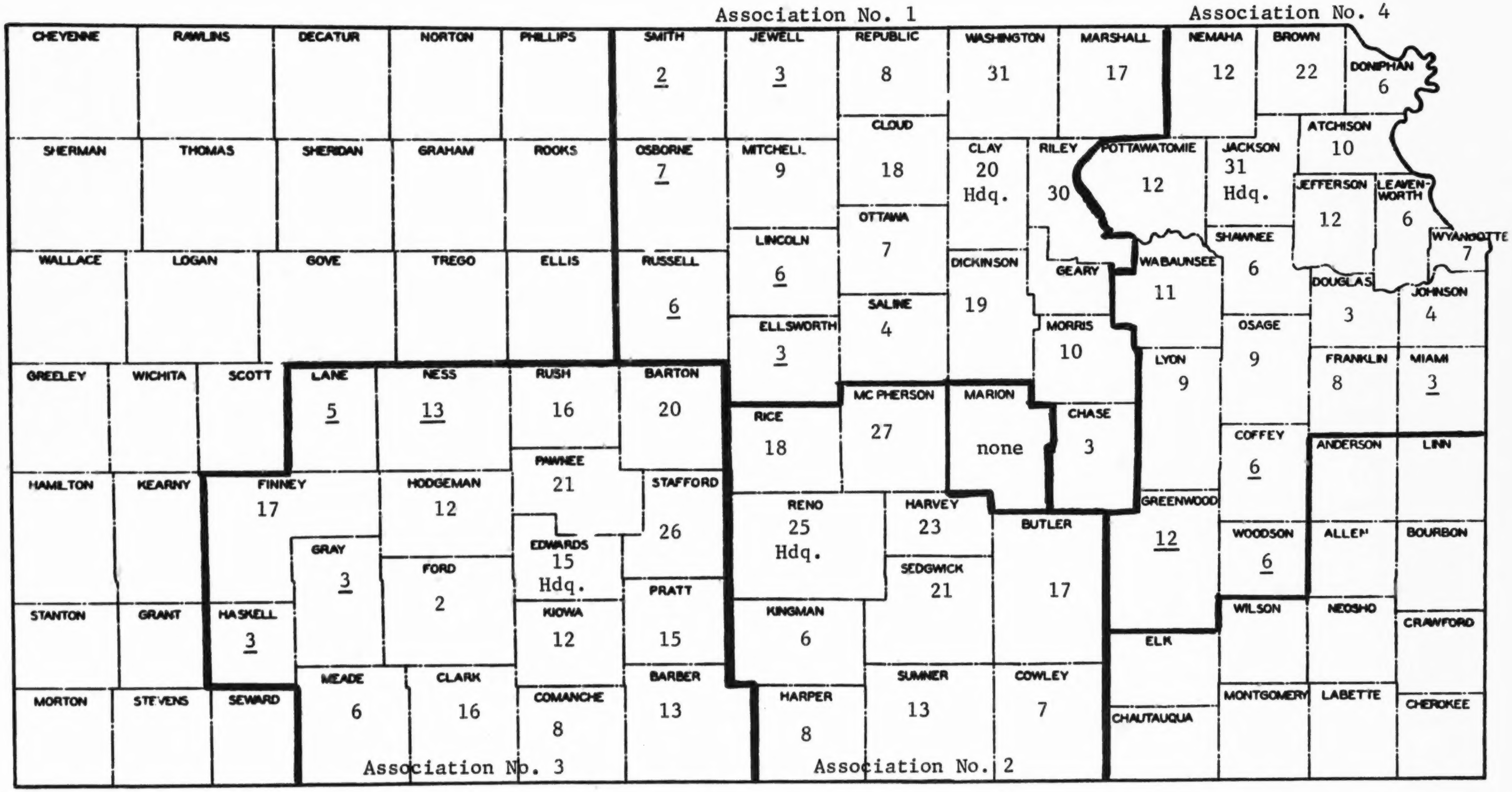
In 1947, Marion County was added to Association No.1.

The Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association was organized with 59 farm families as members. Mr. James Nielson was employed effective February 10, 1947, as fieldman for the specialized association with headquarters at Alma. He served in the capacity until June 30, 1950 at which time he re-entered college to study for a masters degree and the association, which was organized as an experiment in concentrated farm management work, ceased to exist. A more detailed record of this activity is given under the heading, "Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association".

During 1949, plans were completed for the expansion of the farm management association program to include every county in the state in an association. Meetings with the existing boards of directors were held for the purpose of discussing the expansion program and planning the areas to be included in each association. Membership campaigns were conducted by the specialists and county agents in the new counties without experience in an association. By January 1, 1950, the changes in boundary lines had been drawn and new fieldmen employed for the new associations. A map on page 685 gives the counties in each association, the number of members in each association and the fieldmen employed during the year. It will be noted that the total membership was 1477 which is very close to the goal Dean Umberger mentioned in 1938.

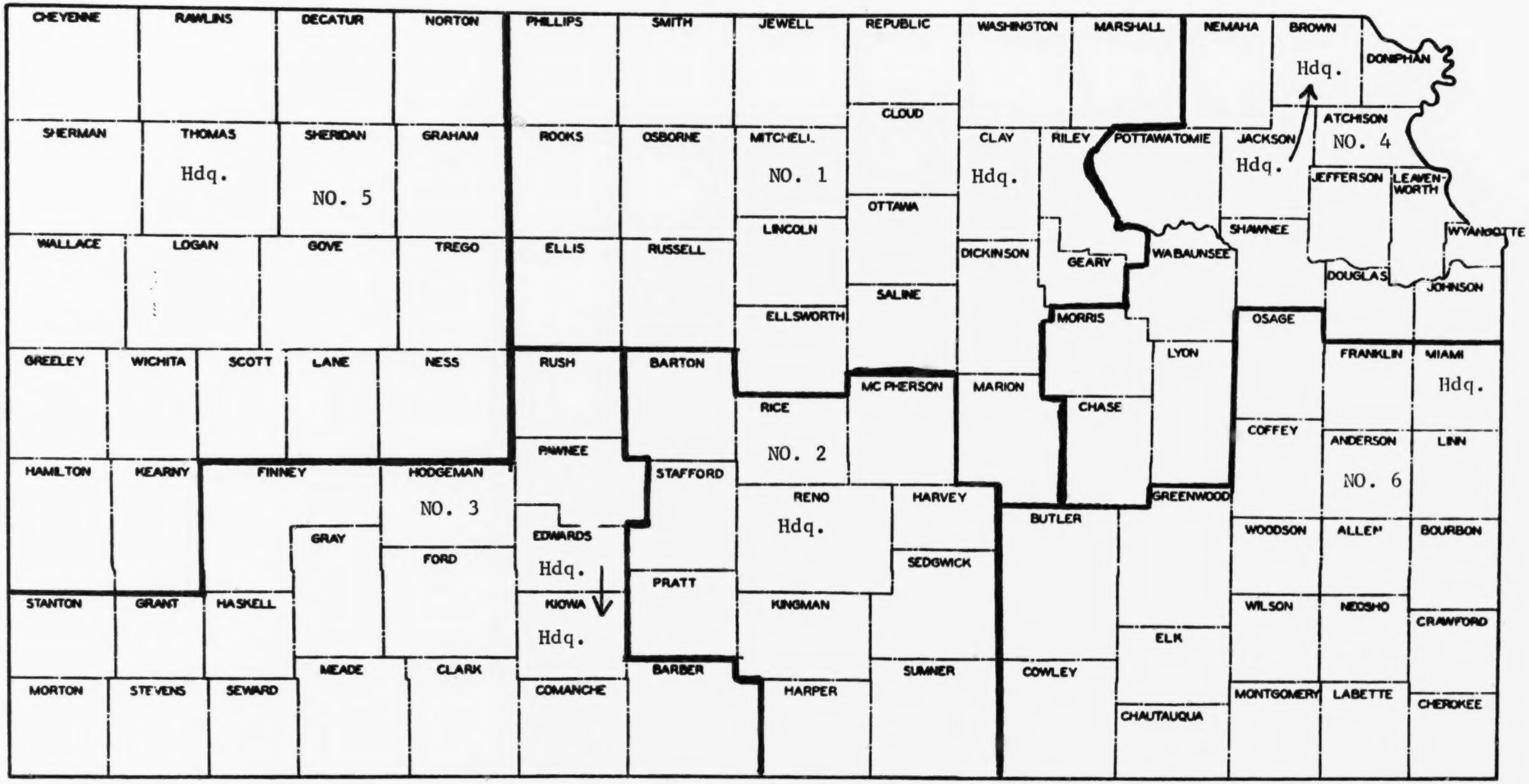
The boundaries for the various associations have remained unchanged from January 1, 1950 to the present time. When Earl T. Means was employed as fieldman in Association No. 4, the headquarters were moved to Everest

Farm Management Associations - January 1, 1944


Association No. 1
Association No. 4
CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH 2
JEWELL 3
REPUBLIC 8
WASHINGTON 31
MARSHALL 17
NEMAHA 12
BROWN 22
DONIPHAN 6
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE 7
MITCHELL 9
CLOUD 18
CLAY 20 Hdq.
RILEY 30
POTTAWATOMIE 12
JACKSON 31 Hdq.
ATCHISON 10
JEFFERSON 12
LEAVEN-WORTH 6
WYANDOTTE 7
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL 6
LINCOLN 6
OTTAWA 7
DICKINSON 19
GEARY
WABAUNSEE 11
SHAWNEE 6
DOUGLAS 3
JOHNSON 4
ELLSWORTH 3
SALINE 4
MORRIS 10
OSAGE 9
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE 5
NESS 13
RUSH 16
BARTON 20
LYON 9
FRANKLIN 8
MIAMI 3
RICE 18
MC PHERSON 27
MARION none
CHASE 3
COFFEY 6
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY 17
HODGEMAN 12
PAWNEE 21
STAFFORD 26
GRAY 3
FORD 2
EDWARDS 15 Hdq.
RENO 25 Hdq.
HARVEY 23
BUTLER 17
GREENWOOD 12
WOODSON 6
ALLEN
BOURBON
SEDGWICK 21
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL 3
KIOWA 12
PRATT 15
KINGMAN 6
ELK
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE 6
CLARK 16
COMANCHE 8
BARBER 13
HARPER 8
SUMNER 13
COWLEY 7
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
Association No. 3
Association No. 2

No. 1	19 Cos.	211 members	Lot F. Taylor, Fieldman,	Clay Center
No. 2	10 Cos.	164 members	Gerald J. Brown, Fieldman,	Hutchison
No. 3	18 Cos.	224 members	Earl T. Means, Fieldman,	Kinsley
No. 4	20 Cos.	191 members	R. L. Rawlins, Fieldmen,	Holton
	67	790		

Farm Management Associations as of January 1, 1950


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
Hdq.
DONIPHAN
SHERMAN
THOMAS
Hdq.
SHERIDAN
NO. 5
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
NO. 1
CLOUD
CLAY
Hdq.
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
Hdq.
ATCHISON
NO. 4
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
OTTAWA
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
DOUGLAS
WYANDOTTE
JOHNSON
ELLSWORTH
SALINE
MORRIS
OSAGE
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
RICE
MC PHERSON
MARION
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
Hdq.
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
NO. 2
NO. 6
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
NO. 3
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
RENO
Hdq.
HARVEY
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
GRAY
FORD
EDWARDS
Hdq.
SEDGWICK
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
Hdq.
PRATT
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER
HARPER
SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE

No. 1 - 225 members, C. E. Barlett, Fieldman, Clay Center
No. 2 - 253 members, Marion W. Pearce, Fieldman, Hutchinson
No. 3 - 243 members, Earl T. Means, Fieldman, Kinsley - August 1, John F. Smerchek, Greensburg
No. 4 - 242 members, R. L. Rawlins, Fieldman, Holton - August 1, Earl T. Means, Everest
No. 5 - 258 members, Oscar W. Norby, Fieldman, Colby (January 9)
No. 6 - 256 members, Marvin B. Clark, Fieldman, Paola (January 16)
1477

where Mr. Means was to live on his home farm. Likewise, when John F. Smerchek was employed as fieldman in Association No. 3, the headquarters were moved to Greensburg, the home of Mr. Smerchek.

Quotation from the 1950 annual report:

"The program includes the following educational services:

1. Visits or conferences with each cooperator by the fieldman -
    - a. Two visits on the farm assisting with the farm and home records, interpretation of summary and analysis of the individual farm business and the development of a balanced farming and family living plan.
    - b. One conference in the county completing and checking in the year's farm and home records for summary and analysis.
    - c. Two group conferences in the county (one in spring and one in fall) helping the farm family develop a production and management program for their individual farm.
    - d. One group conference presenting farm business analysis and home account summaries or holding a farm management tour or field day.
2. Farm and home account books as required for a complete record of the farm business and the personal and household expenditures.
3. Weekly farm management and outlook information.
4. A summary and analysis, at the end of the year, of each cooperator's records; assistance in the development of a long-time farm plan; and assistance with income tax records and returns."

In 1951, after twenty years of farm management association work, recognition was given to those families who had been continuous cooperators. The following is quoted from the 1951 report:

"Recognition of Twenty-Year Members

"The Farm Management Association program has continued as the basis of the project now for 21 years. At the first annual Farm Management banquet on January 31, 1951, in connection with the Annual Farm and Home Week Conference forty farm families were recognized who had completed 20 years of cooperation with the college on this program. This will become an annual event. The following is the list of 'Twenty-Year' cooperators recognized in January, 1951:

Butler County

Mr. & Mrs. G. W. Bennington

Cowley County

Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Briscoe
Mr. & Mrs. Walter Hunt

Harper County

Mr. W. Clarence Fulton
Mr. & Mrs. Clarence Watkins
Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Woodworth
Mr. W. C. Woodworth

Kingman County

Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Foley
Mr. & Mrs. Kasper J. Kostner
Mr. & Mrs. Paul Lindholm
Mr. & Mrs. B. T. Robinson
Mr. & Mrs. Clifford Sparks
Mr. & Mrs. Frank L. Young

Sedgwick County

Mr. & Mrs. Albert Ottaway
Mr. & Mrs. C. G. Wehrman

Sumner County

Mr. & Mrs. Ray Behringer
Mr. & Mrs. T. Max Reitz
Mr. & Mrs. Charles Rerick
Mr. & Mrs. John Wade

Geary County

Mr. & Mrs. L. E. Collins
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Hoover

Riley County

Mr. & Mrs. Ray Bergsten
Mr. & Mrs. John Frey
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Frey
Griffing Brothers
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Meyer
Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Roepke
Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Roepke
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce S. Wilson

Clay County

Mr. & Mrs. Fred J. Hartner
Mr. & Mrs. A. D. Mall
Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Mall

Cloud County

Mr. & Mrs. Henry Buss
Senator & Mrs. Frank Carlson
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Hefner
Mr. & Mrs Merle L. Magaw

Washington County

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Fiser
Mr. & Mrs. Cecil A. Jones
Mr. & Mrs. H. C. McNitt
Mr. & Mrs. G. C. Meier

During the post-war years of the late 1940's and early 1950's, much emphasis was placed on the farm business records as a reliable record for income tax purposes. The number of farm visits to cooperators was reduced from four to two and additional time devoted to summary, analysis and tax returns. In 1953, Association No. 2 increased its membership fee from $35 to $60 for all farmers and reduced the number of cooperators from 247 for the previous year to 177 for 1953. Three farm visits were made to each cooperator while the number of farm visits in the other associations remained at two per year.

During the 1950's the number of cooperating farm families had settledat around 1200 in the six associations. The membership became quite stable and included a number of sons and sons-in-law of earlier cooperators. Many farming systems, practices and good management used by the cooperating families were some of the outstanding extension demonstrations in the state. Many of those farmers have been the "innovators" who set examples in their communities. They had a higher than average net farm income because of the better organization of their resources, timing of their operations, and early adoption of improved methods of operating their farms.

Since 1954, each fieldman summarized the farm business records of his cooperators. From these records the farm management specialists developed many guides and standards of production and costs for use in training county agents and in working with farmers. The extension home management specialist summarized the household account books kept by the cooperating families.

Facts gained from the summaries of the farm and home records provided material for radio and television programs and for newspaper articles. The information was also used by other extension specialists, for instruction in classes in farm accounts and farm management by the teaching staff of the departments of Agricultural Economics and Family Economics, Kansas State University.

Through the late 1950's the service offered by the farm management associations became in greater demand. Each association had a waiting list of farmers who desired to participate. Others had expressed interest. The Farm and Home Development program had grown to the point where additional assistance was needed. There was opportunity to give the public additional educational material on the business side of farming. Director Harold E. Jones, Director of Extension, appointed a committee to study the situation and to make recommendations for action. The committee developed two recommendations which were activated. These were: (1) the membership of each farm management association be expanded to approximately 300 members and that a second fieldman be employed for each association, and (2) that a farm management specialist be employed for each administrative district (five districts) to assist with the educational program in farm management with emphasis on the Farm and Home Development program (Balanced Farming and Family Living).

During 1959 all arrangements for expansion of the farm management association program for 1960 were planned and, as provided, six additional fieldmen were employed effective January 1, 1960, thus giving each association two fieldmen. The new fieldmen were experienced county agricultural agents from the area in which they were employed as fieldmen. The new men and the association in which they were employed were:

No. 1 - Laurenz S. Greene, former county agent in Cloud County
No. 2 - HoBart Frederick, former county agent in Reno County
No. 3 - Danny D. Trayer, former county agent in Finney County
No. 4 - M. Lester Cox, former county agent in Riley County
No. 5 - Beverly Stagg, former county agent in Norton County
No. 6 - Orville Denton, former assistant county agent in Montgomery County

Effective January 1, 1960, the membership in the farm management association had been increased according to the plan for expansion. The 1959 and the 1960 and 1964 membership was:

Assn. No.	1959	1960	1964
1	259	310	320
2	171	300	327
3	206	296	410?
4	215	285	328
5	210	308	318
6	206	314	422?
Totals	1267	1813	2125

The expanded program, two fieldmen per association, was financed by the University increasing its share of the fieldman's salary from $1980 which was paid in 1959 to $3000 toward each fieldman's salary in 1960. The membership dues were increased to $60 per year. The resources for each association became about $24,000 annually.

In 1959, the number of farmers desiring farm management association service became sufficiently great in the areas of associations numbered "3" and "6", the southwest and southeast portions of the state respectively, that the directors of those associations took action to add the third fieldman to the association staff. The fieldmen employed were:

No. 3 - Robert J. Hamilton, former county agent in Rush County,
effective February 1, 1964

No. 6 - Don D. Pretzer, former county agent in Miami County,
effective January 1, 1964

In return for the increased financial support from the Kansas Extension Service, the fieldmen were expected to participate to a greater extent in educational activities including:

1. Share their experiences and observations with the Extension staff through agent-training programs.
2. Serve as consultants for the district farm management specialists and county agents, particularly by assisting with group meetings of cooperators.
3. Give greater assistance in the conduct of extension field days.
4. Work more closely with state farm management specialists and resident-research staff in the preparation of materials, news articles and publications based on records from the association farms or from enterprise records on a limited number of selected enterprises.

Under another heading, "Balanced Farming and Family Living or Farm and Home Development," is a record of the increased emphasis given to that phase of the overall farm management program in Kansas. As recommended by the study committee in 1959, five district farm management specialists were employed and stationed in their districts. Their work is very closely correlated with the work of the farm management association fieldmen.

Observations made by the fieldmen as related in their report for 1962 are given in this summary quotation from that report:

> "Studies of current farm records show that for a farm, to provide a reasonably satisfactory family living by today's standards, requires a $100,000 or larger investment, producing $20,000 or more gross income, and a $4,000 or higher net income. This average income will allow only a slow increase in net worth. Farms in the six farm management associations in 1961 averaged a net income of $7,374 out of a $27,339 gross income. Farm expenses use up 75% to 80% of gross income, leaving only 20% to 25% for family living and getting ahead. The economics inherent in a large business usually will be reflected in net income. The 'spread' in the return for labor and management between the high-income and low-income farms is widening. There is an increasing reward for good management. High-income farms specialize, or concentrate on two or three major enterprises, and expand each to the limit of some resource before adding another enterprise. Modern technology must constantly be applied to increase crop yields, production per livestock unit, gross income per man, and to reduce unit costs of production. Efficiency is the key to success. Where capital is limited, it should be used first to increase crops and/or livestock production before being tied up in real estate."

Dairy Farm Record Associations

During 1935, plans were made for the Dairy Herd Improvement Associations to enlarge their program to include farm business records for farm management studies in addition to the usual records for the dairy herd. A quotation from the 1935 dairy specialist report states:

> "Dairy Farm Record Work Inaugurated: - Plans have been completed and partially put into effect whereby all dairy herd improvement associations will become 'Dairy Farm Record Associations'. Under the new name they will sponsor both DHIA work and farm record work for their respective members. The new organization will endeavor to develop good farm management and good dairy herds in order to completely round out the farming unit as a profitable enterprise.
>
> "The cow tester, as the DHIA supervisor has always been known in Kansas, is to become an assistant county agent. Three hundred dollars per year is being added to the salary of the assistant agent by the College Extension Service (Bankhead-Jones funds). The farm management specialists are cooperating by planning the record book and will assist with the schools and yearly summaries. The Dairy and Agricultural Economics Departments will assist with the annual studies."

During 1936 all associations operated under the new plan. The farm management association record books, with several special pages added for dairy, were used by the dairymen. A two-day school was held for the supervisors to give them training in keeping the additional records and to survey the possible benefits to the dairymen. Not all, but approximately 75 percent (in 1936) of the Dairy Farm Record Association members kept the farm management portion of the record book as well as the dairy record. The percentage of members cooperating varied from year to year.

The participation and progress in the dairy farm record program was not as successful as anticipated. In 1940, for example, the associations included 420 herds. Only 137 of these dairymen kept the complete farm record book; 87 of these were turned in for analysis but only 58 were complete enough to be summarized. A quotation from the 1941 report states:

> "A study of the farm record books for 1940 which were turned in for analysis shows that in the highest income farms which followed more of the good farm management practices, high-income production factors are necessary, and characteristics of high-income farms have been observed to involve the following:
>
> 1. Size of business
> 2. High gross production
> 3. A balance of crops and livestock
> 4. Low costs of production
> 5. Timely marketing"

In 1944 only 29 record books were submitted for summary of which only 25 were complete enough for analysis. This low number was attributed to the lack of assistance by the association supervisors. In 1945, with 444 members of the various associations, 50 books were turned in but only 31 complete enough for analysis. By 1946, 50 Dairy Farm Record Association members had become members of the Farm Management Associations. Twenty-three others had books acceptable for analysis. These were included in a dairy summary which included all farm management association members who had 25 percent or more of their gross income from the dairy enterprise. The lack of participation in keeping overall farm business records by the members of the Dairy Farm Record Associations, and the lack of funds brought about a discontinuance of the dairy farm record program on June 30, 1947 at which time the assistant county agent positions for the dairy supervisors were discontinued.

During the period 1935 to 1947, certain progress was noted from the reports made by the extension dairy specialists, as indicated by the data in the following table:

Item	1936	1946	1960
Number of Associations	12	19	53
Number of Herds	244	475	791
Number of Cows Tested	4,522	8,391	20,061
Sires Proved	48	26	135
Pounds of Milk	8,506	8,527	9,965
Pounds of Fat	332	351	384
Value of Production	$159	$327	??
Feed Cost	74	121	??
Value of Production above Feed Cost	$85	$206	$260

During the period from 1936 to 1947, the Dairy Farm Record Associations had difficulty keeping well qualified supervisors especially during the years of World War II. In several cases the supervisor position was vacant from a few months to two years. In other cases, a supervisor in one association was able to do some work in a nearby association where a vacancy would otherwise have existed. The vacancies brought about an unsatisfactory situation for those dairymen who were attempting to prove bulls or establish herd records. The Dairy Farm Record Association program did, however, promote farm management association work and developed an appreciation of well qualified DHIA supervisors.

Balanced Farming and Family Living or Farm and Home Development

Balanced Farming and Family Living is a term used in Kansas for an overall program of farm business organization and management and family planning. Often for short, "Balanced Farming" was used to refer to that program and in the late 1950's the term, "Farm and Home Development" came into use as that was the term used throughout the United States when reference was made to similar programs being conducted in the various states and encouraged by the Federal Extension Service.

The development of the farm management associations and their program brought out the need for a greater use of farm business records and intelligent planning for the operation of the farm based upon the records. In 1946, one of the nine committees within the Division of Extension was "County and State Program Organization Committee". This committee headed by L. C. Williams, Assistant Director, designated four subcommittees: (1) Coordination and Integration, (2) Balanced Farming and Family Living, (3) Schedules, and (4) Methods of Procedure and Projects. The Balanced Farming and Family Living subcommittee was chairmaned by Frank O. Blecha, District Agent, with the following members:

E. H. Teagarden, District Agricultural Agent
Paul Griffith, Farm Management Specialist
Mrs. Vivian Briggs, Family Life Specialist
L. E. Willoughby, Agronomy Specialist
Gertrude Allen, Specialist in Foods and Nutrition
Mary Elsie Border, 4-H Club Assistant State Leader
Mrs. Eula Mae Kelly, Assistant Extension Editor
Otis B. Glover, District Supervisor
Harry C. Baird, District Agricultural Agent
Gladys Myers, Home Management Specialist
Mrs. Laura I. Winter, District Home Demonstration Agent
Harold E. Stover, Extension Engineer
James W. Linn, Extension Dairyman
John H. Coolidge, Farm Management Specialist
W. O. Stark, Farm Labor Supervisor
Vera Ellithorpe, Home Management Specialist
W. G. Amstein, Horticultural Specialist
A. G. Pickett, Livestock Marketing Specialist
Mrs. Ethel Self, Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor

Balanced Farming and Family Living was not designated as a project nor assigned to a project but, rather, was considered as an overall program to which all extension personnel were expected to contribute with assistance in farm family planning and decision making. Since the program was largely in the field of farm management a discussion of the progress, methods and achievements is included here. The farm management specialists included overall reports with their annual reports.

Farm and home planning guides and other materials were provided since 1940 by the farm management specialists. They had developed planning work books, standards of production, labor requirements, enterprise record forms for crops and for each common livestock system, efficiency tables, budgets for livestock enterprises, farm business analysis measures, farmstead planning guides, farm management handbook material and numerous mimeographed aids for use of county extension agents with farm families. All extension specialists, in 1946, contributed material for a mimeographed Balanced Farming and Family Living Handbook for use by extension personnel and leaders. Of all the planning materials the planning booklet, "More Money From Your Farm", had widest acceptance and usage. It was a farm budget method of comparing several combinations of cropping systems and livestock enterprises. It provided a number of short-cuts which greatly reduced the time formerly required to calculate income possibilities from the various ways to use the available resources of a farm business. Ten thousand copies of the first edition were distributed to farmers in Kansas, several other states and a few foreign countries. That planning guide, frequently called the "Block Budget," was first developed in 1954 by a subcommittee of the North Central Extension Farm Management Committee, of which H. C. Love, then a Kansas Farm Management Specialist, was a member. It was revised and better adapted to Kansas conditions by J. H. Coolidge and R. W. McKinney in 1955. All of the materials prepared for the Balanced Farming and Family Living program were used by the farm management specialists in training county extension agents, certain state personnel, and selected farm families.

Further initial work in 1946 included the training of all specialists and supervisors in the preparation of balanced farming plans. Two training sessions of two days each were conducted on a farm near Manhattan. Extension workers walked over the farm, inspected the farm buildings and the house, and visited with the farm owner and tenant to learn the condition of all fields and buildings. Small groups of four or five were then designated and each group asked to develop a suggested plan for adjustments in the operation of the farm and for the improvement of the home. The last afternoon of the two-day school or workshop was devoted to a review of the plans developed by the different groups with the owner and tenant listening in and with the privilege of asking questions and otherwise contributing to the discussion.

Later in 1946, eleven two-day district schools were conducted for training county extension agents. During these training schools, ten counties were selected to pilot intensive planning programs to start in December, 1946. These counties were: Allen, Butler, Rice, Rush, Stafford, Johnson, Brown, Wabaunsee, Dickinson and Republic. In each county, four meetings were held for farmers and their wives. From 10 to 26 families participated in each of the counties. The four meetings were devoted to: (1) Water Management and Crop Rotation, (2) Livestock Systems to Balance Feed Program, (3) Farmstead and Home Improvement Plan, and (4) Family Financial Planning. Specialists in engineering, home economics, agronomy, animal husbandry, poultry and dairying assisted with at least one of the training meetings.

During 1947, other methods used to expand the Balanced Farming program included:

a. Extension agents in each of the counties other than the ten for intensive work, selected from two to four families with whom to work in developing farm and home plans. In this work the agents gained valuable experience in teaching methods and discovered the subject matter most needed in guiding the farm families in their planning. This activity was carried out in most counties with assistance from specialists only as they were scheduled into the counties for other work. As a result of this effort most agents felt that (a) the Balanced Farming program was an improved method of doing extension work, but that (b) it was still largely in the stage of personal service, and that (c) to do it as it should be done would require more time than could be devoted to it under the then existing organization of projects, county programs and activities.

b. Farm management association members numbered 954 in 1947 and each was developing a farm and home plan and gradually improving the farmstead and modernizing the homes. Some were awaiting the arrival of rural electric power lines to provide an adequate supply of electric power for the farm and home. Many were cautious and conservative in spending their resources. They were planning for the future but desired to use their financial resources wisely.

c. The Soil Conservation Service personnel working with County Soil Conservation Districts cooperated to the fullest extent by assisting with the development of water management plans. The soil conservation plan for water management and soil erosion control was considered to be a part of the overall farm and home plan in the Balanced Farming program.

d. The Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association, launched in 1947, was another effort to explore effective methods of expanding the balanced farming work in Kansas. This effort is explained under a separate heading in the farm management program record.

In November of 1947, district two-day training schools, similar to the ones held in the fall of 1946, were held at Dodge City, Kinsley and Wichita for new extension personnel, vocational agriculture teachers, veteran instructors, and county Farmers' Home Administration supervisors. In January of 1958, similar schools were held at Scott City, Oberlin, Concordia and Salina. The following month the schools were held at Holton, Ottawa, Eureka, Chanute and Manhattan.

During 1947, the Balanced Farming and Family Living program was publicized by means of many feature stories in farm magazines relating the achievements of some of the cooperating families. A large poster giving the ten points of the program was designed and prepared for distribution to county offices, banks and other offices where it would tell the Balanced Farming story to many persons. The poster bore this information:

1. Soil Erosion Losses Stopped on entire farm.
2. Soil Building Program on all cropland
3. Year-Around Pasture Program including native, tame, and temporary pasture.
4. Right Kinds of Livestock balanced with feed and pasture.
5. Big Enough Farm Business with high crop yields and efficient livestock production to provide a good family living.
6. Well-Placed Buildings and Lots kept in good condition.
7. Attractive Place with a nice yard, trees and shrubs.
8. Modern Farm Home suitable to family needs.
9. Wise Use of Family Resources through home food production, home sewing, home carpentry and shop work, etc.
10. Well-Kept Farm and Home Account Books used as guides in operations.

Items numbered five and ten are the key ones which received major consideration in working with farm families.

In November, 1948, a state workshop to consider the problems experienced by extension personnel in working in the Balanced Farming program was held at Kansas State University. The entire state staff, four fieldmen, and several county agents, home demonstration agents and club agents participated. The group was divided into four sections, each to consider one of the following topics:

1. Mobilizing the Extension Service in Balanced Farming program
2. Training program for Balanced Farming and Family Living
3. Working with farm people
4. Working materials

The members of the workshop recognized that Balanced Farming and Family Living was a coordinated extension program to help farm people use what they have to get what they want. The philosophy that prevailed in regard to the program during the late 1940's was expressed in this statement by the overall committee:

> "We regard the Balanced Farming and Family Living program not as an additional project in the counties but as The Extension Program."

The substance of the subcommittee reports was that all extension personnel would plan their work so that all efforts would be directed to support of the Balanced Farming program. All extension personnel would be trained to bring about proper coordination and to effectively influence people toward the general objectives of Balanced Farming which were: (a) Wise use of resources, (b) Attractive and suitable farm homes, and (c) The family planning together. Since Balanced Farming and Family Living involved the entire family - adult and youth - the extension program, to be effective, was to be planned to correlate the agricultural and family interests; and working materials include visual aids of all kinds, a family planning book, practice check sheets, subject matter leaflets, and survey forms for checking past performance and current progress.

In 1949, the Balanced Farming program progressed further in these areas:

1. Farm management specialists, in cooperation with other agricultural and home management specialists, conducted two-day schools for farm families in eight counties and one-day schools in 25 counties.
2. Families who had accumulated three years of records and experience were considered to have "demonstration farms" and the farms were used on tours and field days to show the value of improved practices.
3. The 980 families in the four farm management associations also were available for demonstration work.
4. Jefferson County conducted a balanced farming contest with 24 families enrolled.
5. "Livestock in the Balanced Farming Program" was the theme of a series of schools held in three counties in the Southeast District by the farm management specialists and the animal husbandry specialist for that area.
6. Many contacts were made with veterans in the "On-the-Farm" training program.
7. The Bankers Association was brought up to date by a talk at their nine group meetings by one of the farm management specialists.
8. The farm management phases of Balanced Farming were discussed at five district Farm and Home Conferences held during the winter months.
9. The Kansas Balanced Farming Handbook was revised and 1200 copies mimeographed. This handbook contained 169 pages of agricultural material, 48 pages for engineering and 69 pages for home economics.

In 1950, the emphasis was on the use of the three Workbooks and accompanying check sheets. The workbook was a large folded sheet with space for a map of the farm, record of crop and livestock production, farm budget, landscaping plan, home furnishings, insurance record and personal needs of the members of the family such as clothing, education, etc.

In 1951, an award program was initiated. The Kansas Chamber of Commerce cooperated by providing plaques for county, area and state awards. County award committees selected one or more families for county awards. The top county awardee family was eligible for consideration for an area award. The area awardees were eligible for the state award. The award program was often misinterpreted as a contest; therefore this conception was corrected whenever possible. The award was based upon the progress a family had made over a three-year period and not necessarily to a family that excelled in top management practices.

The county agent in Jefferson County, in 1948, with the cooperation of the Kansas Power and Light Company, initiated a county contest among farm families to encourage progress in the development and adoption of definite Balanced Farming and Family Living plans. Twelve families completed the contest. The contest was repeated in 1949 with 24 families enrolled, and awards made to the three families who rated highest in the progress they were making.

The award program as sponsored by the Kansas Chamber of Commerce was continued through the years with the high ranking family from each administrative district being given recognition at the annual meeting of the Kansas Chamber of Commerce. And one of the families was elected on a rotation basis to receive special recognition at Kansas Day on the American Royal Livestock Show program in Kansas City in October of each year.

Tours and field days were introduced as new activities in the Balanced Farming program in 1952. The most successful activity was the field day wherein the entire day was devoted to a study of the operations of one farm. Each of the ten points of the Balanced Farming program was illustrated by one or more practices and plans for the future discussed by members of the farm family and the specialists assisting. One such field day was held in 1953 on the Roy Gilliland farm in Jackson County on May 21. The points of interest studied by those in attendance included:

1. Proper treatment of a pond drainage area
2. The shaping of the pond and stocking with fish
3. Transition of a poor blue grass stand to wheat and then to brome grass and alfalfa
4. A demonstration in killing brush in the pasture
5. Construction of terraces with farm implements
6. A special rotation of red clover and wheat on what had been worn-out almost abandoned crop land
7. Watershed treatment and gully control
8. A review of the floor plans for the house before remodeling and an inspection of the remodeled home
9. The dairy corrals and buildings including all-weather non-freezing water tanks and convenient feeding arrangement for the dairy herd

During 1954, the State Balanced Farming and Family Living Committee revised the ten standards by which farm families were to measure their program or accomplishments. The new standards, designed to include more definite measures of Family Living activities, were:

1. **SOIL EROSION LOSSES STOPPED** on the entire farm
2. **SOIL BUILDING PROGRAM** on all cropland
3. **YEAR-AROUND PASTURE PROGRAM** including native, tame and temporary pasture
4. **RIGHT KINDS OF LIVESTOCK** balanced with feed and pasture
5. **SOUND FINANCIAL PLAN** based on well-kept farm and home records and a big enough farm business to provide an adequate family living
6. **ATTRACTIVE FARMSTEAD** with well-placed efficient buildings and lots
7. **MODERN FARM HOME** suitable to family needs
8. **WISE USE OF FAMILY RESOURCES** in the home and on the farm, including purchases, sales, and the utilization of home grown products and family skills
9. **FAMILY HEALTH PROTECTED** through proper nutrition and regular medical care, with safety measures a definite part of all farm and home operations
10. **FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS**, such as 4-H Club work, vocational education, and junior farm organization groups

In 1954, the Balanced Farming program received a new impetus by the employment of 15 assistant county agents, in as many counties, to assist with the program. The funds for the employment of these agents came wholly from additional Federal appropriations somewhat earmarked for that purpose. An assistant county agent to assist with the Balanced Farming program was placed in a county only after the executive board of the County Extension Council and the other agents in the county had given their approval. The counties in which the assistant agents were placed were: Barton, Brown, Chase, Clay, Dickinson, Finney, Greenwood, Johnson, Marion, Mitchell, Montgomery, Norton, Pawnee, Rice and Sumner. In these 15 counties, the agents were expected to work with approximately 50 farm families. The agents in the other counties of the state were encouraged to work with at least five families for the purpose of gaining experience in such work.

County extension agents reported in 1954 that 519 new families started Balanced Farming plans and that 1524 other families continued to make progress on plans started in previous years. Most of these families were of the younger age group, 25 to 35 years, who were in the process of establishing their pattern of farming and expanding their operations. They usually had limited resources, land, capital or both. Extension agents and specialists helped those families in their need for guidance in:

1. Making wise use of their resources
2. Obtaining additional land, credit, better livestock, etc.
3. Applying new technological developments to their farm business
4. Appraising the potential of their farm business
5. Improving their family living
6. Developing the decision making and managerial ability of each member of the family

Farm management specialists conducted a conference or school for the 15 new assistant agents and the other agents in those counties where the assistants were working. This school was devoted largely to an explanation and practice in the use of the Block Budget, a new method for quickly comparing the major economic advantages and disadvantages of alternative systems for operating individual farms.

In October of 1954, three Livestock Jamborees were held at Yates Center, Wakeeney and Pratt with 4,000 persons attending. These events were sponsored by the Capper Publications, Radio Station WIBW and the Extension Service. Livestock exhibits, judging contests, grading demonstrations, and entertainment by WIBW staff comprised the day's program.

In 1955, nine additional assistant county agents were assigned to counties. These were Smith, Cloud, Saline, Ness, McPherson, Pratt, Shawnee, Cherokee and Crawford. The farm management specialists intensified their training program for extension agents. A three-day session was held for all agents in the counties where the original 15 assistant agents were employed. A two-day training session was held for the nine counties with new assistants. One day on the annual conference program was devoted to methods of assisting families in the Balanced Farming Program. Much time was also devoted to county visits, work with selected families, and with vocational teachers and veteran instructors. The use of mass media, tours, field days and the award program had their place in reaching the farm people with this program.

In 1956, assistant agents were added in Atchison, Butler, Jewell, Lincoln, Marshall, Ottawa and Rooks Counties; in 1957 in Graham, Jackson, Osage and Rush Counties; and in 1958 in Republic County.

A severe drought prevailed throughout Kansas during 1956, 88 counties being declared in a disaster area. Specialists and agents continued their efforts in the Balanced Farming program by organizing small groups of families (four or five) for the purpose of studying the many ramifications of farm management. The major emphasis was on the agricultural or income producing side of the farm family's business. Many agricultural agents were given special training by the farm management specialists as they visited a cooperator together and went over his farm plan and the progress he had made on the plan. Farm planning materials made available and distributed during the year included:

3000	Appraisal of Farm Resources and Production
2000	Farm Inventory and Interest sheets

2500	Information Needed for Making a Farm Budget
5000	More Money From Your Farm - The Farm Budget
3800	Budget for Buying and Fattening Feeder Pigs
3800	Budget for Raising and Selling Weanling Pigs
1000	Standards for Man-Work Days
2500	Balanced Farming Work Books and Check Sheets
2500	Record of Progress forms to measure accomplishments

A 1957 departure from training agents in the analysis and use of farm business records was a series of three seminars devoted to production economics in which agents from 25 counties participated. The seminars were held at Holton, Lincoln and Oberlin. The subjects covered were:

1. Some Basic Concepts in Farm and Home Planning, with emphasis on managerial skill
2. Principles of Diversification, with emphasis on the reduction of risk by combining certain livestock enterprises
3. Least Cost Rations for Livestock and Decision Making Principles in Farm Lease Negotiations

Other forms of agent-training were continued as in the past.

In 1957, the agents reported assisting 4,652 farmers in planning improvements in their farm business, 1403 in farmstead improvements and 1886 families had made improvements in their family living programs. Agents held 263 meetings on Balanced Farming and specialists in farm management held 33 meetings in 29 counties with an attendance of 851.

On August 31, 1957, Mr. Harold C. Love, Specialist in Farm Management, resigned to accept a position with the University of Houston (Texas). The position was vacant for one year, hence a lag in the leadership in the Balanced Farming program. Mr. Victor E. Jacobs, who obtained his B. S. degree from the University of Missouri in 1951 and his M. S. degree in Agricultural Economics from the University if Illinois in 1956, was appointed Farm Management Specialist August 15, 1958. Mr. Jacobs worked in Missouri as an assistant county agent in the Balanced Farming program and, after completing his work in Illinois, served as a county agricultural agent in Illinois for two years. Mr. Jacobs' assignment in Kansas was the leadership in the Balanced Farming and Family Living or Farm and Home Development program. Since specialist leadership had been practically nil for one year, much reviving was necessary. Mr. Jacobs made a careful study of the situation in Kansas, secured the counsel of many individuals and selected groups and in his report for 1959 made the following statement:

"Plans Developed for Strengthening Farm and Home Development Work"

> "The most important development in project 16 during 1959 was the completion of a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the Farm and Home Development effort in Kansas and development of long-term plans for strengthening it. In cooperation with state and federal administration, advisory groups, and other extension workers, the following organization changes were planned and partially implemented:
>
> 1. Provision was made for increasing the Kansas Farm Management Association membership by nearly 50% from 1267 to 1800 members by employing an additional fieldman in each of the six

associations. A reduced membership per fieldman (150 vs. 200 plus) will permit more time for analysis and utilization of record data and assistance to Balanced Farming and Family Living programs.

2. Responsibility for Balanced Farming and Family Living was placed in the Farm Management project.
3. Plans were made to employ five trained and experienced district farm management specialists. These specialists will be responsible for assisting county staff members in all phases of Balanced Farming and Family Living.

"The Kansas concept of Balanced Farming and Family Living was clearly defined as 'to help families apply the management process to their farms and homes by assisting them in:

a. analyzing their situation in terms of their family goals and resources,
b. development of long-term plans for reaching these goals,
c. carrying out of these plans, and
d. continuing evaluation and revision.'

"In order that the Balanced Farming and Family Living effort and Farm Management associations might better complement each other, in the total farm and home development complex, families will be graduated from BF and FL at the end of the third year with analysis and planning stressed.

"It is believed appropriate that 'group methods' be emphasized in future years in view of the type and distribution of personnel resources provided for by these organizational changes. In anticipation of the need for extensive teaching materials to be used by agents and district specialists, their development was undertaken. During the reporting year group method materials from many states were reviewed and evaluated. And materials for a six-meeting school were partially prepared."

By 1959, the number of assistant county agricultural agents was 32. Although the original responsibility of these men was to assist the agents in a county in their work with families enrolled in the Balanced Farming program, in many cases, especially those more recently appointed, the position was used primarily to train those men to be county agricultural agents. As the plan for implementing greater emphasis on the Balanced Farming program progressed and the decision was made to employ a farm management specialist for each of the five extension administrative districts, the number of the assistant agricultural agent positions was reduced from 32 to 17 effective January 1, 1960. The funds formerly used for the 15 discontinued positions were transferred to the budget for employment of the five district specialists and to supplement the salaries of the twelve farm management association fieldmen. The remaining 17 assistant agent positions were to be used primarily for trainees in the Induction Training program.

The five district farm management specialists employed, their former position, date of appointment and district were:

Jay L. Treat, County Agricultural Agent at Butler, Missouri,
February 1, 1960, Iola, Southeast District

Frank L. Overley, Assistant County Agricultural Agent, Brown County,
February 1, 1960, Colby, Northwest District
Kenneth L. McReynolds, County Agricultural Agent, Clay County,
March 15, 1960, Hutchinson, Central District
Wilton B. Thomas, County Agricultural Agent, Dickinson County,
June 1, 1960, Manhattan, Northeast District
John R. Schlender, County Agricultural Agent, Saline County,
January 1, 1961, Garden City, Southwest District

In order that maximum accomplishments could be achieved with a minimum amount of time and effort on the part of the county extension agent, the development of group methods prevailed and the state leader gave much time to the preparation of extensive teaching tools and materials for efficient teaching of the more complex and abstract principles of management. Six complete sets of lessons were prepared with illustrative material, handout materials, quizzes, work forms, and complete narrative discussion guides for the agent's use. Provision throughout was made for continuous family participation. An extensive agent-training program was initiated in 1960 to develop agent competence and efficiency in use of management-training materials. All agents participated in a two-day district school and received training in management and in use of the prepared materials. Gradually the district farm management specialists assumed the responsibility for continuing the training of agents.

During 1961, 1595 families were given assistance by the county extension agents. Fifty-seven counties started new "groups" comprising 619 families (these are included in the 1595). The "group-method" was being widely accepted as effective training for the families and efficient use of the agents' time. The group-method was also having a more cooperative effect on participation in other phases of county extension programs. The participation of wives in the group meetings was also noticeable. The 1962 reports indicate that 99 groups comprising almost 1,000 families participated actively in workshops conducted in 77 counties. Some agents reported that every family participating in their group meetings improved their enterprise concentration on their farm, raised the efficiency or operation of their enterprises, or increased the volume of business. All effort was directed toward the objectives which were to:

a. Develop a more useful working knowledge of resource requirements

b. Successful management techniques

c. Comparative risks of various enterprise concentrations

d. Decision making process by farm families and extension workers

The Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association

Following the inauguration of the Balanced Farming and Family Living program in Kansas in 1946, Assistant Director L. C. Williams developed the idea of a group of families within a county who would pay a fee large enough to pay the major portion of the salary for an agent who would devote his full time to working with those families in developing farm and home plans. Nearby Wabaunsee County was chosen as a pilot county. Mr. Howard Myers, County Agricultural Agent in Wabaunsee County, contacted members of the farm management association and other leading farmers and found a high interest prevailing. After numerous contacts with farm families, a preliminary organization meeting was called for February 4, 1947, at which time a constitution was tentatively approved and temporary officers elected. On February 7, 1947, 100 farmers and their wives attended the final organization meeting. Annual dues of $50 per farm were agreed upon as the constitution was adopted. Sixty families (landlords and tenants) who operated 52 farms signed the membership agreement. The officers and board members elected were:

Merle W. Converse, President
Elmer Imthurn, VicePresident
A. E. Stuewe, Secretary-Treasurer
Roland McKnight, Board Member
Harold Mertz, Board Member

The board met each month to confer with the agents concerning the program of work, financial problems, determine policies in regard to service to members, and to make plans with the agents. The board employed James M. Nielson, age 25, a graduate of Kansas State University with a major in agricultural economics with emphasis on farm management and cost accounting. Mr. Nielson was given the title of Associate County Agent. He started work February 10, 1947, and worked under the direct supervision of Howard Myers, county agricultural agent, and Paul W. Griffith, farm management specialist. Mr. Nielson's salary was $3400, of which $2500 was paid from Federal Extension funds and $900 from the association's funds. Other expenses, including travel, were paid from the association's funds.

The program of work for the Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association included, according to the agent's 1947 report:

"1. A LIVESTOCK PLAN
   a. A definite program to be followed consistently each year
   b. Program based on pasture, feed and equipment available
   c. Balanced rations combined with efficient management
   d. Sufficient volume to provide a good net income:
      (1) Deferred fed calves - carload
      (2) Dairy cow herd - 12 to 15
      (3) Beef cow herd - 50 to 70
      (4) Feeder lambs - carload
      (5) Ewe flock - 60 to 80
      (6) Sow herd - 6 to 10

2. CROPLAND DEPRECIATION RETURNED ANNUALLY
   Four percent or more of the long-term value of cropland spent for erosion control and soil building practices each year

3. A COMFORTABLE, ATTRACTIVE FARM HOME
   a. Electric lights, running water and sewage disposal
   b. Clean-up of farmstead and the surrounding area
   c. Remodeling for convenience and comfort
   d. Landscaping the home grounds

4. A COMPLETE WATER DISPOSAL PLAN
   a. Row crops on land of less than four percent slope
   b. 100 percent contour farming
   c. Terracing
   d. Drainage

5. A PRACTICAL CROP ROTATION
   a. Feed production balanced with livestock plan
   b. 25 percent of cropland in a major legume
   c. Use of adapted crops and varieties
   d. Retirement of badly eroded land
   e. Use of fertilizers and lime

6. PASTURE IMPROVEMENT
   a. Supplemental temporary pasture
   b. Permanent pasture
      (1) Adequate water supply
      (2) Rotational grazing
      (3) Deferred grazing
      (4) Mowing of weeds

To execute the program, the associate agent worked on a regular schedule of farm visits but interrupted the schedule to work with families with problems needing immediate attention. A limited number of group meetings were held with specialists. Each family kept an account book and the first assistance given was with the inventory and otherwise starting their records. Each cooperator each week received a copy of the Weekly Trend of Markets which was written by marketing specialists in the Department of Agricultural Economics.

Miss Gladys Myers, Home Management Specialist, assisted with the program by giving information on keeping home accounts, family planning, management of family living resources and an analysis of the accounts at the end of the year.

Farm families were given assistance in developing plans for remodeling their homes. Some of the important considerations were:

1. More convenient kitchen arrangement
2. Suitable location for addition of bathroom
3. Addition of more closet space
4. Providing additional workroom space in many cases

A set of forms for a septic tank was made available to all cooperators. Since 1947 was witnessing the development of rural electric power lines, some families wired their houses for electricity, constructed a sewage disposal system and otherwise became ready for the full use of electricity in their home as soon as the energized lines reached their farm.

Each spring, summary and analysis meetings were held with the cooperators at which time the analysis of their farm and home accounts were discussed by the specialists and the associate agent. Selected farms were used as stops on tours for the purpose of studying the practices used by successful farm operators.

The termination of the association program is given in the report of the county agricultural agent for 1949. Quote:

> "The project has been very satisfactory and the 50 cooperating rural families have received creditable services. A complete farm and home plan for expansion or improvement or both has been actually stressed. The results for the amount of money expended cannot be equalled. In fact, comparison with other lines of endeavor would be of mutual benefit.
>
> "The cooperators are, indeed, very dissatisfied that the project had to be curtailed January 15, 1949, due to inadequate funds, but 39 of the 50 families switched over to become Farm Management Association No. 4 members under R. L. Rawlins, Fieldman."

The Wabaunsee County Balanced Farming Association had served a purpose of demonstrating that farm families were willing to financially support such a program of personal service as well as educational programs. The Extension Service was justified in expending the funds on a pilot basis but it was not to continue longer than the two years. Mr.Nielson took leave without pay to do graduate work toward a doctor's degree at Harvard University beginning January 1, 1949. He resigned June 30, 1950, after he had determined that he would accept employment other then with the Kansas Extension Service.

Farm Leases and Land Tenure

Farm management specialists have cooperated with members of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Kansas State University, in preparation of lease forms and publications, such as:

Kansas Crop Share-Cash Lease
Kansas Stock-Share Lease
Father-Son Farm Business Agreement
Wage, Income-Sharing Contract
Kansas Cash Lease
Making an Equitable Lease (a circular)
The Stock-Share Lease (a bulletin)
Common Leasing Arrangements (a bulletin)
Phases of Leasing and Land Tenure (mimeographs)

More than 2,000 lease forms have been distributed each year. Each year a few county meetings have been held on the subject of farm partnerships and leases. Other assistance was given to many farmers by correspondence, office calls and by telephone.

Many agricultural organizations and agencies have cooperated freely in a program of leases and land tenure as well as other phases of the farm management program. These include:

Kansas Bankers Association
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Farm Security Administration
Farmers Home Administration
Soil Conservation Service
Farm Credit Administration
Internal Revenue Service
Social Security Administration

Outlook Information and "Agricultural Situation"

The first attempt to give information regarding the best crop to produce for the market to avoid excessive losses caused by over-production was in 1921. Basic figures, charts of production and prices were prepared from available data. Those charts were kept up to date as an indicator of the general trend on production in the state and supplied to county extension agents for their use in the county extension program as outlook material.

The "Agricultural Situation", a publication prepared by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Experiment Station, was first issued in June 1924, as a four-page leaflet. The publication contained market trends for the principal agricultural commodities and was issued the first of each month. The "Ag Situation" was first furnished to the members of the farm management associations and dairy farm record associations for a portion of their membership fee. Each county was provided 50 copies without cost to them with the provision for purchasing additional copies at two cents each.

"Market Trends" was a one-page review of the current trends of the market for the primary commodities. It was furnished only to members of the farm management associations and was used as one of the incentives to be a member of an association.

As a result of the increased interest in "Market Trends" and the "Agricultural Situation", leader training meetings on economic conditions were held in nine district during 1931. The purpose of these meetings was two-fold: (1) when the outlook information and its underlying causes are understood and this knowledge is combined with an analysis of the business record, it is possible to put into operation a more profitable program of production and marketing; and (2) this knowledge gives a background from which the logical reasons for existing conditions may be developed and when this is done a more content rural life will result.

Outlook meetings have been held each year since 1931. In 1934, with the development of the Agricultural Adjustment farm record book program, the outlook material was distributed by county leaders at their Agricultural Adjustment Administration record book meetings. Those leaders had been trained at district meetings to present outlook information in their counties.

Farm and Business Tax Institutes

Information on requirements for farmers in preparing and filing income tax reports has been disseminated by the farm management specialists in a number of ways as the income tax laws have been changed and more and more farmers were required to file tax returns. In the early 1940's, most of the information was disseminated through newspapers, and in radio talks. Later a few county meetings on farm records and income tax were held. Cooperation of the Internal Revenue Service and the State Department of Revenue was secured in 1949 and a series of district Farm and Business Tax Institutes were held. These have been primarily training schools for tax consultants who do tax work for others. Between 800 and 900 accountants, attorneys, bankers, real estate and insurance agents, clerks, stenographers, county agent, veterans instructors and similar persons participated in the annual two-day training schools.

Beginning in 1955 the Social Security Administration started to cooperate in the tax institutes. The schools were held each November in

Wichita, Dodge City, Colby, Beloit, Topeka and Chanute. Representatives of Federal, State, Social Security and the extension farm management specialists discussed changes in the tax laws and regulations and their application to current situations. The schools were also refresher courses or review of fundamentals on income tax reporting. The information was presented in lectures, problems, and in question and answer sessions. Registrants at the tax schools reported making annually nearly 100,000 tax returns, approximately half of which were for farmers. The training and information reviewed at the tax institutes contributed greatly to an improvement in the average quality of tax returns filed according to representatives of the Internal Revenue Service and the Kansas Department of Revenue. The schools also provided an unusual opportunity to present information and instruction on Social Security taxes and qualifications for benefits to those who needed it most - the persons who make out income tax returns and calculate self-employment income.

By 1962, Farm and Business Tax Institutes were conducted on a district basis at Colby, Beloit, Topeka, Garden City, Great Bend, Wichita and Parsons with 1,269 tax consultants participating.

The farm management specialists and the farm management association fieldmen held many open meetings for farmers on farm records, income tax, and Social Security during December and January following the district tax institutes. County meetings of this type have been held annually in more than one-half of the counties since they were started in 1949.

North-Central Farm Management Extension Committee

The Farm Foundation, since 1951, has sponsored semi-annual meetings of the farm management specialists in the North-Central Extension Region composed of twelve states. The meetings, held in Chicago in April and October, have been for the purpose of exchanging materials, discussing methods used in the various states, and preparing regional publications. Specialists from Kansas have assisted in the preparation of the planning booklet, "More Money From Your Farm" and a circular, "Income Tax Management For Farmers." The committee prepared annual income tax circulars until the Internal Revenue Service, with the cooperation of a member of the committee, developed the "Farmers Tax Guide" in 1955. Members of the committee also prepared a circular, "Social Security For Farmers", and have cooperated with the Social Security Administration in the preparation of a handbook or Social Security Tax Guide for general distribution to professional workers. Materials on credit and other farm planning guides have also been produced by members of the North-Central Committee.

The committee works through several sub-committees each of which is assigned a segment of farm management for study or the preparation of materials. In 1959-1960 the sub-committees were:

Social Security and Tax Problems
Tenure and Credit
Role of Farm Management Extension in Our Changing Times
Management Methods and Techniques
Insurance Programming for Farmers
Economics for 4-H Club Members
Evaluation and Planning
American Farm Economics Association
Publications

4-H Club Records and Activities

Throughout the years the farm management specialists have assisted in the development of project record sheets and have periodically revised the record forms. Assistance has included instruction and written material on the business principles of selecting and financing projects, how to use credit and how to summarize the accounts kept on the 4-H projects. Many training meetings have been held for 4-H Club leaders and members on keeping project records, project outlook, project organization and management.

Junior Farm Account Clubs were organized about the same time (1919) as the adult clubs but they did not flourish as well as the adult clubs due, perhaps, to the fact that most of the Junior Clubs did not have permanent leaders. As the leaders changed, some did not show interest in this line of 4-H Club work. Some parents did not care to give to their children all of the transactions made in the farm business and this reluctance may have affected the success of this work.

In order to stimulate interest in farm accounts among the 4-H members, the International Harvester Company sponsored a farm accounting contest for 4-H Club members in 1936. There was an enrollment of 194 in 1936, 124 in 1937 and 75 in 1938.

Farm management specialists have also assisted with many 4-H Club events such as judging 4-H demonstrations, state leadership conference, Junior leaders camp, Rural Life camp and conference and other similar events. Radio talks, television programs and news stories have been devoted to the keeping of 4-H project records, how to analyze the records and suggestions for improving presentations of demonstrations and project talks.

17. MARKETING

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PERSONNEL IN MARKETING

E. A. Stokdyk:	Marketing Specialist; (1921) October 1, 1924 to June 30, 1929 Sabbatical leave to study for Doctorate, University of Wisconsin, September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1929
George A. Montgomery:	Marketing Specialist; (1925) September 1, 1928 to August 31, 1930 Transferred to Department of Agricultural Economics
Edward H. Leker:	Marketing Specialist, temporary for Potatoes; (1918) January 8, 1929 to March 31, 1929 Returned to County Agent, Leavenworth County
Vance Rucker:	Marketing Specialist, Grain; (1928) September 15, 1930 to March 15, 1939 Worked one-third time for Nebraska, July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937 Worked one-fourth time for Nebraska July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938 Assigned to Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, July 1, 1938 to March 15, 1939 To Secretary, Wichita Bank for Cooperatives
Walter H. Atzenweiler:	Livestock Marketing Specialist; (1926) July 1, 1931 to June 30, 1932 To Agricultural Commissioner, Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.
George Hendrix:	Specialist in Grain Marketing, temporary; February 1, 1931 to June 30, 1931 and December 5, 1932 to December 31, 1932
Glenn S. Fox:	Assistant Extension Specialist in Grain Marketing; (1933) November 6, 1933 to January 31, 1936 To Department of Agricultural Economics
J. Warren Mather:	Assistant Specialist in Grain Marketing; February 1, 1936 to February 15, 1943 To Cooperative Research Service, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.
Charles E. Dominy:	Specialist in Poultry Marketing; June 5, 1936 to January 24, 1942 To Poultry Division, Surplus Marketing Administration Washington, D. C.
Frank Burson:	Livestock Marketing Specialist; (1935) April 10, 1939 to March 6, 1943 To Meat Branch, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.
Thomas E. Hall:	Assistant in Marketing (Grain); (1934) August 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937

	Assistant Agent basis; September 1, 1937 to October 18, 1937 To Farmers Union Jobbing Association, Kansas City, Mo.
Karl G. Shoemaker:	Dairy Marketing Specialist; (1936) February 15, 1942 to January 31, 1948 To Extension Dairy Marketing Specialist, University of Wisconsin
Dwight S. Tolle:	Grain Marketing Specialist; (1939) March 1, 1943 to May 30, 1945 To Eberhart & Simpson Grain Company, Salina, Kansas
Gerald J. Brown:	Grain Marketing Specialist; (1936) June 10, 1945 to November 13, 1947 To Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, Mo.
A. Glenn Pickett:	Livestock Marketing Specialist; (1935) March 22, 1943 to November 1, 1946 To Department of Animal Husbandry, Pasture Utilization Project
Ray M. Hoss:	Livestock Marketing Specialist; (1935) December 1, 1946 to June 30, 1958 Transferred to District Agricultural Agent
Marion E. Jackson:	Economist, Poultry and Egg Marketing; (1928) July 1, 1957 to Present*
Norman V. Whitehair:	Grain Marketing Specialist; (1946) September 1, 1949 to Present* Sabbatical leave to Doctoral Study, Purdue University November 1, 1961 to October 31, 1962 Leave without pay November 1, 1962 to January 31, 1963
George W. Gerber:	Dairy Marketing Specialist; (1936) December 1, 1949 to November 30, 1955 Military leave - September 16, 1951 to August 31, 1952. To administrator, Phoenix, Arizona, Milk Marketing Order
Raymond Stewart:	Dairy Marketing Specialist, temporary; January 1, 1952 to November 30, 1952
R. Wayne Robinson:	Marketing Information Specialist; (Agricultural Situation) October 22, 1954 to August 1, 1957
Roger H. Wilkowske:	Dairy Marketing Specialist; August 1, 1957 to Present*
Sykes E. Trieb:	Comsumer Marketing Specialist (Retail Marketing); March 1, 1958 to Present*
Kenneth R. Jameson:	Marketing Information Specialist, half time; (1953) September 16, 1958 to September 14, 1959 To Farm Management Specialist, Colorado Extension Service

Leonard W. Schruben: Marketing Information Specialist (Agricultural Situation);
Half-time September 1, 1958 to November 30, 1961
LWOP March 12, 1960 to June 30, 1961
Returned to Department of Agricultural Economics

Richard Baker: Marketing Specialist, Utilization of Formula Feeds;
August 17, 1959 to August 16, 1962
To Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Donald L. Bigge: Marketing Information Specialist (Agricultural Situation); (1956)
September 28, 1959 to August 31, 1960
Transferred to Rural Area Development program

Robert L. Coppersmith: Livestock Marketing Specialist;
January 1, 1960 to Present*

Robert W. Schoeff: Specialist, Marketing and Utilization of Formula Feeds;
May 23, 1960 to Present*

Hugh J. McDonald: Marketing Information Specialist (Agricultural Situation); (1958)
September 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962
Grain Marketing Specialist;
July 1, 1962 to Present*

Mildred L. Walker: Specialist, Marketing Information for Consumers; (1952)
September 1, 1961 to Present*

Earl E. Baugher: Marketing Information Specialist (Agricultural Situation);
Half-time October 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962

Quinton D. Banks: Marketing Information Specialist (Agricultural Situation);
August 1, 1962 to Present*

Carl A. Stevens, Jr.: Specialist, Marketing and Utilization of Formula Feeds;
August 1, 1962 to Present*

Charles C. Howes: Temporary for production of a Marketing Film;
February 18, 1963 to March 31, 1963

MARKETING PROGRAM

Development of the Program

Prior to 1924 some marketing work was conducted by some of the production specialists in crops, livestock, fruits and vegetables, poultry and dairy. The marketing work done by the production specialists and farmer groups such as the cooperatives, led to the establishment of a Marketing Project and the employment of E. A. Stokdyk, former plant pathologist, as marketing specialist effective October 1, 1924. Previous to this time, livestock specialists had helped to organize livestock shipping associations, did some work in marketing sheep and wool; the plant pathologist conducted potato grading demonstrations and organized a potato inspection service; some assistance had been given the apple growers in their marketing program; and the Department of Agricultural Economics had given much help to the organization of cooperatives in the state. All of these activities were brought into the plan of work for the new marketing project headed by Mr. Stokdyk.

On September 1, 1928, George A. Montgomery became marketing specialist to follow Mr. Stokdyk who had moved to California. Mr. Montgomery developed a plan of work with subprojects for marketing of livestock, marketing of fruits and vegetables, marketing of grain and marketing of hay.

The Agricultural Marketing Act, which established the Federal Farm Board, was passed in 1928 and resulted in the development of much more interest in the marketing project during 1929. This act was brought about because of the sharp decline in commodity prices which started in 1920 during the deflation period after World War I. The act set up a program to give aid to cooperatives in their organization work. Some additional funds were also provided for additional extension work with farmer groups, to strengthen cooperatives and to foster new ones.

Mr. Montgomery developed correlated programs with production specialists, particularly those in livestock, entomology, veterinary medicine and crops, especially wheat. The members of the experiment station and teaching staff gave freely of their time in support of the extension marketing program.

In 1948 the Congress passed the Research and Marketing Act which created the Research and Marketing Administration (RMA) and provided appropriations to support greater emphasis on the various marketing programs. Allocations of funds to the Kansas Extension Service were $3,500 for fiscal year 1948-49, $13,250 for 1949-50, and up to $16,800 for 1953-54. The RMA program was replaced by the Agricultural Marketing Administration in 1954 (AMA). The allocation of funds under AMA in fiscal year 1954-55 was $24,200, up to $56,724 in 1958-59, then $40,924 for 1961-62.

Under these Federal Acts of Congress, the following special plans of work in marketing were written and approved:

1948 - Grain Marketing, RMA Project No. 95-2 Kansas
Changed to AMA Project No. 2525-26 in 1954
1948 - Egg and Poultry Marketing, RMA Project No. 96-1, Kansas
Changed to AMA Project No. 2525-25 Kansas in 1954
1948 - Milk Marketing, RMA Project No. 96-3 Kansas
Changed to AMA 2525-27 Kansas in 1954
1956 - Marketing Information for Merchandisers, AMA 2525-189 Kansas
1956 - Livestock Marketing, AMA 2525-143 Kansas
1957 - Marketing Information for Consumers, AMA 4525-3 Kansas

The funds from federal sources assisted in the employment of additional specialists in the marketing field.

On September 1, 1961, the Department of Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products was created from the marketing projects in the Department of Agricultural Specialists. The personnel in the new department were:

Norman V. Whitehair, In Charge	State Leader, Marketing
Marion E. Jackson	Poultry and Egg Marketing
Robert L. Coppersmith	Livestock Marketing
Roger H. Wilkowske	Dairy Marketing
Sykes E. Trieb	Retail Marketing
Leonard W. Schruben	Marketing Information
Hugh J. McDonald	Grain Marketing
Richard J. Baker	Marketing & Utilization of Formula Feeds
Robert W. Schoeff	Marketing & Utilization of Formula Feeds
Miss Mildred L. Walker	Consumer Information

Grain Marketing

The earliest work in grain marketing was the giving of assistance to farmers' elevators. The situation in the early part of the century was related in the 1924 report by Mr. Stokdyk, marketing specialist. He wrote:

> "Farmers' elevators have been organized in Kansas since 1902. Three of the associations organized in 1902 are still in operation and have been continuously since that time. These associations are the Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Livestock Company at Lewis in Edwards County, the Farmers' Cooperative Association at Macksville in Stafford County, and the Farmers' Cooperative Grain Milling and Merchantile Association at Alden in Rice County. Farmers' elevators have developed and expanded until at this time (1924) there are 283 cooperative farmer elevator associations in Kansas. Most of these associations are members of three regional marketing associations in Kansas".

Many of the farmers' elevator associations which were organized early were chartered under the Cooperative Societies Act. This act applied to a cooperative for any purpose. In 1921, the Kansas legislature passed the "Cooperative Marketing Act" which was designed specifically for associations marketing agricultural commodities. The extension marketing specialist devoted much time in assisting cooperatives to adjust their charters, constitutions and by-laws whereby they would operate under the Cooperative Marketing Act.

Many cooperatives were operating in the hope that member and patronage loyalty of the members would made the cooperative successful regardless of the business methods used. The grain marketing specialist met with the association directors in many cases and discussed with them the importance of up-to-date business methods, coupled with a balanced program of reduced margins, increased quality, and added service to its members if the association was to grow and fulfill its purpose in the community. This activity led into "elevator surveys", a program of study and analysis of an elevator's business methods, their financial statement, and methods of conducting their business.

Vance Rucker, grain marketing specialist appointed September 15, 1930, secured the cooperation of Professor Roy M. Green, who was doing grain marketing research in the Department of Agricultural Economics, in formulating the plan for doing the elevator survey work. An analysis form was prepared on which data were placed for further study. Reports and suggestions were then made back to the directors, and frequently the members, for their consideration. Assistance was given in followup such as amendment of charter and by-laws, establishment of adequate bookkeeping system, etc. During 1931, 35 elevators were given this assistance. George Hendrix was employed on a temporary basis for five months beginning February 1, 1931. Mr. W. J. Hart was loaned from the Cooperative Marketing Division of the Federal Farm Board to assist with some of the survey and analysis work.

In 1932, the elevator survey and followup program was enlarged by assistance from the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Chicago, the Equity Union Grain Company and the Farmers' Union Jobbing Association of Kansas City, Missouri. The goal was to reach 100 elevator associations during 1932-33. Glenn S. Fox was employed November 6, 1933 to assist with that program. He continued until January 31, 1936 at which time he was transferred to the Department of Agricultural Economics and J. Warren Mather was employed and served in grain marketing work until February 15, 1943. The elevator survey program continued from its beginning in 1930 until the Farmers' National Grain Corporation was ordered to be liquidated in April of 1937. By that time, however, most of the older organized cooperatives in Kansas had brought their charters and by-laws up to date and had developed modern business principles for operation. Following World War II, however, a few cooperatives asked for assistance and the grain marketing specialist gave the same kind of help as had been given in previous years.

Wheat Quality Program

Kansas wheat, generally, is high in protein. High protein wheat, in the 1920's, was bringing a premium of eight to fifteen cents on the central markets but the producer did not receive this advantage for his wheat when sold locally. In 1925, meetings and demonstrations were held to call attention to the protein premium along with other characteristics of high-quality wheat. These included: freedom from rye, foreign material, and mixed varieties. Although many grain elevator managers developed an interest in buying wheat on a graded basis, the impossibility of getting an immediate protein test and the lack of sufficient bin space to keep the different grades separate, often made buying on a graded basis impossible at that time (1920's and early 1930's). Later, during the 1940's and 1950's, a quality buying program was developed. Many large concrete elevators had been constructed with ample space and a large number of bins for storing the various grades of grain.

In 1936, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association was organized by a group of millers and grain merchants who realized that Kansas wheat was declining in quality because of numerous new varieties that were not of acceptable milling and baking quality, more general spread of wheat diseases which affected quality, and the increasing prevalence of rye and other mixtures which lowered the quality of wheat for milling and baking purposes. Dr. John H. Parker, former professor in the Department of Agronomy and a plant breeder, was employed as director. Dr. Parker launched an extensive publicity and demonstration plot program. Field days were held at the plots to show the public the value of pure varieties, disease-free and rye-free wheats. The program has continued through the years with a varied program but constantly encouraging the production of wheat of acceptable milling and baking quality.

Grain Grading Schools were first conducted in 1944. Kawvale, a new wheat variety developed for eastern Kansas, was an example of the problem of grading new wheats which could sometimes fall into hard-wheat or in soft-wheat classes. The classification of Kawvale, and other new varieties in later schools, was a part of the program at the grain-grading schools. The first schools were held at Washington, Beloit, Smith Center, Stockton and Oberlin. The schools were conducted by Georgell Douglass, inspector in charge of the Kansas City office of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department; John Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association; and Dwight Tolle, Extension grain marketing specialist. In addition to the problems in the classification of Kawvale, the program consisted of discussions on the wheat supply and market, a seed wheat production program for the farmer, marketing problems, identification of varieties in threshed samples of grain, popularity of varieties by farmers because of favorable production factors, and the efforts of grain merchants to separate carloads of wheat on a quality basis. The grain-grading schools have continued through the years on a district basis. In addition to elevator managers, Commodity Credit bin inspectors, 4-H Club members and county agents have attended. A portion of each school has been laboratory work on analysis of various grain samples with individual instruction by Kansas licensed grain inspectors.

Wheat Quality Shows with a milling and baking test for each sample were inaugurated by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association at the Kansas State Fair . The flour milled from the wheat and the bread baked from the flour were important factors in placing the samples exhibited in a quality-wheat show. This work brought out the variations in the quality of protein in the various varieties of wheat. Some of the newer varieties did not possess strong gluten and, during the 1950's, Kansas wheat as a whole developed a rather unfavorable place in the central markets. Millers often found it necessary to bring into the state wheat of strong milling quality to blend with Kansas wheats to bring the blend up to desired milling standards. A price differential became evident in the markets. Extension specialists and representatives of other interested organizations increased their efforts toward improving the milling quality of Kansas wheat. Publicity was given, through every available means, to those varieties that were not of acceptable milling quality and to those that were commanding a premium price. At the same time, about 1956, the Commodity Credit Corporation loan program provided a differential in loan values of as much as 20 cents per bushel, according to variety,because the millers were willing to make a price differential. Many farmers readily changed from the unacceptable wheat varieties to the more acceptable ones. In 1955, for example, the grain marketing specialist reported that 104 elevators were buying wheat on a variety basis, 117 elevators were paying a premium for high milling quality wheat, 16,345 farmers changed to approved milling varieties of wheat, with an estimated increase in income of $1,703,407 on the 22,560,075 bushels resulting from such changes. This program to promote the production of high-quality milling wheat has continued and the wheat farmers generally recognize the desirability of producing wheat with strong gluten content.

A Wheat Kernel Conference was held at Kansas State University in 1953 sponsored by the Extension Service, the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association and the Departments of Agronomy, Flour and Feed Milling, and Agricultural Economics. Discussions included tests to determine wheat quality, detection of internal insects, grain sanitation, insect and rodent control, wheat price differentials, grain grading and variety analysis. This three-day school was attended by persons interested in the grain trade, locally and on the terminal markets. Out of this school grew the Wheat Kernel Identification Schools held once or twice each year on a two-day basis for a number of years. In 1954, two schools were held, one at Wichita and one at Hutchinson with 166 students attending. Schools in later years were held at the University.

The Kansas Wheat Quality Council was organized on February 8, 1950, in the Senate Chamber, State House, Topeka, Kansas, by representatives from 26 organizations concerned about quality of the grain produced in Kansas. The organization of the Council sparked one of the most intensive campaigns ever organized involving the Extension Service. The two-point program included (1) thorough cleaning and treating of storage bins and premises before harvest and (2) fumigation of grain within six weeks after storage. The recommendations were based on research work done by Dr. R. T. Cotton, USDA entomologist on stored grain insects and his staff with their office in Manhattan.

Norman Whitehair, extension grain marketing specialist, Dell Gates, extension entomologist, and C. E. Skiver, Secretary of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, took the lead in the educational program. An intensive educational program was started in April and continued through May, then started again in July to direct attention to the fumigation program. Twelve meetings were held in cities throughout the wheat producing area, six on how to clean and prepare storage for grain and six on methods of fumigating grain in storage. L. L. Longsdorf, extension editor, developed a weekly information schedule including releases to 350 weekly newspapers, 50 dailies, and the farm press with state-wide coverage. County extension agents were supplied with educational material and daily releases sent to 51 commercial radio stations. In addition, 10,000 posters were distributed. Similar schools were conducted in 1951. To the first series was added the control of rodents. To the second was added methods of drying grain.

Pure Food and Drug Administration regulations on the sanitation of grain to be used for food placed a new emphasis on caring for grain in storage. Private and cooperative grain marketing organizations asked for educational meetings to explain recommended storage methods to the public. With discounts ranging from 50 to 75 cents per bushel on degraded wheat used for feed grain instead of for food, much interest was developed. Extension specialists prepared educational materials covering proper procedures for storing grain, storage structures to prevent contamination from birds and rodents, and the use of residual wall sprays and fumigation of grain in storage. Ten district schools were held and many cooperatives asked for the specialists to appear at the annual meetings. The Food and Drug Administration regulations were temporarily relaxed in 1953 and considerable study given to them because of the criticism of their strictness. However, the regulations became effective again in 1954 and renewed emphasis was given the educational program concerning grain sanitation. In 1955, district elevator sanitation demonstrations were conducted at 20 different locations in Kansas. Elevator management personnel numbering 452 attended those demonstrations. One-half day was devoted to an inspection and clean-up program. This phase was handled by a representative of the Food and Drug Administration. The other half-day was devoted to demonstrations on rodent and stored grain insect control and fire prevention. Those educational efforts brought results. All grain handlers became fully aware of the FDA regulations, the recommended practices, and the economic value of good grain handling practices. The effect of that intensive educational program has continued through the years.

A Cooperative Bookkeeping School was conducted at Kansas State University October 25 to 30, 1954, sponsored by the Extension Service, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, the Kansas Cooperative Council, and the Farmer Cooperative Service. This school was designed to train bookkeepers in the methods to be used by cooperatives. Thirteen bookkeepers attended the first school. In 1955 the attendance was 25, 30 in 1956 and 17 in 1957. The schools have been continued since with similar numbers participating.

A Cooperative Management Conference was first held in 1950 with the Extension Service and Department of Agricultural Economics cooperating. This conference was designed for managers and directors of local cooperatives. The conference programs included such topics as: income tax for cooperatives, management problems, member relationships, principles for cooperatives, educational programs, organization problems, etc. The Cooperative Management Conference has continued annually since first organized.

A Grain and Feed Industries Business Management Conference was organized and held in December of 1960. This conference was designed to provide top managers, the decision makers, a better understanding of the management job. Managers have been provided with systematic procedures for more orderly planning, more efficient organization of the business, more effective direction of the various processes, and a closer coordination of the multitude of tasks confronting the manager of the business.

Closely associated with the business management conference are two other programs; (1) selection of the best combination of enterprises to maximize profits for the firm, and (2) recommendations as to the plant layout and operation of the firm. The Department of Agricultural Economics, in 1961, was in the process of developing an outline for a linear programming problem for a cooperative to study the best combination of enterprises in light of the limiting factors such as land, labor, capital, etc. The overall plan for this activity included that a sufficient number of firms would be programmed to furnish information for the total group. After a study of a group of firms would be completed, standards or measuring sticks would be developed for use in other firms in selecting the best combination of enterprises for their particular organization.

Outlook Information for wheat and feed grains have been a part of the grain marketing specialist's work throughout the years that outlook information has been prepared. The information has included data on supply, production, demand, imports and exports, price trends, industrial uses, etc. During more recent years, a series of district outlook meetings have been held each year for training agents. Outlook on a commodity basis is also given, when requested, to many organization meetings.

4-H Club Activities have also been a part of the Grain Marketing specialist's endeavor. In 1954, 13 cooperative 4-H and FFA leader training schools were held on a district basis throughout the state. These schools were sponsored by the Kansas Cooperative Council, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, vocational agriculture departments, and many local cooperatives. The grain marketing specialist used these meetings to develop interest in the grain marketing activity for 4-H members. The schools were attended by 580 youth, 95 leaders and 225 managers and directors of cooperatives.

The marketing activity for 4-H members was designed to help 4-H Club members to gain a better understanding of the principles and practices involved in marketing grain. Many activities were suggested including: to visit a business dealing in marketing work, visit a terminal and local elevator, understand grain inspection work, locate on a county map the cooperative marketing organizations in a county, study market reports, chart price trends, learn about grain grading, give talks and demonstrations on marketing work, etc.

4-H Wheat shows were held in 1954 at Wellington, Wichita, Hutchinson and Salina. Samples of wheat, grown as a project, were sent for grading, milling and baking tests. Exhibits came from 24 counties but the total number of entries at these first shows was not available. Similar shows were held in 1955 in August at Wichita, Salina and Dodge City with 95 exhibits and 457 persons attending the shows. The 4-H Wheat Shows have continued at Wichita and Colby with much interest and participation. In 1960, the Kansas Wheat Commission started to provide awards for the winners. The award consisted of a trip to the Galveston-Houston export facilities. Winners were selected on the basis of their participation in the Wheat Shows, grain marketing activity, crops judging and demonstration, leadership, and general 4-H Club work.

Livestock Marketing

Walter H. Atzenweiler, former county agricultural agent in Brown County, was employed as the first Livestock Marketing Specialist July 1, 1931. Prior to that time some work with livestock shipping associations and marketing lambs on a graded basis had been done by the production specialists. Livestock shipping associations had been operating in Kansas since 1905. Those early efforts by the farmers indicated that they were interested in livestock marketing problems that needed to be solved. Some of these problems had been discussed in the Farmers' Institute programs.

In the program of work for 1925, Mr. E. A. Stokdyk, marketing specialist, wrote:

> "Livestock markets have certain well-defined tendencies. Lectures covering the history and trends of livestock markets were given. The producers are encouraged to make use of the economic information in the Kansas Agricultural Situation.
>
> "Cooperative Shipping Associations are in existence in many communities. Assistance was given in making surveys for the need of these associations, and where needed, assistance was given in the organization of new associations.
>
> "The marketing of Boys' and Girls' Calf Club calves is a phase of work that is of importance. The Club Department requested assistance in this work."

In his report for 1931, Mr. Atzenweiler wrote:

> "Assisted Mr. Elling (swine and sheep specialist) during 1931 in the further development of the lamb and wool marketing program. Assistance was also given to Mr. Moxley (animal husbandry specialist) in the district livestock schools and the beef-cattle festival train which covered the beef-production sections of the state."

In 1931, the Midwest Wool Marketing Cooperative, a regional organization comprising four or five states, was organized with headquarters at Kansas City. Mr. Carl G. Elling, animal husbandry specialist, Mr. Atzenweiler and many county agricultural agents in Kansas assisted in the organization and early work of the "Midwest". Four counties graded lambs and shipped cooperatively in 1931, 18 counties in 1933 and by 1936 every county that produced sheep and lambs in substantial numbers was participating in the graded lamb program.

The Producers Commission Association, Kansas City, Missouri, cooperated in the lamb grading program by furnishing a fieldman to grade the lambs on the farm and to instruct county agents and producers in the requirements for a top lamb for the market.

Marion County, Frank A. Hagans, County agricultural agent, pioneered the lamb grading program in 1929. The lamb production program in Marion County became known as the "Marion County Farm Flock Program". The improvement in quality made over a seven-year period is indicated by the record of the graded lambs shipped. The record is:

Grade	1929	1936
Top	57.5 percent	88.0 percent
Medium	18.5	7.0
Buck lambs	21.75	5.0
Culls	2.25	0.0

The lamb grading and marketing program was closely correlated with the production program as the lambs needed to be ready for market at a time when good prices were offered because the market wanted them. April and May saw most of the good lambs going to market. In 1936, 43 counties were marketing lambs on a graded basis. During the 1950's, Dickinson County conducted an outstanding lamb grading program. As shipping livestock by truck became more prevalent and county agents and producers became more familiar with the standards for grading, this activity became commonplace, a few neighbors would grade and ship by truck, and the program required less attention from extension personnel.

In 1936, a Kansas City Livestock Marketing Committee, composed of 20 young men employed by commission firms, was formulated and charged with the responsibility of organizing and conducting livestock auctions for 4-H Club livestock. Seven auctions were held in Kansas City. One of these was especially for the livestock from the Topeka Free Fair, one for the animals from the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, and one as a pre-American Royal sale. Wichita interests organized a sale to be held at the end of the Fat Stock Show in that city. These livestock auctions showed a small amount of premium for the higher grades of the animals. Some of these sales have continued through the years.

In 1939, the 4-H deferred feeding project was started. One problem encountered with that project was the marketing of the animals when ready for sale. In 1944, the first 4-H Deferred Show and Sale was held in Kansas City on December 14. Deferred fed calves were shown in pens of three animals and each club member could show two pens. This proved to be an acceptable method of ending the project for the 4-H members and has continued at Wichita and Dodge City as well as in Kansas City and St. Joseph.

In 1944, a program was inaugurated to provide a satisfactory source of beef calves for the next year's project. Livestock specialists and breeders assembled about 100 head of calves and had them available for sale at Wichita at the time of the Fat Stock Show there. This program continued for several years as a good demand existed for the calves. Eventually the interest grew to be less as club members went back to an established source for their calves.

A feeder replacement program was organized in 1946 by the livestock marketing specialist. This program provided the feeder who wanted only 25 or 30 head of feeders the availability of a good source which he could not tap otherwise. Orders were pooled through the county agents and the feeders purchased in large numbers from ranchers, often the entire calf crop taken. In 1946, 6,896 head were handled. In 1948, 12,419 head were purchased and distributed. This program continued only a few years.

In 1948, swine carcass grading was demonstaated to county agents and producers at Wichita with the cooperation of the Cudahy Packing Company. This program grew in various dimensions. Two-day schools were developed wherein the first day was devoted to live grading and the second day to carcass grading after the animals studied the first day had been slaughtered. Such schools were held at Wichita, Kansas City and St. Joseph. Later smiliar schools were held at other points in the state where packing houses were located and were willing to cooperate. Some of these were Great Bend, Arkansas City and Pittsburg. Fourteen counties held smmilar schools for swine producers in 1953 by using graded carcasses provided by packing companies through food stores. In 1955, two-day marketing schools were held in Wichita and Kansas City to train agents in livestock marketing processes. One day was spent with a commission man as he worked at selling livestock in the yards. In 1956, Republic County attempted a swine-grading program similar to the lamb-grading program. A representative of the St. Joseph market came to the county and graded the hogs on the farm. A shipment of 110 head was made to St. Joseph. They went on a declining market and the results were not as good as anticipated; therefore the interest declined somewhat and the program did not continue. Out of the swine and carcass grading work, however, a high interest developed in the "meat-type hog" and a program to breed and produce a carcass with less fat. The grading program also brought to the markets a higher percentage of Choice No. 1 and No. 2 hogs.

A feeder lamb buying pool was organized in 1949. Orders were pooled and 10,300 feeder lambs purchased and delivered. This program provided a ready supply for the small feeder but the program continued only a few years as the lamb feeders got larger or went out of business.

The yearling ewe-buying program started in 1937 by Frank Hagans in Marion County and continued by Carl G. Elling, was transferred to Ray Hoss, livestock marketing specialist, in 1953. Mr. Hoss continued with this program until 1960 when the program was discontinued in Extension and taken over by the Marketing Service of the Kansas Farm Bureau. The volume in the ewe-buying program varied from year to year according to weather conditions, feed supply, and the economic situation. Usually from ten to twenty thousand head of yearling ewes were brought into the state each year.

In 1951, a two-day beef cattle live and carcass grading school was conducted for county agents in Wichita. A similar school was started in St. Joseph the next year. These have continued through the years and have included selected producers in addition to extension personnel. Those schools were effective in selection of beef cattle for feeding and use in the particular beef production system being followed by a producer.

In his report for 1953, Ray Hoss, livestock marketing specialist, outlined the various beef production systems in Kansas as: (1) Kansas deferred program, (2) creep-feeding program, (3) plain cattle program, (4) wintering program, and (5) wintering and summering program. Mr. Hoss wrote further:

> "Each of these programs has a set marketing pattern. If carried out in the recommended manner each of these programs should market the finished product at a seasonal peak in the price cycle for that particular class of livestock. It is impossible to positively identify each peak, but these programs are designed to take advantage of the peak in cycles during an average year."

Dr. Robert L. Coppersmith was employed as livestock marketing specialist January 1, 1960. The position had been vacant for several months. Dr. Coppersmith served as Extension Livestock Economist with the Illinois Extension Service from September 1953 to 1958. For more than one year he was with the Illinois Livestock Marketing Association, a cooperative. Being new in Kansas, Dr. Coppersmith devoted a few months to studying the situation. The following objectives were established:

1. Improve operational efficiency and profit position of livestock and meat marketing firms in Kansas.
2. Develop an awareness on the part of marketing firms of the importance of constant evaluation of present position and planning to avoid or solve future marketing problems.
3. Assist farmers, market agencies and others in promoting sound marketing practices.
4. Improve quality of livestock through realistic marketing.
5. Gain experience with new programs which may be valuable in future years.

Communications Schools for Livestock Marketing Personnel were organized and conducted in August, 1960. Livestock market personnel on the Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, central markets participated enthusiastically. The training schools were sponsored by Kansas State University in cooperation with the livestock markets. The sessions were for three hours once each week for four weeks. The participants included livestock salesmen and stockyards personnel. The subject matter included basic communications, theory, telephone manners, written communications, public relations, and salesmanship. After the sessions were concluded, many of the participants expressed a desire for continued training of a similar type. Other markets learned of the training sessions and requested assistance. During 1962, similar schools were conducted in Wichita with approximately 70 percent of all operating personnel participating. Another school was held in Arkansas City with the Bauer-Hill Packing Company sponsoring it. Assistance was given in similar schools in Indianapolis, Evansville and Louisville Markets.

Marketing Dairy Products

After the failure of most of the local creameries during the early part of the century, a centralizer system was developed and many abuses crept in which resulted in poor quality and low prices. The extension dairy specialist, C. R. Gearhart, started a state-wide grading project with cream station in 1923, but it was not entirely successful. In 1924, the dairy specialist wrote in his report:

> "Some good resulted from the cream grading campaign as the better producers become familiar with what quality meant in price."

During those years, interest in cooperative creameries became evident and several were organized in 1926. Adjustments in size, locations, markets and production practices occurred during the next several years.

Processing and distribution of whole milk developed from a branch of the business of the milk producer to the business of milk processing and distribution, either on a private basis or by a cooperative. The first work by the dairy specialist with milk producers' organizations was with groups in Pittsburg, Atchison, Wichita and Topeka in 1932. During this same time, cream marketing work was confined to communities with cooperative creameries.

Charles E. Dominy was employed as a specialist in poultry and dairy marketing on June 5, 1936. In his report for 1936, he gave as the objectives:

"1. Improvement in local gathering of cream.
2. Further advancement of whole milk markets through improvement in understanding and methods of marketing.
3. Work with cooperative creameries - surveys and analysis of business practices and the establishment of uniform methods of bookkeeping."

In 1937, the Central Kansas Cooperative Association was organized at Hillsboro following completion of one of the surveys of the dairy marketing situation. The association constructed a modern creamery that has continued successful operation through the years. During the following two or three years other cooperative creameries were organized including the Neosho Valley Creamery at Erie, which opened for business on December 1, 1939. Those creameries, by the use of a fleet of trucks, gathered cream from the farms and churned butter for the local and central markets.

During the 1930's, in summary, the dairy marketing program consisted of assistance in improvement of prices and markets, quality, marketing efficiency, lowering costs, market licenses and orders, and strengthening cooperatives.

The onset of World War II completely reversed dairy marketing conditions. Instead of surpluses, there were shortages. Where prices were low and unstable, price ceilings were instituted. Dairy plant operators were encouraged to diversify in production with greater flexibility in order to produce those products which were highest in price and which would contribute most to the war effort and need. Cream quality programs were undertaken with the cooperation of the Kansas Butter Institute. Teachers of vocational agriculture were encouraged to have their students make cream quality and handling surveys of at least five farms thus promoting the production of higher quality cream. Producers were encouraged to sell milk instead of cream so that the skim milk would be available for human consumption. Assistance was given to dairy cooperatives with their problems in reorganization of their routes for more efficiency and conservation of gasoline, tires and trucks. Assistance was also given in labor shortage, encouragement of greater milk production, and lower costs. Producers were encouraged to sell whole milk for manufacturing or, if possible, as grade A. Bottled milk deliveries were changed from daily to every-other-day delivery. The specialist also assisted producers to form milk bargaining cooperatives to bargain with the processors for satisfactory prices.

In his report for 1946, Karl G. Shoemaker, dairy marketing specialist, wrote in part:

> "Dairying in Kansas is becoming more specialized.....more profitable. The establishing of grade A processing in plants located in strictly rural areas has stimulated production. This grade A milk is sold to urban centers. Much of the milk consumed in western Kansas towns is produced 100 to 150 miles east, bottled and transported in semi-trailer trucks along with ice cream, butter and cheese to local retail store outlets. This new development has encouraged the production of grade A milk in areas formerly devoted to the production of cream or manufacturing milk. Milk plants at Erie, Arkansas City, Hillsboro, Sabetha, and Everest have recently equipped for grade A milk processing."

During the war years, the government purchased approximately 20 percent of the total dairy production for the armed forces, relief or for lend-lease. With that market eliminated, certain adjustments were necessary to maintain satisfactory markets for dairy products. Coupled with that loss in the market, during the war years total production increased 11 percent. The adjustment of the increased production to meet the post-war years demand was made easier because of the increased use of milk products other than butter and cheese. Ice cream and evaporated milk used a large amount of milk that would otherwise have been surplus. But, for a number of years, butter and dried milk was purchased by the government in the Surplus Commodities program. The extension dairy marketing specialist used every effort to keep dairymen informed concerning practical means to adjust to the post-war dairy situation. The development of the production and distribution of Grade A milk to replace the uncontrolled production of raw milk was an important achievement.

In January of 1947, the dairy marketing specialist, Karl G. Shoemaker, called a meeting of the cooperative creameries in Kansas for the purpose of setting up a sales organization to sell the dairy products manufactured by the creameries. The organization was expanded to include four cooperative creameries in Oklahoma and one in Missouri. After considerable delay a charter was obtained in October. A board of directors and officers were elected and the organization named "Vita Gold Foods". The organization had these functions:

1. To standardize the quality and the package for the products.
2. To maintain a sales force to sell the products.
3. To advertise to assist in the sales program.
4. To maintain a transportation department to facilitate the movement of the products to their destination.

Karl Shoemaker resigned January 31, 1948 to accept a similar position with the Wisconsin Extension Service. Almost two years elapsed before he was succeeded by George Gerber on December 1, 1949. During this interval, the extension dairy marketing program was without leadership.

Mr. Gerber devoted his attention to the problems in dairy product marketing that had developed during the post-war period. Some success was achieved in leveling off the high spring and early summer high production period and bringing up the late fall and winter low production period. Processing and manufacturing plants were assisted in procuring equipment and developing a program whereby the surplus milk in the high production periods could be converted to dried milk or cheese which could be stored until marketed. Quality production of milk and milk products was emphasized in order that consumers would continue to use some milk products, especially butter, even though higher in price than some of the competitive substitutes.

Federal Milk Orders had been developed by 1953 in Kansas City, Topeka, Neosho Valley, Wichita and Dodge City. The dairy marketing specialist devoted much time to work with producers to familiarize them with the provisions and working policies of the Federal milk order management. The increased price incentive for Grade A milk brought about increased production by former cream producers, thus adding to the problems of the management of processors and marketing orders. One effort to increase the consumption of milk was the vending machine installed by the side of cold drink vending machines.

In his report for 1954, Mr. Gerber gave this brief summary of accomplishments:

1. Four new dairy cooperatives organized
2. 1,003 dairymen changed from butterfat to "C" grade milk production

3. 744 dairymen changed from "C" to "A" grade milk production
4. 174 milk vending machines installed

It was in 1954 that the bulk refrigerated milk tank started to come into use by the larger producers to replace the milk can and can cooler. Bulk tanks in Kansas were first used in the Wichita area. The shift to the use of bulk tanks came about gradually. In 1957 the percentage of milk marketed from bulk tanks to the total milk marketed was 77.8 at Wichita, 18.3 at Dodge City, 13.8 at Kansas City and 10.7 at Neosho Valley. By 1961 the number of milk producers using bulk tanks was 1,497 at Kansas City, 820 at Wichita, 232 at Neosho Valley, and 180 at Dodge City. During these years the Topeka Milk Order had been combined with Kansas City. A new Milk Order was established in St. Joseph, Missouri in 1961. The dairy marketing specialist was called upon frequently to meet with milk producers and management of the Milk Orders to study unsatisfactory situations and to help make plans for satisfactory agreements. About 95 percent of all grade A milk produced in Kansas is produced within the areas of the milk marketing orders.

Marketing Poultry and Poultry Products

Interest in marketing poultry and eggs on a graded basis began to be evident about the time the marketing project was organized in 1924. The production specialists handled the program almost entirely until 1936 when the first specialist in poultry marketing was employed. In 1925 a number of meetings were held to discuss egg grading. In 1928 a five-year plan was developed.

By 1933, production specialists, G. T. Klein and M. A. Seaton, were carrying on an effective program to develop egg-selling on a graded basis. The production of quality eggs was also stressed. During 1933, 98 production schools with 7,946 attendance, included discussions on the advantages of correlating the marketing plan with production and adjusting market demands. Egg grading demonstrations were conducted during the programs. Plans were made to have 60 produce houses buy eggs on a graded basis. By the close of the year, 140 houses were buying on a graded basis.

Charles E. Dominy was employed as Specialist in Poultry Marketing June 5, 1936. Mr. Dominy also developed a program for marketing dairy products. During 1936, a cooperative egg shipping association for handling quality eggs to an eastern market was formed. A net increase in the price returned to the farmer was obtained. The collection was done by the Washington County Cooperative Creamery at Linn and the marketing contract was with the Hoermann Packing Company at Linn, Kansas. That egg marketing program continued for nearly 20 years or until a state egg-grading law became effective in 1953.

In 1942, the Central Kansas Cooperative Creamery at Hillsboro started an egg-pickup service wherein the trucks picked up eggs as they picked up cream from the patrons. The pickup was twice a week. During 1944, at Linn more than 2½ million dozen eggs were handled in this manner. At Hillsboro almost one million dollars worth of eggs were handled. Both plants had federally licensed graders who graded the eggs direct from the producer. The producer was paid on a graded basis. The advantage over the local egg market ranged from three to five cents per dozen in 1944 and 1945. During the same period of time, federally licensed graders were in all of the Swift plants located at Parsons, Wichita, Salina, Clay Center; in the Cooperative elevator and egg department at Kinsley; the Sabetha Cooperative Produce; Perry Packing company; Priebe's plants at Goff, Parsons, and Blue Rapids; Kansas Egg and Poultry at Hillsboro; Hurst Poultry and Egg at Newton; Sunflower Poultry and Egg at McPherson; and Kansas Poultry Products at Hutchinson. Federal grading had made a good start.

Following World War II, points emphasized in the egg marketing program were: (1) a sound procurement program with trucks servicing each farm at least twice each week; (2) an efficient grading program supervised by federal-state grading supervisors, (3) paying the producer on a graded basis, and (4) providing refrigration at each collection station. Twenty-one plants were operating on such a program although only thirteen met all recommendations. The Purina Mills Feed Company introduced an egg marketing program wherein the producer would deliver his eggs to a local feed station where they were picked up once each week and taken to a central station in Kansas City where the eggs were graded and the producer paid on a graded basis. Packers and producers were becoming more quality conscious especially in central and northeast Kansas. The southeastern part of the state did not yet have a satisfactory market outlet for graded eggs.

In 1945, the specialist concentrated his meetings in the areas where good market facilities were available although he, with a county agent, made 127 visits to markets which covered all poultry areas of the state to encourage quality marketing programs. Federal-State grading supervisors continued to hold egg grading schools for egg graders in those plants which did not maintain federal graders. Coupled with the grading program was a continuous effort to develop new markets.

In the early 1950's the Marketing Division of the State Board of Agriculture started a supervised program with egg buyers on a voluntary grading program. This helped to get a better pack of eggs for the retail trade. Egg producers in heavy production areas were able to take advantage of the improved market. That progaam continued until the egg-marketing law went into effect in 1955.

In 1955, the Kansas legislature, after an extensive educational program, passed the Kansas Egg Grading Law. Extension specialists and representatives of the State Board of Agriculture conducted a series of meetings to explain the new law and its provisions to egg producers and buyers. After the law had been in effect two and one-half months, another series of 15 schools were held on a district basis to further explain the law and to teach the standards for the various egg grades. Participants at the schools graded, under supervision, several dozen eggs and took an examination at the end of the training period. Producers have benefitted from the egg grading program as they have had a good market for quality eggs. Consumers have benefitted as they have confidence in the quality of eggs purchased.

The cooperative egg-buying organizations that encouraged the egg-graded program were: Central Kansas Cooperative Association, Hillsboro; Ark-Valley Cooperative Creamery Association, Hutchinson; Washington County Cooperative Creamery, Linn; Neosho Valley Cooperative Creamery, Neosho. Private concerns who handled graded eggs are: Seymour Foods, Inc., Topeka, Marysville and Concordia; Bestyet Egg Company, Smith Center; Safeway Egg Company, Wichita and Kansas City; and Harris & Sons, Dodge City.

In 1956, the poultry production and marketing specialists inaugurated a series of district poultry schools to reach all important poultry areas of the state. Commercial people cooperated freely in an effort to attract people to the district schools. Most of the meetings featured a chicken barbecue at noon. Egg Shows were a part of the district meetings. Those arrangements provided a good atmosphere for an effective educational program in poultry production and marketing.

Quality-Egg Clubs were organized in several areas where graded-egg markets were not readily available. Egg producers in such areas agreed to use recommended egg production practices to maintain the quality of the eggs. The eggs were assembled at a central point where they were picked up by a buyer's truck. Such a club was organized in Republic County in 1956. In 1957 clubs were organized in Geary County, Cloud County and Shawnee County.

The caged layer program in Kansas was given a boost in 1956 by General Mills when they started a finance plan for laying birds. The operation was based on an operation of 1,680 birds and a guaranteed market of 37 cents a dozen for Grade A large eggs. The market contract ~~was~~ by Hurst and Company, Bonner Springs, Kansas. The laying houses were constructed by the Dodson Company, Wichita, Kansas. The expansion program ended with about 205 houses being constructed over the state. That program developed too rapidly considering that the egg price in the fall of 1957 and spring of 1958 was extremely low. The contract was broken on the egg market in the late winter of 1958. Some producers have stayed with the market while others have used various market outlets. Around Tribune, Kansas, a group of caged-layer egg-producers was financed by a local bank. That area marketed through Safeway Egg Company, Denver, Colorado, and experienced very little difficulty in moving their supply of eggs. The caged-layer program depends upon the ability of the producer to buy satisfactory replacement pullets and a continued demand for high quality eggs at a high price.

Turkey Marketing was started on a pool or cooperative basis in 1932 when Jewell County organized apool and sold the turkeys to the highest bidder." Harper and Reno Counties organized turkey pools in 1933 and sold 8.900 turkeys on the Thanksgiving market at bid prices of 10 3/4 cents per pound for No. 1 turkeys and 7½ cents for No. 2's. Those prices were 1½ to 2 cents over the local market. A local committee received the bids. The buyer provided the live-grader as the turkeys were loaded and rail cars for shipment.

After the employment of Charles E. Dominy, June 5, 1936, interest was developed in a turkey dressing and marketing program. Turkey Marketing Associations were organized at Anthony, Beloit, Emporia and Hutchinson. Each association acquired dressing and chilling equipment. The operations were financed the the Northwest Turkey Growers Association, Ogden, Utah, and the dressed turkeys marketed through that association. More than 35,000 turkeys were made ready for the Thanksgiving market. Kansas State University conducted a turkey grading school which was attended by 80 persons.

In 1937, Kinsley added a turkey dressing plant. Consignments of live turkeys were sold at Dodge City, McPherson and Winfield. Mankato and Page City became affiliated with the Northwest Turkey Growers Association in 1939. The turkey marketing effort was developed during the depression years of the 1930's. When production of other commodities and prices recovered, and the turkey market weakened somewhet, the cooperative efforts were discontinued.

Marketing Hay

In his report for 1925, Mr. Stokdyk said:

> "Kansas ships large quantities of hay. With the adoption of Federal grades, it is planned to survey the situation in Kansas with a view to adopting shipping point inspection service. Demonstrations on Federal hay grades were given to producers as soon as the grades were adopted."

In 1928, shipping point inspection service was used in Finney and Pawnee Counties. Hay grading demonstrations were given in Finney, Pawnee, Ottawa, Saline, Shawnee, Sedgwick and Wilson Counties. The adoption and use of the Federal hay grades on the Omaha and Kansas City hay markets stimulated interest in hay marketing on a graded basis. Only alfalfa and prairie hay were involved. A hay show at the Topeka Fair in 1928 was conducted with the marketing specialist as superintendent. The hay exhibits were judged by Mr. Fink from the Hay Inspection Office in Kansas City. Mr. Fink remained two days to explain the hay grades to interested producers.

By 1933, the reports stated that Finney and Pawnee Counties were maintaining shipping point inspection for hay. Woodson County had organized a Cooperative Prairie Hay Shipping Association and shipped 35 cars of hay during 1933. The association also brought in 38 cars of cattle for pasture. The alfalfa producers in Pawnee County established "Pawnee Chief" as the name for their certified alfalfa seed and shipped 1,500 bushels to special markets at prices from one to three dollars per bushel over the local market.

Following the drought years of the early 1930's and the World Was II years with scarcity of labor and increased demand for hay, the inspection program ceased to exist. Dehydrators and grinding mills also had their effect on the discontinuance of the hay marketing program. In later years, dairy and livestock production specialists have encouraged the use of "Hay Shows" in connection with winter schoold in an effort to increase the quality of hay being produced.

Marketing Fruits and Vegetables

Mr. E. A. Stokdyk, Marketing Specialist employed October 1, 1924, gave these problems in the area of marketing fruits and vegetables for 1925:

> "This phase includes the adoption of standard grades, the use of shipping point inspection service, the adoption of brands, the securing of information on sales methods, a study of market problems and the dissemination of timely information on crop movements.
>
> "There is one main potato section shipping potatoes in carloads, known as the Kaw Valley section. The best grading methods and proper packing are not yet employed by a large portion of the growers. The main apple section is in Doniphan County, Kansas. The growers are raising a high quality product but are not packing it to best advantage. The promotion of standard grades and packs, and methods and equipment to secure such grades is necessary."

During 1929, the agricultural experiment station made provision for research work in marketing fruits and vegetables. Professor W. P. Mortenson was employed by the Department of Agricultural Economics to develop a research project.

It was in 1929 that an effort was made to develop a cooperative marketing association with the potato growers in the Kaw Valley. Mr. E. H. Leker, county agricultural agent in Leavenworth County, was employed on a temporary basis to assist with and to organize the potato growers into a marketing association. Twenty-eight meetings were held with 509 growers attending. Visits were made to 211 farms and 529 other personal contacts were made in Douglas, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Shawnee, Riley and Wyandotte Counties That effort resulted in 85 percent of the potato acreage in the upper part of the valley and 75 percent in the lower end of the valley being signed. That was considered not sufficient volume to justify operation in 1929. However, in 1930, a sufficient signup had been obtained and operations were started in the Kaw Valley Potato Growers' Association. This program was followed closely and given assistance by L. C. Williams, Horticulturist in Charge of Agricultural Specialists, and Frank O. Blecha, District Agent.

Federal inspection at the point of shipment was maintained. In 1936, the Kaw Valley Potato Growers shipped 518 cars. Competition became more keen and the potato growers looked for every possible method to maintain a good market. In 1939, they experimented with washing, cooling, storage and otherwise attempted to meet the consumers' wishes. But the crop was poor both in yield and quality. Finally with the advent of World War II, a shortage of labor and additional marketing problems, potato production in the Kaw Valley dropped to a level that no longer justified the maintenance of the association.

During 1931, two cooperative apple growers' associations were organized and packing sheds constructed in Doniphan County. These were the Wathena Apple Growers' Association and the Blair Apple Growers' Association. In 1931, Doniphan County probably experienced the production of the largest crop of apples ever grown in the county - and the lowest price ever paid for apples. Because of the low price, some dissatisfaction developed among the members of the newly organized associations. A third cooperative apple growers' association was organized in 1933 with headquarters at Oxford in Sumner County and included Sumner, Sedgwick and Cowley Counties. That association had only mediocre success. In 1935, the third apple growers' association was organized in Doniphan County at Troy. With the development of that association the entire northeast Kansas apple growing district was being served with marketing cooperatives with standard packs and bargaining power. Shipping point inspection was being used regularly.

On November 11, 1940, a sudden and severe freeze destroyed a high percentage of the fruit trees in much of the state. Because of low yields, heavy spraying costs and other economic factors, most growers did not care to wait for a new crop of trees to come into production therefore the volume of the fruit crops was greatly reduced - and at the same time, less attention on the part of extension personnel to the marketing program was given.

When E. A. Stokdyk resigned June 30, 1929, no marketing specialist in the field of fruit and vegetable marketing was employed. All extension fruit and vegetable marketing work after 1929 was done by the production specialist in horticulture. L. C. Williams, W. G. Amstein and C. R. Roberts, with the assistance of research workers in the Department of Agricultural Economics, made substantial contributions to fruit and vegetable marketing as they served as horticultural specialists. The Horticulture Section of this historical record contains some discussion of the horticultural specialists' work in marketing.

In 1939 these observations were made by Land Use Program Planning committees:

> "(1) fruits and vegetables comprise only two percent of the state's agricultural income, but as much as 25 percent in some counties; (2) only ten counties have major production of fruits and vegetables; (3) fruit and vegetable production could be expanded if suitable markets were available. Watermelons can be readily grown but there is no market. The production of sweet potatoes is a possibility."

Consumer Marketing - Retailing

On July 18, 1956, Dr. Harold Jones, Director of Extension, signed a memorandum for the Agricultural Marketing Act to provide for a new project, Marketing Information for Merchandisers of Perishable Farm Products. The principal objective was to introduce efficiency in marketing farm products at the wholesale and retail levels thereby reflecting an increase in retail profit which would result in more favorable prices for producers and consumers. This became AMA Project No. 2525-189, Kansas.

Sykes E. Trieb was employed as Specialist in Consumer Marketing - Retailing on March 1, 1958. The title was changed July 1, 1961 to Extension Economist, Retail Marketing. Mr. Trieb had previously served as Secretary of the Kansas Poultry Improvement Association.

The first objectives for the project were to:

1. Introduce improved operational efficiencies in marketing as a result of research in time-study, work methods, and distribution procedures.
2. Assist all retailers in improving merchandising practices.
3. Train store personnel for more effective work production and future management positions.
4. Assist with store design, location and business management as related to efficient movement of food products.

Later these objectives were added:

5. Provide a better understanding of grades and grading for wholesaler, retailer, and consumer.
6. Promote a better public understanding of marketing through county extension personnel.

As suggested by Lewis F. Norwood, Jr., Food Merchandising Specialist, Federal Extension Service, Mr. Trieb endeavored to become acquainted with food wholesalers and retailers throughout Kansas and to present to them the new extension program designed to be of assistance to the food distribution industry. A list of retail food markets was compiled with a total of 3,331. Approximately 400 of those were supermarkets handling 52 percent of all sales. Cooperation with food industry personnel was initiated by contacts with existing groups including: The Kansas Restaurant Association. Kansas Food Dealers Association, Kansas City Retail Grocers Association, Marketing Division of the State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Dairy Association, Kansas State Chamber of Commerce, Kansas Poultry Association, Kansas Turkey Federation, Kansas Livestock Association, National Livestock and Meat Board, Poultry and Egg National Board, Super Market Institute, and National Association of Retail Grocers of the United States. Contacts were also made with the wholesale grocers who supply most of the retail food dealers in Kansas, including the large chain store companies.

The annual Food Retailers' Conference on the campus of Kansas State University has been one of the features of the retail marketing program. A committee including extension and food dealers has planned a program and activities for each conference. The first conference was held October 14, 1958. The topics discussed included:

From the Shopper's Point of View
Progressiveness in Food Store Promotion
A Calendar of Sales Suggestions
Sell the Store as Well as the Product
Coordinating Supplier - Retailer - Promotions
Problems and How We Solved Them
Labor Cost Control
Space Allocation for Maximum Sales
Customer Complaints and How We Handled Them
Procuring and Training Teen-Age and Adult Employees
Do Non-Food Items Have a Place in Food Stores
Modern Accounting - The Basis of Efficiency
Your Banker Needs to Know
Inventory and Expense Control
Gross Profit and Distribution Rate Control
Financing for Extension
Improving Efficiency

The Food Retailers' Conferences have been continued each year with much interest and success.

Operational Efficiency In-Store Studies was another phase of the retail marketing program. Such studies included the layout and operation of the stock room, use of labor-saving equipment for packaging, store traffic, arrangement of various department, means of displaying merchandise, replacement of stock on the shelves, refrigeration, layout of the store, traffic lanes, and other similar factors. Mr. Trieb secured the assistance of the extension architect, the extension consumer information specialist, the local county agents, and a representative of the store being studied or a representative of his wholesale company. After the actual in-store study was completed, a report was prepared and explained in person to the manager. In most cases, every recommendation was used. One owner reported back that during one year the savings were $4,316 in the produce department in addition to the saving of many man hours by more efficient operation. In-store studies have continued in four or five stores each year, the first being made in 1959. Such studies were made upon invitation of the store owner. A few chain-store wholesalers have taken the lead in making their own studies after working with Mr. Trieb and his assistants in one or two stores of their chain.

A Produce Materials Handling Seminar was held in Wichita on May 17-18, 1960, in cooperation with the Arkansas Valley Fruit and Vegetable Company, a primary supplier for Associated Grocers of Wichita. Federal-State grading personnel assisted with the discussions and demonstrations. The objectives of the seminar were to improve understanding of grades and standards as developed in research and to assist managers to improve their efficiency through implementing research results. Topics discussed included: work simplification, quality control, ordering and receiving, trimming, packaging and bagging, price marking, and layout. A supervisor for the wholesale company followed up at the retail store level.

In 1961, a Meat Merchandising and Work Methods School was conducted in Kansas City with the cooperation of the Associated Grocers of Kansas City and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Roadside marketing information was discussed with commercial fruit and vegetable producers in the Kansas City area. Egg marketing and merchandising was discussed at a series of district meetings with the poultry marketing specialist.

A central meat packaging movie was produced in 1961 with the assistance of Jack Burke, extension specialist in Radio and Television. Scenes from this movie became a part of a USDA-AMS and Kansas State University Extension Service film on central meat packaging. A retail work methods movie was produced and has been used by Kansas retail store supervisors for personnel training.

During 1962 the retail marketing specialist worked closely with a six-store multiple unit in Topeka, Kansas, in the planning and establishment of a central meat packaging and distribution plant. That plant was an innovation as it was the first high-volume fresh meat packaging and distribution center in the United States. The technique of central meat packaging and distribution has given greater maximum carcass utilization through market preference. A greater dollar yield per carcass was realized by minimizing losses on low demand items. Further savings were possible by central cutting, better inventory control, standardization of work methods, improved merchandising, greater labor productivity, reduced handling, greater availability and larger selection of preferred cuts of meat. The annual savings to the company were estimated at $35,000. Plans were made between the Kansas Extension Service, the Federal Extension Service, and the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service to produce a documentary film to be used in extending the results of the centralized meat packaging installation throughout the country.

An operational efficiency study of management work methods and layout was conducted for a cafeteria in Topeka, the owner-manager being on the Food Distribution Advisory Committee, USDA. The recommendations made were incorporated in a remodeling of the cafeteria. Adoption of the recommendations resulted in labor saving equivalent to two-man-years or $10,400 per year. An educational movie film was prepared in 1963 in cooperation with the National Restaurant Association and the Kansas Restaurant Association, describing the changes made and the resulting increases in efficiency. The film was made available for training personnel in the restaurant industry.

Marketing Information for Consumers

Marketing Information for Consumers was added to the marketing program on September 1, 1961, when Miss Mildred Walker was transferred to marketing from the Department of Extension Home Economics. Miss Walker joined the home economics staff January 1, 1956, in a program of consumer information. The objectives for consumer information in the marketing program were established as:

1. Increase knowledge of cuts and quality of meat.
2. Increase understanding of production, marketing and consumer cost of meat.
3. Increase ability to use various cuts of meat.
4. Encourage the adoption of grades, standards and use in achieving more rational consumer purchasing practices.
5. Increase knowledge of comparative food cost.
6. Increase knowledge of seasonal foods and supply of such foods.
7. Increase knowledge of various qualities of foods and their uses
8. Encourage adoption of use of comparative food cost, seasonal food and supply and quality.
9. Increase knowledge of functions performed by the marketing industry. and the costs involved in the marketing of food products.
10. Encourage interpretation and utilization of marketing information.

Miss Walker continued a program of training agents and leaders in the utilization of the various cuts of meat and comparative values of the cuts as purchased in the market. Timely information on availability of fruits and vegetables, costs and uses, has been given in radio programs and printed leaflets which were distributed by home economics agents. Materials for newspaper use have been regularly prepared. Miss Walker has also worked with the retail marketing specialist in his studies of food markets.

Outlook Information and Kansas Agricultural Situation

The "Kansas Agricultural Situation," a monthly publication, was developed and first written by the Department of Agricultural Economics in 1924. It immediately became a factor for disseminating marketing news and price trends of commodities to cooperating farmers during the period from October 1, 1924 to August 31, 1928, while E. A. Stokdyk was marketing specialist.

The first "Kansas Agricultural Outlook" as a yearly publication was prepared in February, 1930, under the supervision of George A. Montgomery, marketing specialist. The yearly report covering the outlook for agricultural commodities for a longer period was in addition to the "Kansas Agricultural Situation" which had been prepared and distributed monthly since June of 1924. Quotations from the foreword in the first issue of the "Kansas Agricultural Outlook" tells how the publication was established and how it was expected to be used:

> "The purpose of the Kansas Agricultural Outlook is to furnish the farmer with INFORMATION AND FACTS that will help him PLAN his production program for commodities which he will sell in the next year or two. It is not intended to give information relative to marketing for the next few months. That information is issued monthly in the "Kansas Agricultural

Situation", and may be had by applying to either your county agent or the Extension Division, or the Department of Agricultural Economics, at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

"In speaking of the importance of the Outlook Report the Federal Farm Board says in part: 'Improved farm income requires planned production. In spite of all that nature does, a large responsibility for farm out-put rests with the farmers themselves. The surest way to control an oppressive surplus is to prevent it. The day is past when farmers can safely plan on the basis of current or last year's prices, or on guesses about the future. Planting and breeding operations should rest on the best possible size-up of the market outlook at home and abroad for a year or more to come.

"Such an appraisal is given in this outlook report. It does not tell each farmer what to do. But it furnishes information that no farmer can get by himself and that each farmer ought to take into account in planning his own operations."

By 1936, the preparation and dissemination of outlook information had progressed to the district meeting stage. During 1936, in cooperation with the specialists in farm management and the Department of Agricultural Economics, two series of district meetings were held over the state, one in January and the other in August. Those meetings were attended by county agents and leaders who later conducted one or more outlook meetings in their counties. During the next few years the district outlook conferences were developed into two-day schools for extension personnel only. In 1949 these were changed to one-day schools and they have been continued in October of each year since. Printed material is made available for reference and study. Only the highlights of the general and commodity situation entered into the discussions by the specialists. All field personnel, men and women, participated in the district outlook schools.

Another Outlook Information document published since the early years of the farm management associations (about 1930) has been the Weekly Market Comments. This single sheet of information usually dealt with only one commodity, or phase of one commodity, and was designed to provide farm management association members something that was not available to the public. It has been distributed to association members through the years with the weekly letter prepared by the fieldmen for each association. Staff members of the Department of Agricultural Economics contributed freely to the preparation of the Weekly Market Comments statement.

"Agricultural Marketing and Outlook Information" or for short, "Marketing Information" was the name given to a new subproject in marketing, AMA Project No. 4526-10, established early in 1959. That program was headed by Dr. Leonard W. Schruben, half-time for Extension and half-time research, with the assistance of Kenneth R. Jameson, half-time assistant in marketing information from December 1, 1958 to August 31, 1959; Donald L. Bigge half-time from September 12, 1959 to August 31, 1960; Hugh J. McDonald from September 1, 1960 to June 30, 1962; and Robert R. Jones and Mrs. Ruth E. Clifton, employed by the Experiment Station. Dr. Schruben returned full time to research work June 30, 1961 at which time Hugh J. McDonald was given responsibility for the program. He was transferred to the position of grain marketing specialist, July 1, 1962, and Dr. Quinton D. Banks was employed August 1, 1962 to head the program in marketing information.

The marketing information staff developed a program to:

1. Assemble and monitor market and economic reports in order to have

them conveniently available for reference use of other staff members.

2. Prepare written material dealing with outlook and market information (in 1959, information for the Kansas Agricultural Situation and the Kansas Market Comments).
3. Provide visual aids to state and county staff and assist in preparation of outlook presentations by those staff members.
4. Write press releases.
5. Prepare material for television presentations.
6. Conduct weekly market reports over radio station KSAC.
7. Supply background information to county staff.

In May, 1959, the "Kansas Agricultural Situation" underwent a "face-lifting" wherein the publication was changed from a four-page leaflet to a four or eight-page popular publication, nine by twelve inches in size, printed in larger type, filled with photograph and chart illustrations, and made available to the public through subscriptions paid for by local businesses. The mailing list began at zero and grew to 15,000 within a few months. The subscriptions were handled by county agents who gave approval to all names submitted for the mailing list. During 1960, the publication was judged one of the three top publications of its kind in the United States. The 1960 October issue featured "Blue Print for Tomorrow" and was widely used for promoting the Rural Area Development program. The "Kansas Agricultural Situation" is quoted widely by other mass media. From time to time certain newspapers, radio and television stations have asked for and have been supplied with special market information.

The marketing information office has also compiled much data in a form that is readily available and useful to extension and experiment station staff.

Marketing in 4-H Club Work

During 1934, the first series of cooperative marketing lessons for 4-H Club members was established. A trip to the International Livestock, Hay and Grain Show at Chicago was made available for the outstanding boy and outstanding girl by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. The lessons were prepared, made available, and assistance given at summer camps in a study of the lessons on marketing and of cooperative principles. Additional 4-H Club activities were undertaken in 1935. Two scholarships of $150 each were made available to the outstanding boy and girl by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation. A state-wide school was held in cooperation with the 4-H Conservation Camp in the 4-H Building at the Kansas State Fair grounds in Hutchinson. That school was made possible by donations from regional cooperatives. In some instances local cooperative associations furnished transportation to the school. The Consumers' Cooperative Association, North Kansas City, Missouri, gave $100 to be used as prizes in the contest. This program continued in 1936 with the Junior 4-H Club leaders. Fifty-two members and leaders from 27 counties attended the 4-H School of Cooperation.

Through the years 4-H Club members have been given outlook information and encouragement to select projects each year with the outlook in mind. Assistance has been given in marketing livestock projects as recorded in the Livestock Marketing section of this document. Marketing specialists have also frequently assisted with preparation and judging of demonstrations, supplied material for project talks, and otherwise assisted with the overall 4-H Club program. Marketing specialists organized and managed district 4-H Club

Wheat Shows held at Colby, Wichita and Topeka. In 1959 a marketing activity was developed wherein 4-H members studied marketing methods and procedures. Awards were made available for outstanding work accomplished in the marketing activity.

Marketing Program With Formula Feed Manufacturers

A marketing program with formula feed manufacturers was developed after the execution of a contract between Kansas State University and The United States Department of Agriculture (Federal Extension Service) approved May 11, 1959. Authority for the contract was vested in the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, Public Law 733, 79th Congress, 7 U.S.C. 1621-1627. The sum of $60,000 was to be paid by USDA to Kansas State University, $20,000 upon execution of the contract and the balance as the program progressed. The program was to be completed within two and one-half years. The need for such a program was stated in the contract as follows:

> "WHEREAS, the processing of formula feeds is an important and large marketing industry using grain, grain mill products, soybean, cottonseed and linseed meal, corn and barley distillery by-products, other agricultural products and by-products, and
>
> "WHEREAS, the volume of formula feed processed has increased to about thirty-seven million tons in 1958 and the indications are that the volume will continue to increase, and
>
> "WHEREAS, the formula feed industry is constantly seeking to develop new products or processes to improve quality specifications of feed materials and increase operating efficiency in preparing these formula feeds, and
>
> "WHEREAS, new developments in the technology of feed formulation and processing operations rapidly resulting from research at the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Experiment stations, and within the industry, and
>
> "WHEREAS, there does not exist at the present time adequate means for training personnel in firms processing formula feeds in the use of these research results commensurate with available knowledge and information on improvements in this field, and
>
> "WHEREAS, facilitating the rapid adoption of research results by the formula feed industry will contribute substantially to continued improvement in the quality of formula feeds marketed and in the efficiency of the firm operations thus benefitting producers of feed ingredients, the formula feed processing industry, and those purchasing the feeds, and
>
> "WHEREAS, the needed training programs will be facilitated by the development of educational information and demonstrational materials and by the development of training methods and techniques for use with the formula feed industry, and
>
> "WHEREAS, training programs, materials and methods prepared in one state, will be useful to many other states having these types of industries, and
>
> "WHEREAS, methods of conducting this type of educational work in one state will be useful in conducting similar work in other states..."

The contract further included recognition that Kansas State University "is staffed with technologists, engineers, and marketing specialists who are specializing in research and educational problems, and maintains facilities for assembling, developing and teaching formula feed processing educational information and materials, and is, therefore, in a position to undertake, perform, and complete the educational project provided for"... in the contract.

The program was designed to be implemented in three phases, as follows:

I. Make an inventory of research, clientele, and their problems
   a. USDA research results, experiment stations and within the trade
   b. Potential clientele, firms throughout the country who are involved in processing formula feeds, educational and training needs of key personnel
   c. Problems as expressed by key personnel

II. Develop and test materials and procedures
   a. Based on the information obtained in Phase I develop a pilot Extension program designed to take to the formula feed processing industry of a state, the selected research information which will be of greatest economic benefit to the industry.
   b. Methods and procedures will be tested including bulletin-type publications, newsletter-type publications, meetings, tours, demonstrations, exhibits, short courses, visual aids and individual contacts with feed firms.
   c. Conduct an educational program within Kansas to test the materials prepared to be used in an educational program.
   d. After testing the tentative materials and reviewing with the project advisory committee, perfect the techniques and materials to the best form for general use by state extension personnel.

III. Train state Extension personnel in use of the materials.
   a. Organize and conduct a workshop utilizing the materials, methods and techniques developed. The workshop to be conducted for Extension personnel from other states who are responsible for the educational work with the formula feed processing industry.

Robert W. Schoeff was employed May 23, 1960 to serve as leader of the project. Mr. Schoeff, with a Ph.D. degree from Purdue University, was formerly employed as Director of Market Research for the Central Soya Company at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Richard Baker was employed August 17, 1959, and started Phase I of the program before Mr. Schoeff was appointed.

An Advisory Committee was selected from a list of persons suggested by the industry. The committee consisted of:

Industry Representatives

From American Feed Manufacturers Association; Chicago
John D'Arcy, Jr., Vice President, Quaker Oats Company, Chicago
W. E. Glennon, President, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Chicago
James C. North, President, Nutrena Mills, Minneapolis

From Grain Processing Equipment Manufacturers Association; New York
George F. Thomas, President, Prater Pulverizer Company, Chicago

From Mid-west Feed Manufacturers' Association; Kansas City
Larry Alley, Vice President, Pay Way Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City
Lloyd Larson, Executive Vice President, Mid-west Feed Manufacturers' Association, Kansas City

At Large:
John F. Heimovics, Weitz-Hettelsater Engineers, Kansas City
Maurice Johnson, Vice President, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Kansas City

Kansas State University Representatives

Glenn H. Beck, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station
Harold E. Jones, Director, Division of Extension
John A. Shellenberger, Head, Department of Flour and Feed Milling Industries
Arthur D. Weber, Dean of Agriculture
C. Peairs Wilson, Director, School of Agriculture

The advisory committee met in Manhattan, Kansas, January 5 and 6, 1961 to review the progress of the project to date and to make suggestions for continuance. The committee's appraisal of the progress of the program under Phase I was favorable. Phase II was outlined to include the following:

a. Develop an accurate description of the feed industry; for industry use and for public relations
b. Develop an educational program in plant feasibility, work simplification, management and long-range planning including decision-making process and accounting procedures, personnel training including a short course for production personnel, and basic communications.
c. Help manufacturers and dealers improve their customer services by (1) grain-bank approach, (2) credit, (3) bulk delivery, (4) grind-and-mix service and charges
d. Test use of county agricultural agents in formula feed extension work

During 1961, the specialists worked intensively with three formula feed firms on plant feasibility studies and consulted several others. In this manner material was accumulated for two plant feasibility workshops. The feasibility check-list developed by the specialists was given wide acclaim by the feed industry as a useable tool in feasibility planning. The two workshops were held at Salina and Garden City. The major topics discussed were: (1) faster service, greater capacity - through mill lay-out and design, (2) quality control - how and why, (3) improving work methods, and (4) fire and dust control.

The specialists conducted a special project on the protein content of 1961 sorghum grain. The survey showed the protein of the 1961 crop varied from six percent to nearly fourteen percent.

Other activities of the formula feed specialists included work with individual county agents, with individual visitors from feed firms from state, national and international levels, presentation of a department seminar, development of feed guides, correlation with other specialists in presenting communications training to business firms, etc.

On March 27, 1962, the Formula Feed Advisory Committee met to again review the progress on the program. The specialists' report included:

1. Three regional workshops for extension personnel who had responsibilities with formula feeds were held during June in Manhattan, Kansas; Athens, Georgia;and Newark, Delaware. Representatives of several feed manufacturers also attended. A total of 98 persons from 30 states participated. Visual aids of various kinds were used in the discussions in order that other specialists could observe their use.
2. About 12 states appeared to have the manpower and interest to initiate an extension program with the feed industry during the year ahead. Members of the Advisory Committee and Paul Mohn of the Federal Extension Service will give followup to the workshops. Oklahoma and Nebrasha have already started a program.
3. "Guide for an Extension Program with the Formula Feed Industry" was the title of a handbook used in the workshops and made available to the industry and state Extension Services.
4. A bibliography of feed publications was compiled and distributed.

The experimental formula feed educational program created an awareness and better understanding among university and industry personnel and others of the formula feed industry. The program pointed the way for other states to work with the feed industry. Also, it has helped focus the industry's attention on Kansas State University's Flour and Feed Milling Industries Department, pointing out that Kansas State University is the only one in the world offering a degree in Feed Technology.

State Project Organized

The experimental educational program with the Formula Feed Industry was brought to a successful conclusion August 11, 1962. Based on the success of the experimental program, the project Advisory Committee recommended that Kansas State University make Formula Feed Extension a part of its regular Extension program. Extension Director Harold E. Jones made this statement:

> "The educational program in Formula Feed has been successful from every standpoint, and will be continued on a permanent basis. I am sure our farmers within Kansas will benefit from the program because a more efficient feed industry means lower costs to the farmer."

The Kansas Formula Feed manufacturers adopted a resolution which noted that the Formula Feed Extension Program had already proved to be very valuable to the feed industry of Kansas and to the economic development of the state and continuation of the program will be valuable to an important state industry serving tomorrow's producers of meat, milk and eggs in Kansas.

As recorded earlier, the experimental project was financed by a $60,000 federal grant. The state program started in 1962 was financed by a state appropriation of $20,000 and a $10,000 grant for AMA (Agricultural Marketing Administration) funds annually. Two full time specialists, Robert Schoeff and Carl A. Stevens, were assigned the responsibility of maintaining the program developed in the experimental program and expanding the program in Kansas. A nine-man Feed Technology Advisory Committee was formed in November of 1962 by the Dean of Agriculture, Dr. Glenn H. Beck, to advise the head of the Department of Flour and Feed Milling Industries on teaching, research and Extension activities. The advisory committee approved these objectives:

1. Develop and present accurate description of the feed industry.
2. Develop educational programs in plant feasibility, work simplification, management, long-range planning, and training of production personnel.

3. Help manufacturers and dealers improve their customer service.
4. Test the use of county agents in formula feed extension work.

During 1962, the following accomplishments are credited to the formula feed program as conducted by the extension specialists with the cooperation of other marketing specialists and research personnel:

1. Prepared a comprehensive description of the formula feed industry, (past, present, and future).
2. Conducted two feed plant feasibility workshops for managers considering remodeling or building custom feed mills. Sixty managers and owners of retail feed businesses plus representatives of major feed manufacturers, equipment manufacturers, engineering firms, and construction firms attended.
3. Conducted two annual management conferences jointly with grain marketing specialists for top management of grain and feed firms with about 60 persons attending each conference.
4. Two feed mill operations workshops were held for managers and key employees of custom feed mills. Each workshop consisted of two evening sessions. Instruction was given in how to improve the mill layout, materials handling, quality control, work methods, and the importance of eliminating fire and dust explosion hazards. A total of 115 persons attended the two meetings.
5. Five feed firms have been assisted in making plant feasibility studies. Problems encountered ranged from a minor change in the flow plan to building a new custom feed mill to replace old and inefficient facilities.
6. In response to county agents in southeast Kansas working with business leaders in area development, contacts were made and information supplied to businessmen in Cherokee County relative to the feasibility of constructing a soybean processing plant and commercial feed lots on that county.

18. RURAL SERVICE

1914 to 1922

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PERSONNEL IN RURAL SERVICE

Walter Burr: Assistant Director of Rural Service Department;
May 15, 1914 to June 30, 1915
Director of Rural Service Department;
July 1, 1915 to December 31, 1920
Transferred to Professor of Sociology, K.S.A.C.

Otis E. Hall: State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Club Work;
September 1, 1914 to March 31, 1920
Transferred to Department of Boys' and Girls' Club Work newly created in 1916

B. H. Fleenor: Assistant Director of Rural Service Department;
July 1, 1918 to June 30, 1919
Resigned to teach in Manhattan High School

RURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT
From 1914 to 1922

Purpose and Policy

The purpose of the Rural Service Department, as given in the 1915 annual report, was to awaken and maintain an interest in rural community welfare in whatever manner it may best be accomplished. When the department was inaugurated it was the only agency in the state of Kansas that gave special attention to this type of work. The policy was not to organize welfare clubs or associations, but to place the work of the department before such organizations as already existed with the hope that those organizations would take up some of the welfare programs proposed. In the cases where the local people had been anxious to secure welfare organizations, assistance was given in directing the federation of forces that existed in the community.

The 1920 report included this statement relative to the character of the work of the department:

> "The Rural Service Department functions throughout the State of Kansas in the realm of community organization and development. Instruction is given by lectures, correspondence, and by personal conferences on community building and cooperative organization."

Scope of the Program

The Director's report for the year ending June 30, 1915, included an organization outline with the following headings for departments:

Agriculture	Engineering	Home Economics	Correspondence Study	Rural Service
25 men	5 men	6 women	3 men	1 man

Under the Rural Service heading were these areas of work:

- Social Centers
- Welfare Clubs
- Rural Libraries
- Assisting Rural Churches
- Church Conventions
- Lecture and Loan Bureau
- State Conferences and District Conferences for Rural Leaders
- Community Programs - Chautauquas, Institutes

Welfare Organization and Leader Training

The term "welfare" as used herein does not refer to a program of aid to the needy persons of families, but rather to the welfare of a community and the organizations therein.

Early contacts were made with leaders who had been assembled in church conferences, Teachers' Institutes, school board meetings, Farmers' Institutes, Granges, country churches, commercial clubs, community welfare meetings, and rural life conferences. During 1915, Mr. Burr gave 302 lectures in 124 different communities in 56 counties. During 1915, five district conferences were conducted with leaders representing rural ministers, county superintendents, and teachers. Each conference was for two or three days and was attended by from 15 to 25 leaders. Agricultural and home economics specialists showed how project work along certain lines would be of benefit to a community. A school for rural leaders was held at the College in July of 1914 and was attended by 200 persons, 66 of whom were rural ministers. Rural welfare projects were emphasized and special attention given to rural economics.

A Rural Organization Section of the Farm and Home Week program had been developed by 1918. Many organizations with a rural program sent delegates to participate in the lectures and conferences. The Grange, Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Institutes, the County Farm Bureaus, rural churches, and rural schools were represented. Every organization was intent upon the development of a program that would be helpful in the war effort. In the 1919 Rural Organization section of the Farm and Home Week program, discussions were devoted to: Community Music, Special Post-war Problems, Community School Development, Community Agricultural Development, and Community Problems.

Community Sings and Community Recreation were also developed as a part of the Rural Service program, being made available on a special booking basis.

Department Relationships

The Rural Service Department served as a general information agency for all services offered by the Division of College Extension. For example, rural ministers and school teachers were made familiar with the work of the county extension agents, the specialists, and the county farm bureaus. Rural leaders were especially interested in the work of the Extension Highway Engineer. The Home Economics and Home Study services were also brought to the attention of rural ministers, teachers, and leaders.

During the years of World War I many lectures were given directed to the county emergency programs made possible by the employment of emergency county agents. During 1918, special work was done in Rush, Cowley, Osage, Coffey, Pottawatomie, Jewell, Jackson, Douglas, Wabaunsee, McPherson, Rice, Barton, Sumner, Harper, and Dickinson Counties. Assistance was given to the organization of a county farm bureau in Cloud County and in Douglas County. The State Council of Defense drafted the Rural Service project leader to train leaders to give talks on food production in the war effort. Reports from 922 meetings held by those leaders gave an average attendance of more than 300 persons.

In 1919, following the signing of the Armistice late in 1918, a large army of men, many young men from farms, were stationed at Camp Funston near Manhattan. Lectures were given to interested groups at the camp on subjects that would be helpful to the men as they returned to their farm homes. Twenty-three such lectures drew a total attendance of 13,780 servicemen. As a result of those lectures, by cooperation between the military authorities and the officials of Kansas State College, arrangements were made whereby a proportion of the men in camp could be transported to the College for specialized training. Approximately 1,000 men received that service at the College and about 6,000 additional received some of the same work at the camp. The Director of Rural Service arranged and scheduled the speakers and classes.

Community Welfare Assemblies

The Community Welfare Assemblies were a feature of the work of the Rural Service Department developed in 1915 and continued until World War I. Those assemblies were conducted in communities showing sufficient interest to subscribe $150 to defray the expenses. The assemblies were three days in length and, the first year, were conducted in five communities.

The assembly programs consisted of the following: each forenoon, a lecture and demonstration in home economics for the women and a play hour for the children; in the afternoon, one period of community singing, one lecture on community welfare, and a lecture on rural education from the community standpoint. A story and game hour was conducted during the afternoon for the children by a specialist in plays and games. Each evening after a half-hour community singing, an agricultural lecture was given in an attempt to show the application of some fundamental principles in agriculture to the farming in the community. That lecture was followed by an illustrated lecture on community welfare and by one educational moving picture film.

On the last evening of the community welfare assembly, a pageant entitled, "The Folks Who are Building Kansas, the Heart of the Nation", was given by the men, women, boys and girls who had been attending the community assembly for the three days. They were trained for the pageant during the play hours conducted for the children and during special practice periods.

In every community where one of the assemblies was held, the consensus was that they were as entertaining as the more formal form of community entertainment and that, in addition, they were productive of far more suggestions for constructive work in community development than could possibly have been received in the same length of time in any other way. In 1915, there were five assemblies, 15 assembly days. So district meetings with a total attendance of 5,873 persons.

During the war years, the community assemblies were directed to practical war-effort activities. Programs consisted of instruction in agricultural production, demonstrations in war breads, canning, drying, Red Cross clinics, and other timely topics. The pageant presented on the last evening was of a patriotic nature. In McPherson County in 1917, the assembly was conducted early in the summer. At that time the leaders decided to have a great county-wide pageant on July 4. More than 800 persons were trained in eleven community centers to take part in the pageant. For the Indian scenes more than fifty horses were used by the men and boys from the farms. The rural people showed a great interest in the presentation. A chorus of 250 persons from the city of McPherson and a number of bands took part in the final presentation. The pageant was witnessed by more than 9,000 persons.

In 1919, a series of Community Building Forums was organized. Each forum consisted of four numbers or sessions. Each session consisted of lectures by specialists dealing with subjects of vital importance to that particular community. With variations to fit the particular community, the lectures emphasized community cooperation, finances of the schools, cooperation among the organizations of the community, and the program of the county farm bureau and the Extension Service. Because of the outbreak of the flu, some of the forums were cancelled.

Correspondence Study Work

Early in the work of the Rural Service Department, 1915, a study course by correspondence was conducted with fifty-one rural ministers. A few libraries of well chosen books were secured in a number of communities, they being the basis of a reading circle to acquaint the country people with country life literature. The Department also collected a very complete file of publications on all phases of rural organization, which was used as a source of information for communities sending in requests. A pamphlet entitled "Community Welfare Clubs" was published and distributed on request.

At the end of the war years and the outbreak of a very severe flu epidemic, correspondence was again used to give the people the assistance desired on various phases of rural organization programs. During 1919, 3,446 personal letters were written on a variety of subjects including: community committees for the county farm bureau, rural high school organization, community buildings, organization of cooperatives, agricultural reconstruction, farm labor, rural church organization, rural lecture courses, community picnics, and the Rural Organization section of the Farm and Home Week program. Many leaflets and bulletins were also distributed on request.

Overall Accomplishments

In 1915, after one year of operation, the Director of the Rural Service Department in his annual report stated:

> "The biggest result of the work, although intangible, has been the awakening of a general interest throughout the state in rural community welfare, Since the department was organized, other institutions and organizations have become active and rural communities themselves that have had no direct correspondence or connection with the Department have started community welfare movements. Rural churches in the state in large numbers have begun to adjust their work in a new way to meet community conditions. Rural schools have developed rapidly along community lines and there can be no doubt that a share of that development can be attributed to the activities of the Department. One result worth noting is the inquiries that come from other states where leaders have heard of the work of the department and wish to establish similar departments.
>
> "The number of residents of the state directly interested in the work of the department would probably best be indicated by the number who have asked for information and other assistance. This would approximate at least one thousand and does not include the members of local organizations with the officers of which this department is in touch. It can conservatively be estimated that at least 500 communities have adopted suggestions made by the department. All of the addresses given have been full of concrete suggestions and recommendations as to practical activities in community welfare. As many of these addresses have been given before bodies of leaders such as ministers, school teachers, and school superintendents, they no doubt have gone out to their own communities to conduct work in their own way. It would be impossible to estimate how many of these have, in their rural communities, adopted suggestions made in the addresses, but that the number is large is certain."

The annual report for 1920 gave these accomplishments:

1. During the past year special emphasis has been given the establishment of rural high schools and assisting them to become real community centers.
2. The relationship of the county farm bureau and the county agent movement to rural institutions was especially emphasized and assistance given in bringing about local community action.
3. A three-week meeting was held for rural pastors at Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. Thirty-two lectures by 18 extension specialists were given to the 90 influential leaders of Kansas communities.
4. Arrangements were made for fourteen College representatives to give commencement addresses in 50 Kansas communities.
5. The Director of Rural Service presented a series of lectures at Teachers' Institutes in Ford, Gray, Finney, Clark, Meade and Pawnee Counties to a total of 1,460 teachers.
6. Rural High School Lyceum Courses were organized and presented in twenty-six communities. The courses consisted of five numbers dealing with community advancement. The average attendance was 150.
7. Rural Organization in its various aspects was discussed in 47 communities during 1920, with an attendance of 13,445.
8. Newspaper and other publicity was used, especially during the flu epidemic, to reach many leaders with current suggestions during the year. Approximately 3,000 personal letters were written to give individual information and advice on rural organization work in their communities.
9. Community choruses were given assistance in the Wakefield, Stockdale, Wamego, and White City communities.

Discontinuance of the Department

The department was discontinued June 30, 1922. The discontinuance of the department may have been due to the Federal Extension Inspector's report after the examination of the financial records and extension programs in 1920. The inspector's report included these paragraphs:

> "Rural Organization - Walter Burr, Leader
>
> "This is a full-time extension specialist project receiving $2840 of Smith-Lever funds. Prior to May, 1914, when Mr. Burr began this type of work in Kansas at the invitation of H. J. Waters, President of the College, he had been engaged in rural church work in Pottawatomie County, Kansas, and in similar work in both city and country for fifteen years previously in Illinois and California. Mr. Burr described his first work in Kansas as an endeavor to settle some church scraps and as a fore-runner of extension organization.
>
> "Mr. Burr did much work in assisting the organization of new high schools. That work was designed to help unite agricultural communities. Most requests for assistance came from communities with poor schools. Mr. Burr gave about one-half time to school organization work. Other correspondence required about one-fourth time, and the balance of his time was given to miscellaneous work, giving lectures and organizing and participating in conferences.

"Some teaching work was done by Mr. Burr, usually temporarily until someone could be obtained to handle the courses.

"The inspector, in 1920, had difficulty in tying Mr. Burr's work to that for which Smith-Lever funds were to be expended; therefore his recommendation was: 'that if the College disires to continue it, it should be carried on funds other than Smith-Lever'."

19. FARM FORESTRY

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PERSONNEL IN FARM FORESTRY (Project established in 1935)

Lloyd F. Smith:	Specialist in Farm Forestry, part-time; September 1, 1935 to June 30, 1940 Cooperative appointment with Department of Horticulture
Richard C. Johnson:	Specialist in Farm Forestry, part-time; July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941 Cooperative appointment with Department of Horticulture Extension Specialist in Farm Forestry, full-time; July 1, 1941 to May 21, 1943 Resigned to join the Department of Forestry Michigan State University
George M. Fisher:	Extension Forester; September 27, 1943 to November 11, 1943
Robert G. Cameron:	Extension Forester, temporary; February 10, 1944 to April 10, 1944 Salary paid by Soil Conservation Service, Expenses paid by Extension Service
Donald P. Duncan:	Specialist in Farm Forestry; January 1, 1946 to September 12, 1947 To University of Minnesota for graduate study
Paul E. Collins:	Extension Farm Forester; July 5, 1949 to September 8, 1951 To Forestry Research and teaching, South Dakota State College
Harold G. Gallaher:	Extension Farm Forester; December 1, 1951 to June 30, 1961 State Forester; (Change of title and added responsibilities) July 1, 1961 to Present*
Robert D. Raisch:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) March 1, 1957 to June 16, 1962 LWOP December 1, 1960 to February 28, 1961 to work with lumber mills in Kansas Resigned to be Director of Forestry Division, Department of Conservation, Indiana
Earl R. Priegel:	District Extension Forester; (Iola) February 25, 1957 to April 15, 1958 Resigned to be Assistant State Forester, Colorado
Dale L. Shaw:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) March 1, 1957 to June 28, 1958 Resigned to be an Assistant State Forester, Colorado
Clifford R. Biswell:	District Extension Forester; (Hutchinson) March 1, 1957 to August 14, 1961 Area Extension Forester; Nut Crop Production, (Columbus) August 15, 1961 to Present*

John K. Strickler:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) March 1, 1961 to Present*
Gilbert F. Begeman:	District Extension Forester; (Iola) July 1, 1961 to March 10, 1962 To Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.
John P. Slusher:	District Extension Forester; (Hutchinson) October 16, 1961 to Present*
David D. Hurlbut:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) July 1, 1962 to September 30, 1963 To District Forester, Missouri Conservation Commission
Gene W. Grey:	District Extension Forester; (Iola) July 16, 1962 to Present*
Jack E. Kepler:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) January 1, 1963 to Present*
Leonard K. Gould:	District Extension Forester; (Manhattan) November 1, 1963 to Present*
Loy W. Shreve:	Area Extension Forester, Fire Control; January 1, 1964 to Present*
Donald F. McNarie:	Area Extension Forester, Forest Survey; June 1, 1964 to Present*

*Present is June 30, 1964

FARM FORESTRY

Early Development

Early settlers in the Plains States experienced a shortage of wood supplies for fuel, fences, and building purposes. The supply of native timber was inadequate to meet the demand,and transportation facilities had not been developed sufficiently to serve the plains region. In 1873, the Congress enacted the Timber Culture Act which was designed to develop a program to alleviate the shortage of wood and to improve living conditions. That Act provided that a settler might acquire a quarter section of land in addition to his homestead by planting 40 acres of land to forest trees. The Timber Culture Act was later revised reducing the size of the tree plantation to 10 acres. A large number of plantations were established in Kansas under the Timber Culture Act.

The Division of Forestry which was established in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1881 cooperated with the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment Station in making tests of forest trees that might be adapted for Kansas conditions. Those tests were planned by B. E. Fernow, Head of the newly created Division of Forestry. Mr. Fernow, a German, received his forestry training in the forest schools of Germany. Later those cooperative experiments were directed by Gifford Pinchot who became the first chief of the U. S. Forest Service. The results of those tests were published in a Kansas experiment station bulletin.

In 1887 the Kansas legislature authorized the establishment of experimental plantings of forest trees at Ogallah in Trego County and at Dodge City in Ford County. Professor Albert Dickens, a member of the Department of Horticulture, KSU, from 1901 to 1930, supervised that experimental forestry work and also conducted Farmers' Institutes in which discussions were given in forestry as well as horticultural subjects. A forest nursery was established at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station and for many years was used for the production of forest planting stock for Clark-McNary distribution and also for some experimental work with forest trees, ornamental trees, and shrubs. (See heading - "Tree Distribution").

During the period 1910 to 1917, Charles A. Scott served as State Forester and in that capacity conducted forestry meetings with farm groups. During that period special attention was given to the establishment of catalpa plantations for the production of fence posts.

Development After 1935

The Farm Forestry Project in Extension was established in September of 1935. The first specialist, Lloyd F. Smith, was employed jointly by the Extension Service and the Department of Horticulture. Mr. Smith taught in the Department of Horticulture during the first semester of each school year and worked for Extension from February 1 to September 1 of each year. Farm Forestry work during those years was planned around the distribution of trees from the tree nursery at Hays and the establishment of farmstead windbreaks and field shelterbelts.

The Prairie States Forestry Project Director, T. Russell Reitz, and Extension Director H. Umberger, executed a memorandum of understanding in 1938 relative to the educational program in forestry. The director of the project and the extension forestry specialists cooperated with the county agents in an educational program for the care of shelterbelts. A report made by Mr. Reitz on September 20, 1939, summarized the activities in shelterbelt work including: work in 34 central and western counties with 781 miles of shelterbelts, 10,425 acres, 1,286 farms, and 6,493,340 trees.

During World War II, the Extension Service experienced difficulty in retaining personnel for the project. Upon Mr. Johnson's resignation on May 21, 1943, George M. Fisher was appointed to fill the vacancy but he was called into military service within a few months. The position was then filled on a temporary basis with Robert G. Cameron, an employee of the Soil Conservation Service. SCS paid his salary and Extension paid his expenses. That arrangement terminated in April of 1944. The position was then vacant for nearly two years or until Donald Duncan was employed January 1, 1946.

In the fall of 1951, the tree nursery at Hays was closed due to pressure by commercial nurserymen who objected to the competition in their business. Those commercial nurseries, however, were not able to make available an adequate supply of quality trees to fill the demand made by farmers. At the same time, the Department of Horticulture discontinued teaching farm forestry. The farm forestry program was at a low ebb.

Mr. Paul Roth, a forestry graduate from Purdue University, started to work in August of 1955 as Research Forester in the Department of Horticulture. In the latter part of 1956, the Kansas State University Extension Service entered into five cooperative agreements with the U. S. Forest Service. Those agreements provided for the first time in the history of Kansas a forestry program that met the technical needs of farmers in an overall forestry program. Those cooperative agreements included the following:

1. Clarke-McNary Act (Section 4) - Resumption of that cooperative program enabled the Extension Service to resume an organized tree distribution program. Farmers were again able to purchase trees and shrubs for windbreak and woodland plantings at a nominal cost through their local county agricultural agent.

2. Soil Bank Distribution - The Conservation Reserve section of the Soil Bank program gave impetus to the forestry program by (1) providing funds for the purchase and distribution of planting stock to farmers who contracted to use them for windbreak or wildlife plantings, and (2) with the Clarke-McNary funds the College was enabled to organize a tree distribution program wherein trees were contracted from Federal, State and private nurseries, packaged at a former site of a Soil Conservation Service nursery, and shipped directly to Kansas farmers and land owners.

3. Soil Bank Technical Assistance - Funds from the Soil Bank program were also provided for technical assistance in the promotion, establishment and maintenance of windbreaks, shelterbelts, woodlot and wildlife plantings. The Extension staff was able to provide on the ground assistance to farmers in the preparation of planting plans as well as technical assistance to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation committees.

4. Cooperative Forest Management Act - Cooperation with the Forest Service under this act provided technical assistance in woodlot management and marketing to all Kansas farmers. Technical assistance became available to farmers in the area of timberstand improvement, harvest cutting, location of markets and preparation of sales contracts. Assistance was

also made available to timber operators and processors in marketing and plant management techniques.

5. Watershed Program - Under the watershed program, funds were provided for promotion work and technical assistance in implementing the forest management phases of each watershed plan. A forester participated in the preliminary examination of each new watershed and then followed up with whatever technical assistance seemed necessary.

In order to provide the necessary technical assistance as specified in the five new agreements, four District Extension Foresters were employed in 1957. One was located at Hutchinson, one at Iola and two at Manhattan. Each had an assigned area in which to work. Assistance was available to county agents, Soil Conservation Service personnel and committees in the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation program. The district plan has continued since its establishment with a high degree of satisfaction.

Tree Distribution

The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 authorized the distribution of forest planting stock to farmers through Federal and State cooperation. Planting stock was made available from the tree nursery at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station. The first distribution work was done in 1928 when 10,277 trees were distributed. By 1937, that number had increased to 310,141, and to nearly half a million by 1940. The Prairie States Farm Forestry plan for establishing shelterbelts greatly increased the demand for trees.

During the years of World War II, because of a shortage of manpower and the need for food production, and the frequent changes in the position of Extension Forester, shelterbelt and windbreak plantings were given less emphasis. Foresters, when employed, gave their emphasis to the production of native lumber for home use thus relieving the demand on commercial supplies.

During the post-war years, however, interest in tree planting was revived and distribution from Hays reached 700,000 in 1950. With the closure of the State Nursery at Hays in the fall of 1951, the forestry program in Extension suffered a definite setback, particularly in the field of windbreak and shelterbelt plantings. The lack of a reliable source of quality trees almost eliminated the possibility of an organized action program in windbreak and shelterbelt establishment.

Mr. Harold G. Gallaher was employed as Extension Forester December 1, 1951 and has successfully developed the farm forestry program in Kansas since the time of his appointment. In his report for 1952, Mr. Gallaher wrote:

> "Some weaknesses in this year's program were:
>
> 1. Lack of some and short supply of some of the more desirable species.
> 2. Distribution system for many counties was not satisfactory.
> 3. The prices for the quality of planting stock in some cases was too high. The prices of evergreens ranged from $20 to $150 per thousand. Hardwood seedlings prices ranged from $10 to $50 per thousand."

During the next five-year period, emphasis was given to selection of tree species, care and methods of planting. The forestry specialist cooperated with the specialist in landscape architecture in holding training meetings for county agents and leaders. Farmers desiring trees for planting secured them from nurseries within Kansas or out of the state, a few from the Fish and Game Commission and some from the Soil Conservation Service tree nurseries.

In 1957, with the establishment of the Soil Bank program, Kansas renewed a cooperative agreement under the Clarke-McNary Act and initiated a new tree distribution program. The facilities of an abandoned tree nursery with packing shed, etc. were available from the Soil Conservation Service. Those facilities were located a few miles from Manhattan on the site of the horticultural experiment farm. A total of 2,338 orders were filled with over 600,000 seedlings; enough to plant 1,558 acres of windbreak and shelterbelt plantings. The intent of the Clarke-McNary program was to furnish planting stock for forests and windbreaks at a price so nominal that land owners could make tree plantings without financial sacrifice. The trees were made available at as near cost as was possible. Since the program started in 1957, the number of tree orders and the number of trees distributed are given in this table:

Year	No. of Orders	No. or Trees
1957	2,338	600,000
1958	3,175	1,005,000
1959	3,461	926,000
1960	2,946	862,000
1961	3,557	1,207,000
1962	3,564	1,200,000
1963	3,251	1,101,000
1964		1,446,000

In 1959, the reported price farmers paid for trees in the distribution program was four cents for deciduous trees and six cents for evergreens. The trees were available at these prices only for windbreak, woodlot or shelterbelt plantings. Four hundred thousand of the trees distributed in 1964 were for Christmas Tree production.

Shelterbelt and Windbreak Plantings

The Prairie States Forestry Project was created in 1934 with a two-fold purpose: (1) to provide work for unemployed persons, and (2) to reduce soil erosion brought about by high winds over unusually dry soil. Research had found that the eroding effect of a high wind could be effectively broken as far as 25 times the height of the trees in a shelterbelt. During the operation of the Prairie States Project, from 1934 to 1942, 35 million trees were planted on 5,000 farms in 29 counties in central Kansas. The total acreage was 39,400. The shelterbelts, if placed end to end, would be 3,072 miles long. The Prairie States project brought about an increased interest in trees for farmstead and field protection.

From 1952 to 1956, a general drought prevailed over most of Kansas during which time many of the trees in the shelterbelts, then from ten to 15 years old, died due to the lack of moisture and because they were too thickly planted. At the same time, new plantings had difficulty in surviving. In 1957, Harold Gallaher, extension forester, started shelterbelt management demonstrations in several counties. In some cases two or three rows of deciduous trees in a seven to ten-row shelterbelt, had died. These were removed and replaced with evergreens. With proper renovation the shelterbelts were brought into a healthy state and continued to serve the purpose for which they were planted - to protect the soil on the leaward side from wind erosion.

Agent and leader-training schools were held throughout the state on a rotation plan whereby the entire state would be reached within three years. Emphasis was given to selection of adapted species, methods of planting, site selection, care and source of quality trees. Shelterbelt and farmstead windbreak management received continued attention as the specialist conducted an educational program in woodlot management.

Lumber Harvesting and Woodlot Management

During the World War II years, production of timber for lumber, particularly walnut for gun stocks, received much attention. Because of the demand, size limits were lowered and many woodlots were depleted of good young trees which should have been left for future harvest. The supply of trained foresters was inadequate to give lumber harvesting proper supervision. For two months, February 10 to April 18, 1944, Robert Cameron was borrowed from the Soil Conservation Service to conduct an educational program in lumber production and utilization. Emphasis was placed on the use of native lumber as a means of reducing the drain on the lumber supply needed for war-time uses.

Many farmers with an established woodlot considered it to be a tract of waste land. It was usually a part of a pasture. If offered a price for standing timber, it was sold regardless of the amount of money offered. The extension forester and county agents started a program to offset the waste land idea and transform the woodlot into a profitable enterprise for the farm. This was done by encouraging proper management and assistance given in locating suitable markets for trees ready for harvest and sale. In 1953, 86 farmers in 16 counties were given assistance in marketing walnut trees. An example would be on the Gordon Harding farm in Neosho County. The county agent, extension forester and Mr. Harding inspected the 20-acre woodlot and marked trees that would provide 8,000 feet for veneer. Since Mr. Harding then knew how much he had for sale, he was able to receive a higher price than had he sold it on a "lump sum" basis. Futhermore, the younger trees were left undamaged for future harvest.

Although a satisfactory market was developed for walnut and oak trees, less desirable species such as elm, hackberry and cottonwood were not as easily sold but they usually made good lumber for home use. In 1955, the county agents reported 2,595 farmers using native lumber. More than 250 small portable or semi-portable sawmills were operating on a part-time or full-time basis in Kansas. Farmers and sawmill operators were given assistance in methods of stacking and curing native lumber.

Another example of woodlot management was given in the report from Leavenworth County in 1958. It is quoted:

> "A result demonstration has been established on the W. C. Walden farm to show recommended management practices. A 25-acre plot of timber containing considerable walnut and oak, mostly of pole size, is being cleared of undesirable trees at the rate of five acres each year. High

grade trees, such as walnut and oak, are being thinned and pruned for future lumber production. All dead wood and wood from other trees are cut into 22-inch pieces and sold in Kansas City for fire wood. The sale of the firewood practically pays for all labor in clearing all dead and culled trees from the woodlot."

Timber industries, in 1959, asked for and were given assistance in locations for new sawmills, procurement of stumpage, production problems and improved merchandising. A quarterly "Newsletter for Timber Industries" was started and received excellent response. In addition to new production methods, the newsletter provided timely information on market trends, prices, sales, and equipment information. Two sawmill clinics were held at Everest and Ottawa. A session on lumber grading was held at Ottawa. A survey of the pulpwood resources in southeast Kansas was made for the Central Fiber Products of Hutchinson in an effort to encourage conversion of their plant to the use of pulp wood. The survey covered 20 counties with approximately 456,000 acres of timberland. In 1959, the survey revealed the area had a total volume to support a pulp mill with a capacity of 150 tons per day. But the Hutchinson company did not become sufficiently interested to convert to pulpwood processing.

A market was needed for low-value timber such as blackjack and post oak. Promotional work was started in 1957 to develop a satisfactory market. Talks were given to civic groups and chambers of commerce, in an endeavor to secure a charcoal plant. In 1960, a charcoal plant was constructed and started operation in Chetopa, Kansas, the first of its kind in Kansas. The plant produced 250 tons of raw charcoal monthly. A year later the size of the plant was tripled. The new market for low-grade or cull hardwood provided an economic incentive for timber stand improvement. In 1961, a $100,000 briquette plant was constructed and started operations with a capacity of 25 tons per day. The new charcoal industry, in 1961, was employing 43 men who produced $1,200,000 worth of the finished product which was retailed from Kansas to California. The company was planning to enlarge the plant at Chetopa. A Kansas City plant which was manufacturing asphalt-roofing paper started using 60 tons of wood pulp daily using such species as cottonwood, willow, elm and box elder.

Through the 1950's, additional plantings of farm woodlots were made. Satisfactory seedlings were obtainable through the tree distribution program supervised by the forestry specialists. Woodlots have become, through proper management, a profitable enterprise on the farm. Much land not suitable for cultivated crops will readily grow trees thus providing an income from an acreage which was actually poor pasture or waste land before being planted to trees.

Christmas Tree growing has become another phase of commercial tree production. In the late 1940's, Donald Duncan, then extension forester, started an interest in Christmas tree production. The unused land in the strip coal mining areas of southeast Kansas provided an opportunity for Christman tree production. Over 25,000 acres have been strip mined. Some of the area is growing trees of many kinds. The U. S. Forest Service has done some experimental work and found that the area will grow trees successfully. Individual farmers, here and there over the state, have planted a few acres of Christmas trees. Trees from five to ten years old are ready for market.

The specialist's report for 1963 listed these accomplishments in Timber Marketing:

"a. Two sawmills moved to new locations, adding more yard storage and new equipment are now selling on a graded lumber market. Complete plans for mill layout, storage yards, and equipment needs were developed for these two mills.

b. Improved manufacturing techniques have increased the market for native lumber. Some 2,742 farm structures were built with native lumber.

c. Direct marketing assistance was given to 346 farmers in 45 counties."

Under "Woodland Management" the report stated:

"a. Woodland management plans were made for 341 farmers involving 7,849 acres.

b. Reforestation plantings were made by 895 farmers in 69 counties.

c. Tree Farm Certification was made to 12 woodland owners.

d. Timber stand improvement cuttings were made on 1698 acres."

Nut Tree Production

Income from the sale of pecans in southeast Kansas counties was a sideline which during dry years, was the major income for some farms. Some farmers gathered as much as $1,500 worth of pecans from wooded areas along the streams. All of the groves needed some type of improvement work. In 1957, stand improvement demonstrations were conducted in Labette, Cherokee, Neosho and Montgomery Counties. Instructions were given in budding, grafting, thinning and fertilizing pecan trees. Modern harvesting methods were demonstrated.

In 1958, the pecan tree stand improvement demonstrations were continued. A district meeting with 80 persons present was held to discuss the pecan growing possibilities for southeast Kansas. The growers formed a Kansas Nut Growers Association. A representative of Sunkist Nuts became interested in the native Kansas pecan as it was found to be superior in flavor and possessing as high cracking percentage as the paper-shell southern varieties. The 1958 crop in eight counties totaled 829 tons which were sold for $348,180.

During 1960, a new market for black walnuts was developed. A survey in the fall of 1959 revealed that approximately 15 million pounds of walnuts were being produced, with a value of four cents per pound. A walnut cracking and processing company was contacted and later set up hullers in 20 eastern Kansas counties. That new market started to encourage farmers to take better care of their walnut stands as some revenue could be realized before the trees were ready to harvest for lumber. Much land along rivers that was frequently subject to flooding would produce walnut trees. The walnut industry in Kansas supplied 50 bushels of walnuts for seed. The walnuts were stratified so that they would germinate readily when planted. This program was continued the following years. In 1961 the specialists reported that pecan sales were about $1½ million and walnut, a half-million dollars worth. With improved and enlarged stands this could become a five million dollar industry.

During 1962 over 100,000 new nut trees were planted, mostly from stratified nuts ordered through the tree distribution program. Approximately 1,729 acres of existing groves were thinned. New pecan plantings were made on 680 acres. Commercial spraying of nut trees was started with 2,314 acres being sprayed during the year. Pecans harvested totaled 1,271,350 pounds and walnuts, 1,480,850 pounds.

Forestry in the Watershed Program

In 1957, three pilot watershed programs were underway in Kansas. The Little Delaware and Snipe Creek were to be completed in 1958 and the Switzler Creek in 1961. There were also 11 watersheds under Public Law 566 that had been planned. Extension foresters were brought into the planning program for all watersheds as a member of the survey committee. Forestry measures were a part of the land treatment as an aid to prevent water runoff and soil erosion. On the three pilot watersheds in 1958, 88 cooperators planted 30,450 trees. Assistance was given 12 farmers in woodland management, 28 in marketing and two in pruning and thinning. Approximately 150,000 acres of land are involved in the forest aspects of all watersheds being developed in 1958. By 1961, 55 watershed applications had been made through channels to the state watershed committee. Most of those applications involved a forestry program to some degree. Plans were developed on eight watersheds during 1962, and on nine watersheds during 1963.

Fire Control Program

In 1962, the Extension Service entered into an agreement with the U. S. Forest Service whereby the State Forester can secure excess armed forces trucks, water tanks, pumps, and other equipment for use by rural fire protection districts. In the report for 1963, the accomplishments stated were:

> "a. Twenty rural fire districts have qualified for excess army equipment that will be used for fire protection.
> b. Another 32 rural districts are in the process of organizing and are expected to qualify for the program within a short time.
>
> "Most counties or townships have some type of rural fire district. Most do not have adequate equipment or training to provide fire control on forest and watershed lands."

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PERSONNEL - Department of Engineering Extension

W. S. Gearhart: Highway Engineer;
September 1, 1909 to April 4, 1917
Resigned to become State Highway Engineer for the newly created State Highway Commission

A. R. Losh: Bridge Engineer;
June ___, 1910 to October 20, 1917

Harry B. Walker: Drainage and Irrigation Engineer;
September 1, 1910 to June 30, 1921
During WWI service as Captain in 303rd Army Engineers; 78th Division and Assistant Division Engineer from September 20, 1917 to August 1, 1919.
Resigned to join the resident faculty.

Fred R. Hesser: Assistant Highway Engineer;
September 1, 1912 to August 24, 1913

Walter J. King: Ass't. Engineer in Drainage and Irrigation;
August 1, 1913 to May 9, 1917
Resigned to become County Engineer in Labette County

C. I. Felps: Assistant Highway Engineer;
December 1, 1913 to June 10, 1916

Charles H. Scholer: Assistant Engineer;
July 1, 1916 to April 30, 1917

S. A. McWilliams: Assistant Engineer in Drainage and Irrigation;
July 15, 1917 to September 1, 1917

J. B. Marcellus: Drainage and Irrigation Engineer;
October 22, 1917 to September 30, 1919
In charge during H. B. Walker military leave.

Harrison Broberg: Assistant Engineer;
March 1, 1918 to April 30, 1918
Drafted into the Army

Ira E. Taylor: Assistant Drainage Engineer;
December 9, 1918 to December 31, 1919
Resigned to become Resident Engineer for Federal Aid Project No. 1, Mitchell County

Walter G. Ward: Rural Architect;
April 1, 1920 to January 19, 1925
Head of Department;
January 20, 1925 to November 22, 1943; Deceased
Sabbatical Leave, graduate study, Iowa State College;
September 1, 1929 to May 31, 1930
LWOP, December 15, 1934 to August 31, 1935 to be Director, Federal Housing Administration.

Draftsman in Rural Architecture;
February 21, 1921 to June 30, 1921

Mark Havenhill: Extension Engineer, in charge of Department;
July 1, 1921 to August 31, 1924

Claude K. Shedd: Extension Engineer;
January 20, 1925 to September 30, 1928
Resigned to serve on resident faculty, University of Mo.

John S. Glass: Extension Engineer;
October 1, 1928 to December 26, 1935
LWOP January 1, 1934 to February 28, 1935 to be in charge of Engineering Program for the Erosion Control Area, Jewell County
Acting in charge of the Department;
September 29, 1929 to May 31, 1930 and
March 1, 1935 to August 31, 1935
Resigned to be Regional Director for the Soil Conservation Service, Lincoln, Nebraska

H. O. Matson: Extension Architect, Farm Structures, temporary;
September 1, 1929 to June 1, 1930

Hal F. Eier: Extension Engineer;
February 1, 1934 to August 31, 1935
Acting in charge of the Department;
December 16, 1934 to February 28, 1935
Resigned to complete college work
Reappointed Extension Engineer;
December 23, 1935 to April 30, 1936
Appointment cooperatively with the Soil Conservation Service; May 1, 1936 to June 16, 1942

Eugene D. Warner: Extension Architect;
February 15, 1935 to August 31, 1935
Extension Architect, half-time and Publicity, half-time
September 1, 1935 to September 30, 1944
Transferred to Department of Extension Information

Harold E. Stover: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
January 1, 1936 to Present*
Military Leave, September 1, 1940 to December 31, 1945

H. J. Stockwell: Assistant County Agent (Engineering);
December 26, 1936 to June 15, 1937

John M. Ferguson: Extension Engineer;
October 18, 1937 to January 31, 1944
Head of Department
February 1, 1944 to Present*
Title changed to State Leader; July 1, 1958

Walter M. Carleton: Extension Engineer; (vice Stover on Military Leave)
October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941

Elmer H. Smith: Extension Agricultural Engineer; (vice Stover on leave)
November 20, 1941 to February 2, 1946

Robert G. White: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
July 10, 1942 to September 10, 1944
Resigned to become Associate Engineer for the Soil Conservation Service, Hydrologic Research Project, East Lansing, Michigan.

Charles H. Bonney: Extension Architect;
June 12, 1944 to June 30, 1944

A. K. Bader: Extension Architect;
August 21, 1944 to June 17, 1946
Resigned to be Architectural Engineer with Charles W. Shaver, Architect, Salina, Kansas

Walter E. Selby: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
October 29, 1944 to Present*
Sabbatical Leave, graduate study at University of Nebraska, March 7, 1956 to February 1, 1957

Robert S. Knight: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
September 4, 1945 to January 31, 1948
Cooperative Appointment with Farm Labor Program, September 4, 1945 to June 30, 1946
Resigned to move to Arizona on account of son's health

Ralph E. Mitchell: Extension Architect;
May 28, 1946 to December 19, 1946

Gustave E. Fairbanks: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
December 16, 1946 to September 1, 1947
Resigned to join the resident faculty, Department of Agricultural Engineering, KSU

Leo T. Wendling: Extension Agricultural Engineer; (Farm Structures)
November 3, 1947 to Present*

Harold H. Ramsour: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
April 12, 1948 to June 30, 1953
Military leave, May 31, 1951 to June 23, 1952
Resigned to become District Representative for Standard Oil Company

Murlin R. Hodgell: Extension Architect;
July 1, 1949 to September 10, 1950
Resigned to accept a position with the University of Illinois to do farmhouse research, planning and bulletin writing.

Louis A. Sheperd: Extension Architect, temporary;
October 9, 1950 to October 20, 1950

Billy B. Bryan: Extension Irrigation Engineer;
February 15, 1951 to July 10, 1953
Resigned to be associated with Irrigation and Cotton Mechanization Research at University of Arkansas.

Russell L. Herpich: Extension Irrigation Engineer;
July 9, 1951 to August 31, 1952
Resigned to do graduate study, KSU
Reappointed, July 20, 1953 to Present*

Raymond L. Everson: Extension Architect;
January 22, 1951 to March 15, 1953
Resigned to be affiliated with English, Miller and Hockett, Architects and Engineers, Hutchinson

Keith Collins: Agricultural Engineer for Emergency Flood Rehabilitation;
December 26, 1951 to June 30, 1952

J. O. Elliott: Extension Architect;
April 7, 1963 to October 22, 1954

M. Dale Cannon: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
September 1, 1953 to June 14, 1956
Resigned to accept a position with the University of Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station

Dale E. Schindler: Extension Architect;
May 1, 1955 to Present*

Leroy C. Nelson: Extension Area Engineer; (Great Plains Program)
September 1, 1955 to October 22, 1956
Resigned to be associated with the Kansas Farmers Union

Floyd N. Reece: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
September 1, 1956 to June 30, 1962
LWOP for graduate study at Kansas State University, July 1, 1958 to January 24, 1959
Resigned to join the faculty of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, KSU

George W. Armantrout: Extension Area Engineer; (Great Plains Program)
January 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958
Resigned to enter a partnership with Nolan Motor Company, Garden City, Kansas

Lyndell W. Fitzgerald: Area Extension Engineer; (Great Plains Program)
February 1, 1959 to Present*

Donald J. Brosz: Extension Irrigation Engineer; (New position)
August 1, 1960 to November 30, 1962
Resigned to join the Wyoming Extension Service

John A. True: Extension Agricultural Engineer;
July 1, 1962 to Present*

Donald L. Miles: Extension Irrigation Engineer; January 7, 1963 to Present*

Richard L. Jepsen: Extension Specialist, Rural Civil Defense; February 1, 1963 to Present*

Frederick G. Bergsrud: Extension Agricultural Engineer, Rural Civil Defense;
June 15, 1964 to Present*

EXTENSION ENGINEERING

Development of the Department

The Department of Highway Engineering and Irrigation was established when the Division of Extension was created October 30, 1912. At that time W. S. Gearhart, who had been appointed Highway Engineer September 1, 1909, was the only member of the department.

On April 4, 1917, Mr. Gearhart was transferred to the position of State Highway Engineer for the newly created State Highway Commission, Topeka. At that time the name of the Highway and Irrigation Department was changed to "Department of Drainage and Irrigation" with H. B. Walker in charge.

On January 1, 1920, the department name was changed to "Drainage, Irrigation and Farm Engineering". On July 1, 1921 the name was changed to "Department of Rural Engineering". The staff at that time consisted of:

Mark Havenhill, Extension Engineer, in charge
Walter G. Ward, Rural Architect
Dorothy Heartburg, Secretary-Stenographer
    and a few student draftsmen working part-time

The projects in 1921 were: drainage districts, farm drainage, farm irrigation, farm buildings, farmstead planning, water supply and sewage disposal, farm machinery, and miscellaneous.

In 1941 the name of the department was changed to "Engineering Extension". At that time the staff and their areas of work were:

Walter G. Ward, Architect, in charge
    Farm Architecture: farm building plans, painting, home conveniences, community buildings
    Land Reclamation: soil conservation
Hal F. Eier, Extension Engineer
    Land Reclamation: soil erosion control, drainage, irrigation
Harold E. Stover, Extension Engineer on military leave
Walter M. Carleton, Extension Engineer vice Harold Stover
    Land Reclamation: soil erosion control
    Rural Electrification
Eugene D. Warner, Extension Architect part-time
    Farm Architecture: farmstead planning, farm building plans, model building, painting, home conveniences
John M. Ferguson, Extension Engineer
    Land Reclamation: soil erosion control
    Farm Power and Farm Machinery

By 1961 the Department of Engineering Extension's program was organized into four subprojects:

24A	Farm Architecture
24B	Land Reclamation
24C	Farm Power and Farm Machinery
24D	Rural Electrification

The staff and the percentage of time devoted to each of the subprojects are given in this table:

Name and Title	24A	24B	24C	24D
John M. Ferguson, State Leader	10	40	40	10
Harold E. Stover, Extension Agr'l. Engineer	--	20	20	60
Walter E. Selby, Extension Agr'l.Engineer	--	85	15	--
Leo T. Wendling, Extension Agr'l. Engineer	100	--	--	--
Dale E. Schindler, Extension Architect	100	--	--	--
Russell L. Herpich, Extension Irrigation Engr.	--	100	--	--
Donald J. Brosz, Extension Irrigation Engr.	--	100	--	--
Floyd N Reece, Extension Agr'l. Engineer	--	20	60	20
Lyndell W. Fitzgerald, Area Extension Engr.	20	40	20	20

Farm Architecture

Walter G. Ward was employed April 1, 1920, as Rural Architect to carry on a program which was developing from the work J. D. Walters, Professor of Architecture, had been doing at Farmers' Institutes for several years. Mr. Ward's work included farmstead planning, farm building plans, water supply and sewage disposal, and community building plans.

One of Mr. Ward's first activities (1921) was to establish a set of standard building plans. A set of blue-prints was provided for each county agent's office. Farmers could order individual building plans as needed. By 1930, the standard plan service was being used by 45 other states and Canada. The number of plans distributed in 1929 was 5,235 and 4,977 in 1930. During the decade 1950 to 1960, the farm building plan service was expanded to participation in the Midwest Plan Service, a cooperative program in which several midwest states participated. A total of 7,715 plans were distributed in 1960.

Builders Schools for lumber dealers, builders, interested farmers and county agents were initiated by Mr. Ward in 1926 in 14 counties. The purpose of the builders schools was to acquaint builders and materials dealers with the College recommendations and plan service. Usually one or more commercial representatives assisted with the schools. In 1943, a mat service for farm structures was started. In 1945, the builders schools were modified to include house remodeling and other farm building problems. In 1946, two two-day housing institutes were organized with C. R. Jaccard, Land Use Planning Specialist, and held at Salina and Hutchinson. Out of these grew home improvement schools and the builders schools, as such, lost their identity. In 1947, 22 farmstead and home improvement schools were held, one in each five-county block, with 8,285 persons attending. Cooperating in the conduct of these schools were the extension architect, extension engineer, home management specialist, landscape architect, State Board of Health, and Portland Cement Association. In 1949, the home improvement schools were enlarged to include rural electrification. These were held in 68 counties with 6,408 persons attending.

In 1923, Mr. Ward stated that only five percent of the Kansas farm homes were supplied with water and only three percent were equipped with bathrooms. In 1925, to implement a program in this area, farm water supply and sewage disposal demonstration equipment was mounted on a truck and used extensively. The Portland Cement Association also provided a truck and equipment to be used by their representative and the extension specialist to encourage the use of concrete as a permanent building material. The first demonstrations on contruction of septic tanks were conducted. In the early 1940's, water supply and sewage disposal were receiving much attention. Forms for septic tanks were frequently made available on a rental basis ($10.00 usually) by county farm bureaus and lumber dealers. The 1940 census gave only one of each six farms with running water. Leader-training meetings were held by the specialists. The program was being stimulated by the extension of rural electric lines. The war years, 1942-1945, brought about a decline in the activity in this program due to shortage of plumbing materials and skilled labor. In 1945 and 1946, the program was resumed as leader training and special interest demonstrations. Representatives of the Portland Cement Association and the Kansas State Board of Health cooperated with the extension specialists. Reports for 1949 state that 2,322 septic tanks and 2,780 water systems were installed.

Following the drought years in the early 1950's, a demand developed for assistance in purifying pond water for household use. Extension engineers and the Engineering Experiment Station research staff developed a filtering system that proved to be very satisfactory. In 1957, two publications were issued: "Purifying Pond Water" and "How To Build a Water Treatment System". During these years a cooperative plan for rural water systems was developed. Credit for construction of such cooperative water systems was available from banks and the Farmers Home Administration. Several such cooperatives have been organized in eastern Kansas where the farm water supply is often inadequate and the supply had been met in the past by hauling.

During the early 1920's, the economic situation was at a rather low level; therefore building construction was confined largely to structures that would give immediate economic return such as poultry and hog houses. A bulletin on "Farm Buildings For Kansas" and another on "Poultry Houses for Kansas" were prepared by Walter G. Ward in 1925.

By 1930, the extension architect had developed cooperative working program plans with other specialists particularly with those in poultry and home economics. In 1929, a modern farm kitchen and a water supply system were displayed on the Wheat Train operated by the Union Pacific Railroad in cooperation with the College. Much work was being done in the field of electricity cooperating with the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. Electric equipment for the home was featured in an exhibit displayed at the Topeka Fair and State Fair at Hutchinson.

The depression years of the early 1930's witnessed a sharp decline in farm building construction but a continued demand for assistance in poultry housing and equipment was met by the specialist in extension architecture. The open-front, deep, straw-loft laying house was recommended, 300 capacity. Some time was diverted to assistance with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In 1935, a program for termite control was developed with the entomology specialist.

In 1936, a model kitchen, electrically equipped, was prepared in cooperation with the home economics staff for display at a farm power and equipment show held at Wichita, February 25 to 28, 1936. This display was brought up to date each year and displayed at Wichita until the machinery show was discontinued. Mr. Eugene D. Warner, appointed specialist in architecture February 15, 1935, started a program of model-building among 4-H Club members. By this means the 4-H members were taught many principles of building design and construction. Another cooperative program was with the landscape specialist for improving the appearance of newly constructed farm homes.

Painting demonstrations were started by Mr. Warner in 1937. A Ford Model T engine was converted to an air compressor for paint spraying. The equipment, mounted on a small two-wheel trailer, created much attention and aided in creating interest in the need for and the use of paint to preserve farm buildings. A commercial sprayer was used in 1940. Painting work became correlated with other architectural work when Mr. Warner was transferred to the Department of Information in 1944. The Better Homes Train, in cooperation with the Santa Fe Railroad toured its system in 1937.

By 1950 architectural work had broadened to include grain storage structures, dairy barns, milking parlors, milk-rooms, beef structures and equipment, barnlot arrangement, poultry housing and equipment, and minimum standards for housing to be financed by the Farmers Home Administration. Mr. Leo T. Wendling, extension agricultural engineer employed November 3, 1947, was the leader in the development of this broad program. During this period hundreds of trench silos were constructed. Mr. Wendling and a representative of the Portland Cement Association conducted many demonstrations on construction of concrete-lined trench silos. Special assistance was also provided for the Balanced Farming and Family Living program initiated in 1945.

During the decade 1950 to 1960, much emphasis was placed on training county extension agents in order that they would be able to give assistance to cooperators without waiting for a county visit by the specialist. Mr. Wendling was the leader in farm structures work and Dale E. Schindler, appointed extension architect May 1, 1955, was responsible for the program in housing. Much housing work was done in cooperation with the home management specialists. Assistance was given county extension agents in rearranging or preparation of plans for construction of county office space. The retail marketing specialist was given assistance in food market layouts for more efficient use. The 4-H Club woodworking project had 3,107 members enrolled.

Following a tornado near Topeka on May 19, 1960, the Extension Architects, other engineering specialists and home furnishing specialists devoted much time to assisting the agents and families in the area in their repair and reconstruction program. A total of 44 families were given special assistance.

Land Reclamation - Drainage and Irrigation Phases

The first drainage work was done by W. S. Gearhart, Highway Engineer, as drainage was a factor in the construction and maintenance of highways. Later H. B. Walker, Drainage and Irrigation Engineer, continued drainage work which consisted of only a few projects brought to his attention through contacts at Farmers' Institutes and by county agents. The cost of tile was high and the farmers' finances were low; therefore much of the drainage work was by the open-ditch methods. In 1922, Mark Havenhill, Extension Engineer, reported that drainage plans were being prepared for 18 projects involving about 3,000 acres. County agents reported about 800 acres actually drained.

In the same year, 1922, Mr. Havenhill stated that irrigation work was largely in the central part of the state with Harry C. Baird, county agent in Ford County, showing the greatest activity. Water from wells was the primary source of irrigation water. Seventeen projects were given assistance, six of these in Ford County. County agents reported about 300 additional acres being placed under irrigation during the year.

During the years 1923 to 1935 only a small amount of work was done on drainage and irrigation. A few demonstrations continued to show the value of both drainage and irrigation. In Geary County in 1926, irrigated alfalfa produced 3 3/4 tons per acre while unirrigated yields were only 3/4 tons. In 1927 in Leavenworth County a drainage project paid for itself with the crop saved during the wet season. In 1935, after a series of dry years, some interest in irrigation for gardens developed in the western part of the state.

In 1936, county agents reported 310 farms installing irrigation systems for 6,725 acres, a substantial increase over the previous year. This interest was over the state generally wherever water was available for irrigation. In the Garden City area, irrigation had gradually grown due to its use in the production of sugar beets under the supervision of the beet company. The Division of Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture, was established in 1927. The State Board assigned an irrigation engineer at Garden City to observe and record underground water levels as well as the supply from the Arkansas River. He also provided technical assistance to farmers. Extension engineers and county agents established six irrigation demonstrations. They also assisted with 11 irrigation meetings with 264 farmers attending. Sixteen leader-training meetings with 422 leaders were also conducted.

Drainage work was confined to areas along rivers subject to overflow. One small drainage district was recommended during 1937. Interest was dependent upon the season.

By 1940, the irrigated acreage in the state was reported at 178,000 acres. Extension engineers, under the leadership of Hal F. Eier, had developed a strong educational program for farmers interested in irrigation. Seventy-four meetings with an attendence of 2,336 were held during 1940. Discussions centered around the underground water supplies, suitability of water for irrigation, land leveling, and application of water. The first sprinkler systems were being used in the state. Additional land placed under drainage systems totaled 23,263 acres on 470 farms.

During the decade, 1940 to 1950, irrigation continued a steady growth. Concrete lined ditches, underground concrete pipe, siphon tubes, gated pipe, and sprinklers for rough or sandy land came into more general use. Hal Eier resigned June 16, 1942. He was succeeded by Robert White who served from July 10, 1942 to September 10, 1944. Walter Selby was appointed October 29, 1944 as extension agricultural engineer. Mr. Selby devoted a portion of his time to drainage and irrigation. Interest and work in drainage remained at a rather constant level varying with the seasons, wet or dry. The Federal program for the development of the Missouri River basin had progressed to the extent that it was evident that water from reservoirs now constructed or to be constructed would be available for irrigation on northern Kansas farms.

In 1949, an Inter-Agency committee was formed to study the means by which an educational program for the efficient use of irrigation water might be most effectively carried to the farmers of northern Kansas who would be privileged to use irrigation water from reservoirs. It was agreed that the committee's goals could be accomplished effectively by sponsoring and establishing irrigation development farms in appropriate areas. A Memorandum of Understanding was developed between the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service and Kansas State University wherein a Technical Committee was to be created for the purpose of developing a practical farm agreement and to promote an appropriate research and extension educational program. Mr. Billy B. Bryan was employed as extension irrigation engineer February 15, 1951, to work with the Technical Committee.

The first irrigation development farm was established in 1950 in the Smoky Hill River valley below the Kanopolis Reservoir on a farm three miles northeast of Lindsborg, owned and operated by Mr. H. A. Malm and son. The farm was so organized and the cropping system developed to support 60 head of cattle. A small amount of research was done on a field scale and included response to variety and plant population, a desirable length-of-run for furrow irrigation, and a desirable width and length-of-run for border application of water. Carefully kept records include precipitation, amount of water applied and the yields of the various crops.

Early in 1952, a second development farm was established with Mr. Raymond Kutina of Ellis, located below the Cedar Bluffs Reservoir. A third development farm was started in the spring of 1952 on a farm operated by Dean Hanson of Jamestown. This is just south of the area to be included in the Bostwick Irrigation District which was scheduled to receive water from the Harlan County Reservoir in Nebraska but it served as a demonstration farm until a farm was selected within the Bostwick district.

Early in 1954, the fourth irrigation development farm was started on land owned by Mrs. Henry Kaser and operated by her son, Wayne Kaser, on the South Fork of the Solomon River three miles east of Osborne and below the Kirwin Reservoir. Early in 1955, the fifth irrigation development farm was started on land operated by Calvin Hobson, six miles west of Republic. This farm was within the Bostwick Irrigation district and received water from the Harlan County Reservoir. This farm has 265 acres of irrigable land on which crop and beef production programs prevailed. Water from the reservoir became available August 4, 1955.

By 1955, the irrigated acreage in Kansas had expanded to 548,683 acres. The development of irrigation practices included sprinkler application, use of gated surface pipe, underground irrigated pipe lines, a new type head control structure, inclusion of horticultural crops in irrigation programs, emphasis on safety around pumping machinery, and training schools for extension and other agency personnel. Newly irrigated land was located in many portions of the state other than around the irrigation development farms; Wichita County, the southwest counties and the Kaw Valley being the leaders. 101 counties reported some irrigation in 1957. Specialty crops such as cantaloupes, strawberries, onions, tomatoes, root and leaf crops, grass seed and hybrid sorghum seed, were being grown in the western sections of the state.

In 1956, the sixth irrigation development farm was that of Mr. Bernard Vohs, seven miles downstream from the Kirwin Reservoir. Irrigation districts have been organized in each area represented by the irrigation development farms and in addition the Almena District which will have water available from a reservoir to be constructed on the Prairie Dog Creek in Norton County.

By 1960, the irrigated acreage had increased to 1,007,724 acres. All but seven counties of Kansas reported some irrigated acreage. Some of the acreage was "in and out" for irrigation depending upon the season, availability of labor or other situations. Five irrigation districts had been organized, namely: Kansas-Bostwick, Kirwin, Webster, Cedar Bluffs, and Almena. The Kanopolis district was in the process of organization and would be completed by mid-1961. The crop use of the irrigated land was: 33 percent to grain sorghum, 23 percent for wheat, 17 percent for corn, 11 percent for forage sorghums, 7 percent for alfalfa, one percent for vegetables, and 7 percent for all other irrigated crops which include sugar beets, pasture grasses, grass seed, fruits, potatoes and miscellaneous.

The 1960 objectives of the extension irrigation program included (a) proper land development, (b) choosing crops to fit the land, (c) planting at the proper rate, (d) using adequate amounts of needed fertilizers, and (e) applying water timely and in sufficient quantities. These practices had produced outstanding yields such as these on the Webster farm: 34 tons of corn silage per acre, 155 bushels of corn and seven tons of alfalfa hay. The research program has developed the "geometric pattern" of planting corn. Studies showed that one corn plant on each 20 by 12 inch rectangle produced the highest yields in 1960. (This means plants at 12 inch intervals in 20 inch rows.) Educational materials prepared by the irrigation engineers included a bulletin "Irrigation Farming for Profit", a circular "Water Control Structures", a leaflet "Irrigate When Corn Needs It Most", a slide rule "Planting Guide for Corn and Sorghums", feature stories for leading magazines and newspapers, news stories for local newspapers, radio talks and television programs.

Donald J. Brosz was appointed Extension Irrigation Engineer, a new position, on August 1, 1960. He resigned November 30, 1962 to join the Wyoming Extension Service. Mr. Donald L. Miles was appointed to succeed Mr. Brosz January 7, 1963.

The Drainage Program

Following the first drainage work handled by extension engineers, no extensive program was undertaken until the high rainfall and flood year of 1951. In the Kaw River Valley, particularly, much crop land was covered with a layer of sand following the July flood. Approximately 500 acres of such sand covered land was "deep plowed" in an effort to incorporate the sand with the good loam soil. During the following year approximately 33,270 acres of valley land was leveled to make it suitable for cultivation and 8,500 acres were deep plowed. Interest in drainage by open ditches increased and 65,460 acres were so handled in 1953. The organization of drainage districts also commanded attention of the engineers. In the 1960 report the specialist stated, "Kansas has no large areas in need of drainage for reclamation; however, some drainage work is needed in many areas to make it possible to accomplish timely seedbed preparation, seeding, cultivating, and harvesting in normal or wet years. ..... Drainage problems are encountered in areas being developed into irrigation projects."

Soil Erosion Control Phase

In the 1922 report Mark Havenhill, Extension Engineer in charge of the Department of Rural Engineering said: "Terracing - This is one of the new lines of work undertaken. There is plenty of need for the work in Kansas but it is difficult to get farmers to attempt this work. One set of terraces was laid out in Leavenworth County but the farmer refused to carry out the program when he found that it would necessitate plowing up some of his crops. The extension engineer cooperated with Mr. Ira L. Plank, teacher of vocational agriculture in the Winfield High School in surveying about 40 acres of the Dr. Kelley farm for terraces. A start was made on their construction but work was discontinued on account of rain. The high school boys expect to complete the work, however, as soon as possible."

On January 20, 1925, Mr. Claude K. Shedd, Extension Engineer, was employed to succeed Mark Havenhill who had resigned August 31, 1924. Mr. Shedd added much emphasis to soil erosion control by the use of terraces and soil saving dams thus pioneering this program. During 1925, 24 terrace demonstrations involving about 400 acres were established in 11 counties. County agents reported terracing and soil saving dams on 43 farms protecting 913 acres from erosion.

In the 1927 report, Mr. Shedd related the experience of Mr. H. W. Miller of Brown County who terraced some land so badly eroded that it was not profitable for cultivated crops. Two weeks after terracing a three-inch rain caused no erosion of the field. A 20 -bushel wheat crop was produced the following year. Instruction was given five farmers in Jewell County after they had purchased a farm level to use in locating terraces. Another farmer in Jackson County and two county agents were trained to locate terraces. A bulletin on"Terracing Farm Lands in Kansas" was also prepared by Mr. Shedd in 1927. Terrace construction demonstrations were used to emphasize the need for broad base terraces high enough to give proper protection against erosion caused by heavy rains.

John S. Glass was employed as Extension Engineer October 1, 1928 to succeed Claude K. Shedd who resigned September 30, 1928 to accept a position with the University of Missouri. Mr. Glass enthusiastically promoted soil erosion control work and, in 1929, reported 100 demonstrations had been in operation long enough to be of value as a teaching method. Mr. Earle A. Cole in Doniphan County, an engineer-farmer, had worked with the specialist in laying out terraces and had started to assist others with this work on a commercial basis. The John Deere Plow Company, the International Harvester Company,and vocational agriculture teachers cooperated freely in conducting terrace construction demonstrations. The Corsicana Grader Company of Corsicana, Texas, loaned one of their terracing machines for demonstration purposes.

In 1930, Mr. Glass reported 279 farmers trained for terrace survey work and these leaders assisted 483 other farmers to terrace 11,976 acres with the aid of the county agents in 18 counties. A program of soil erosion control needed no campaigning in counties where successful demonstrations had been established according to Mr. Glass. Succeeding years brought continued success. A summary in 1936 gave a total of 136,987 acres terraced by individual Kansas farmers. Only 23,305 acres of the land protected by terraces was farmed on the contour. On the other hand, 66,663 acres were farmed on the contour without the added protection of terraces.

The Soil Conservation Service created by an act of Congress in 1935, established demonstration areas in Allen, Franklin, Jewell and Seward Counties. As soon as these demonstration areas were in operation they were used extensively for tours and field demonstrations by extension specialists, county agricultural agents and personnel of the Soil Conservation Service.

The Kansas legislature, in 1937, provided for the organization of soil conservation districts under the direction of a state committee. The organization of soil conservation districts proceeded rapidly under the supervision of Mr. L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist, and the engineering specialists. The state conservation committee desired that each district be a county. Concurrently with the organization of soil conservation districts, a strong educational program to train farmers in terrace layout, terrace construction and maintenance, and the value and place of contour farming was continued.

By 1940, 446,248 acres of cropland had been terraced in Kansas with 199,315 of these acres also being farmed on the contour. And 487,924 acres were farmed on the contour but not terraced. Terrace demonstrations were conducted in 46 counties and contouring demonstrations in 10 counties, in 1940, with a total attendance of 2,470 persons. Leader training schools were continued in 70 counties with 1,495 men attending.

By 1961, 5,768,051 acres had been terraced and 3,924,401 acres farmed on the contour. Soil Conservation Districts were active in all 105 counties. Interest in watershed districts as a means of securing more effective water conservation, erosion control and flood abatement had developed. Five pilot watersheds were in operation. One hundred seventeen voluntary watersheds were in operation and a total of 45 watersheds had been organized under the provisions of the Kansas watershed district law. Ten watershed districts were organized during 1961 and 14 were pending. There was a need for adequately protected waterways to increase the establishment of diversion, terraces, contour farming and strip cropping in many counties. Dirt-moving contractors had become established in many counties and extension engineers had been working with the contractors' association to promote construction standards. Seventy-one counties had 302 4-H Club members enrolled in the 4-H soil and water conservation project 55 counties selected county champions with Wilfred Lehman, Le Roy, Kansas, selected as the State Winner in the project.

Farm Power and Farm Machinery

This subproject was inaugurated in 1925. Mr. Claude K. Shedd, Extension Engineer, was the leader of the subproject together with land reclamation. The following statement taken from the 1925 report gave the basis for this new program:

> "The purchase and maintenance of tractors and farm implements are large items of expense on Kansas farms. The farmer has a well established reputation for extravagance in quickly wearing out and discarding machinery. It is not unusual for farm machinery to be scrapped after ten years during which it has been used only a week or ten days each year, a total length of service of 80 or 100 days. Farmers who have become educated to the advantages of adequate repair shop equipment have reduced their upkeep expenses on machinery by 50 percent. The farm shop and tractor schools are for the purpose of reducing the waste of farm implements. The ultimate goal in this work is to reduce the economic waste resulting from poor selection, inefficient operation and lack of housing and repair of farm machinery and equipment."

During 1925, four tractor repair schools were conducted with 26 three-hour sessions, and a total attendance of 288. The participants overhauled their own or their neighbor's tractors. In most cases they accomplished a good class of repair work. Two farm shop schools, 14 three-hour sessions with 132 attending, were conducted with instruction dealing with practice work on tool sharpening, woodwork, forging, soldering, rope splicing, rope knots and implement repair. Two field demonstrations were held on proper hitching and adjustment of plows in Sedgwick County.

In 1926, 13 gas engine and tractor schools involving 67 sessions with 1068 attending were held. Farm shop practice sessions numbered 74 with 870 participating. Farm shop instruction included seven sessions with 68 present. One plow adjustment demonstration was attended by 20 men. The same pattern of schools was followed in 1927 with 10 three-day schools on gas engine, tractor and farm shop instruction and practice for 1051 persons. The specialist also assisted with schools conducted by the Caterpillar Company and the Advance Rumley Company at Wichita. Mr. Shedd resigned September 30, 1928 and no report on this subproject was made for 1928.

The 1929 report prepared by Mr. John S. Glass, extension engineer employed October 1, 1928, stated:

> "The advent of the combine, the general purpose tractor and more adequate corn harvesting machinery has naturally developed an unusual

> demand for the work presented under this project. The year 1930 marks the beginning of a five-year farm machinery program in connection with the Wheat Belt Program, and with the cooperation of the Kansas Implement Dealers Association, this project will be developed as rapidly as time will permit."

Three tractor and gas engine schools attracted 491 persons.

During 1930, six district farm machinery schools were held. These were at Iola, Holton, Colby, Dodge City, Newton, and Salina. District Implement Dealers Clubs were organized at Fredonia and Colby. County agents reported 2,786 new general purpose tractors purchased during the year and 813 corn picker-harvesters in use. The engineering specialist's time available for this program was quite limited.

In 1931, ten small district farm implement and tillage schools were held by Mr. Glass, A. L. Clapp, crops specialist, and E. G. Kelly, entomologist. These were in Saline, Rice, Barton, Reno, Harper, Clark, Ford, Finney, Thomas and Rawlins Counties with 433 persons attending. Implement dealers prepared special exhibits of implements during the schools.

In the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, only a small amount of specialist's time was devoted to this subproject. Work included, primarily, recommendations on use of equipment and methods for preparing summer fallow to reduce wind erosion of the soil. Selection, care and operation of machines for terrace construction were also emphasized. Professor F. J. Zink of the Agricultural Engineering Department prepared literature for use by county agents and vocational agriculture instructors.

In 1935, assistance was given in "deep tillage" demonstrations as an aid in control of wind erosion. Reports indicated that 3,360,245 acres were deep tilled during the year.

The advent of the concrete soil packer came about in 1936. This idea was conceived by Leonard F. Neff, county agent in Washington County, in the spring of 1932. Cast iron forms were made into which was packed dry concrete to make wheels four inches thick and 15 inches in diameter. These 8 or 10 were assembled on a shaft to make a very satisfacory packer that would save the farmer from fifty to seventy-five dollars. During 1936, Mr. H. T. Willis, farm fieldman for the Portland Cement Association, worked out a set of forms composed of two gold miner's pans and made wheels five inches thick and 16 inches in diameter. Demonstrations on construction of concrete packer wheels were conducted in 11 counties with 164 attending. Later several commercial concrete products companies started to make the concrete packer wheels.

Rod weeders and damming attachments for listers were new implements introduced to the farmers at 15 meetings attended by 3,827 persons in the western counties during 1937. The leader of this subproject was Hal F. Eier, appointed extension engineer February 1, 1934.

Due to the inability of the specialist to meet all requests from counties for assistance in farm machinery work during 1938, two large district meetings were conducted, one at Dodge City and one at Hutchinson. Forty-one counties were represented at the events by 1,750 farmers and businessmen. One or two blocks of street were devoted to machinery exhibits. Some of the implements particularly stressed were damming listers, duckfoot cultivators, spring-tooth barrows, rod weeders and press-wheel drills. Twelve large machinery manufacturers assisted with these machinery shows and schools.

In 1939, two district and 23 county machinery meetings and shows were conducted similar to the district meetings of 1938. Conservation was stressed including conservation of the soil and conservation of farm machinery, that the expense for farm machinery could be reduced by proper selection, adjustment, repair, and care. Farmers were discouraged from buying machinery not needed. All of the major implement and rubber tire companies assisted with the program and displays. In 15 central and eastern counties schools were conducted on selection, care, repair and adjustment of the more common farm implements. Another new feature in 1939 was a contour farming demonstration. Contour lines were laid out on a cooperator's farm in the forenoon. In the afternoon the various machinery dealers demonstrated their equipment by using tillage tools on the contour. Five such field days attracted 1,663 persons. An exhibit on Kansas Power and Fuel was prepared for showing at the national corn husking contest at Lawrence with approximately 75,000 persons attending.

In addition to the farm machinery schools and displays and contour farming field days conducted in 1939, 1940 saw the introduction of a homemade ensilage cutter. Several machines of this nature were constructed in western counties from old combines on which was mounted a commercial cutting head. As much as 100 tons of silage per day was harvested with one of these machines.

By 1950, a number of new activities had been inaugurated. Emphasis had been shifted from "repair" to "maintenance" of machinery. County agents were given special training as most are not agricultural engineers by training. Tillage demonstrations were popular with many commercial companies assisting. Machinery adjustment schools and demonstrations also commanded much interest. Home demonstration agents and leaders were given training in cleaning and adjusting sewing machines. Early in the 1940's a program of tractor maintenance was started among 4-H Club members. The Standard Oil Company sponsored this program by furnishing personnel, excellent literature, and awards. A general safety program was also conducted among 4-H Club members. Specialists devoting a portion of their time for farm power and farm machinery included John M. Ferguson, Harold E. Stover, Walter E. Selby, and Harold H. Ramsour.

From 1950 to 1960, Kansas farmers increased the number of their tractors by 26 percent. Continued emphasis was placed on tractor maintenance through 1960. This program was taken to farmers, dealers and servicemen. The use of L-P (liquid petroleum) gas in tractors was becoming common. A special state-wide school on L-P gas use was attended by 75 servicemen. Extension Engineering Specialists initiated training schools in mechanical feed handling for agents during 1960. The state-wide Agricultural Engineering Day held at Kansas State University in April was devoted to exhibits and discussions on feed handling machinery and installations. The 4-H Tractor Maintenance activity was changed to a 4-H project in 1960 with 913 enrolled. In 1954, and the years following, a tractor driver contest was held at the State Fair for 4-H members enrolled in the 4-H Tractor project. Contestants from 24 counties participated in 1960. A 4-H Automotive project was started in 1957 on a pilot basis in five counties and was extended to all counties in 1959 with 749 members enrolled from 86 counties. Farm safety programs were continued with 4-H members, home demonstration unit members, and other groups of adults with emphasis on tractor safety. A representative of the Kansas Farm Bureau assisted with that program. The use of mechanical hay conditioning equipment was a new phase of the farm machinery program. Demonstrations were held with the cooperation of equipment manufacturers and the research staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, Kansas State University.

Rural Electrification

In February of 1924, the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture was organized. It was composed of representatives from the Kansas Public Service Association, Public Utilities, and the Kansas Farm Bureau.

In 1936, the Department of Rural Engineering organized a subproject in Rural Electrification and employed Harold E. Stover to take the leadership in that area of work. Since the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration in May 1935, the interest in rural electrification work has expanded greatly.

By 1937, eight cooperative rural electrification projects had been approved to include 1,247 miles of line for 3,870 potential users. Public utilities had extended lines to 854 additional users. Mr. Stover assisted with 59 meetings with 2,123 persons attending.

By 1938, one additional project had been approved. More than 1,000 users had been connected to the new REA lines and utility companies had connected 2,000 new users. Approximately 11 percent of the Kansas farms had central electric power service. The specialist conducted 50 meetings with 1,836 persons attending who were interested in the discussions on methods of organizing cooperative electric projects, adequate wiring, utilization of electricity, lighting, and selection of electric equipment. The western part of the state was still interested in home electric plants.

In 1939, a series of six two-day tent shows were conducted throughout the eastern two-thirds of the state. Discussions and demonstrations were devoted to all of the problems common to new users of electricity from power lines. The specialist participated in 137 meetings with an attendance of 16,148 persons. Approximately 15 percent of Kansas farms now have central electric power service.

By 1950, 63 percent of the farms of the state were connected to central power sources. Thirty five electric cooperatives were operating to provide electric service to the membership. Thirteen private utility companies also served rural users. The interests of new users had expanded to include selection and care of the larger electric appliances such as electric motors for income producing purposes, washers, driers, ranges, dishwashers and improved lighting. The cooperatives had reached the western portions of the state thus eliminating requests for information concerning home electric plants.

In 1960, power line electric service was being used by 96 percent of the farmers of Kansas. The remaining farmers, in most cases, had electricity available but had chosen not to use it. Mr. Stover and his engineering associates gave some assistance to 13,535 persons by meetings and demonatrations in the use of electricity for income producing purposes, especially for grain and hay drying and feed handling systems. County agents reported 2,129 grain drying installations and 95 for hay drying. County agents were given special training in grain drying, hay drying, and mechanical feed handling systems.

The 4-H Electric Project started as an activity. Shawnee County carried this program as a project in 1955 on a pilot basis. The project became state-wide the next year. The first state-wide leader training school was held in the 4-H Encampment Building at Hutchinson in the fall of 1952. The leader-training program brought about much additional interest in the project and by 1961, 1812 club members were enrolled. Over 100 leaders from 102 counties attended the training school in 1961.

In 1960, Mr. Harold E. Stover, Specialist in Engineering Extension and primarily responsible for the Rural Electrification subproject, was assigned the responsibility of assistant to the Director of Extension for the organization and execution of a Rural Civil Defense program in Kansas. Approximately 15 percent of Mr. Stover's time was devoted to Rural Civil Defense. The activities are reviewed under the heading, "Rural Civil Defense".

The Great Plains Program

Following the drought years of the early 1950's, the United States Department of Agriculture made available a sum of money to be used by the Extension Service to promote a program that would reduce the losses of farmers in the Great Plains area due to reduction of livestock numbers and recurrence of soil erosion by wind. From these funds, two specialist positions were established, the specialists to be located with the Branch Experiment Station at Garden City.

On September 1, 1955, Leroy C. Nelson was appointed Area Extension Engineer and Dale H. Edelblute as Area Extension Agriculturalist.

On August 7, 1956, the President approved Public Law 1021 which carried authorization for an appropriation to support a Great Plains stabilization program. Appropriations were made in subsequent years and from those funds the two area specialists were employed.

In his 1956 report, Leroy Nelson stated, "The land reclamation phase of the Great Plains program is concerned with stabilization and utilization of soil areas so that the hazards of wind and water erosion will be greatly reduced and also with the development of sound and profitable irrigation projects on the farms of the area. The program was in its initial year of operation and the activities were confined to the accumulation of data, ideas, and opinions for use in the formulation of a policy that might lead to solutions of the problems of the 31-county area. A total of 77 meetings were conducted with 1,127 persons participating." Leroy Nelson resigned October 22, 1956.

1957 - George W. Armantrout was appointed Area Extension Engineer, January 1, 1957. During 1957 residue management, popularly called "Stubble Mulch Tillage" was encouraged as a supplement to terraces, contour farming and improved tillage practices in that they assist in getting water into the soil and reducing soil losses to water and wind erosion. George Armantrout resigned December 31, 1958.

1959 - Lyndell W. Fitzgerald was appointed Area Extension Engineer February 1, 1959. Agricultural stability was the number one problem in the Great Plains. Severe droughts had exerted a strong influence on the type of agriculture that existed in the area. Prosperity depended upon favorable weather and markets. The long instability was caused by a complex aggregation of factors including (1) recurring periods of below normal rainfall, (2) use of cropping and livestock programs which were not adapted to the resources available, (3) lack of good marketing programs, (4) inadequate credit facilities, and (5) poor management practices.

By 1960, two demonstration farms were established, one in Lane County and one in Pawnee County. These demonstration farms were used to demonstrate recommended practices contributing to a stable agriculture. In his report for 1960, Mr. Fitzgerald stated, "The major problem facing agricultural producers in the Great Plains is one of adjustment - adjustment in production, adjustment in resource use, and adjustment of actual operational and management techniques. These adjustments are not only of vital concern to the producer but also to the agribusiness group which includes the dealers of farm machinery, seed, fertilizers, fuel, chemicals and the businessmen involved in processing and marketing agricultural products."

Stubble mulch demonstrations were conducted in Norton and Rooks Counties. Tillage techniques and recommended use of machinery were demonstrated.

By 1961, after five years of study and observation, working with farmers and professional people of the Great Plains area in Kansas, these objectives had been established after considering the problems of the area:

1. To demonstrate and encourage the adoption of cropping and livestock programs on individual farms that will make the best use of all available resources.
2. To demonstrate the use of sound conservation and land use practices that can be made a part of a working program of everyday farming operations.
3. To investigate and assist in the development of new crops and new production programs.
4. To give engineering assistance that will assist in the development of new agricultural industries in rural areas.
5. To develop an understanding and appreciation of the economic forces present in the economy, and the engineering, agronomic, marketing and management problems which occur at the farm level which so greatly affect the efficiencies and net return from agricultural products.

The demonstration farms had been continued in Lane and Pawnee Counties in 1961. Field days were held at these farms in August. A third irrigation demonstration farm had been established in Edwards County for operation to start in 1962, and a dry-land demonstration farm had been established in Decatur County for 1962 operation.

Two training schools devoted to new agricultural industries had been conducted for agents and business leaders in 1961. Discussions dealt with market positions, growth potentials, design and selection of equipment, layout and operation. Personal assistance had been given a few small industries being established or expanded.

Rural Civil Defense

In 1960, the Kansas Extension Service started the development of a program in Rural Civil Defense in compliance with an agreement between the Federal Civil Defense Mobilization Administration and the Federal Extension Service. Dr. Harold E. Jones, Director of Extension, assigned Harold E. Stover, Extension Engineer, the responsibility of assisting with the program, which was to be conducted and coordinated with the Regional Civil Defense Office of Defense Mobilization in Denver, Colorado.

The initial promotional and educational activities included:

January - A letter to each county extension office explaining the purpose of the Rural Civil Defense program and the need for cooperation with the County Civil Defense Director. Two instructional kits followed the letter to each county.

April - Joint district meetings were held at Salina, Wichita, Norton and Dodge City to give instruction to County Civil Defense Directors and County Agricultural Agents. A recommended procedure was presented and discussed.

July - A portion of each district summer program planning conference attended by most extension personnel was used to explain the progress in RCD and how the program could be further developed. Each county was directed to hold four training meetings for RCD leaders. By the end of the year, all but 14 counties had completed the educational program and 1,238 leaders had participated in those meetings.

November - A research project was organized and approved by the Engineering Experiment Station at Kansas State University to study various types of radioactive fallout shelters.

During 1961, 33,354 persons attended 1,097 meetings in Kansas devoted to the Rural Civil Defense program. Five models of fallout shelters were constructed and used at the extension conferences, fairs, and others places where the program was discussed. Fallout shelters were planned for 365 families. An alternate headquarters for the Extension Service was planned at Hays in one of the buildings at the Branch Experiment Station. All necessary equipment was procured, emergency personnel designated, and plans made for duplicate personnel and financial records to be deposited in the files at the emergency headquarters. The Director of Extension was very active as a member of the USDA State Defense Board, a successor to the former USDA State Emergency Planning Committee. The State Director of Defense at Topeka has been most cooperative by providing printed materials, his attendance at training meetings, and general enthusiastic support of the Extension Service.

During 1962, the State Defense Board designated a succession of officials in case of an emergency. Extension Director Harold E. Jones was designated to succeed to the Chairmanship of the Board; Harold E. Stover was designated to be the Attack Analysis Committee Chairman; Sykes Trieb, Extension Specialist in Retail Food Marketing, was named Food Requirements and Supply Information Committee Chairman; Oscar Norby, State Leader of County Field Operations, was designated as the Non-Food Requisites Committee Chairman. Seven other Federal Agencies have personnel assigned to emergency responsibilities.

On January 1, 1963, Richard L. Jepsen, a former county agricultural agent with military training in Civil Defense, was appointed as Specialist in Rural Civil Defense. In his report for 1963, Mr. Jepsen stated:

"1. Twenty-eight training meetings were held by the Rural Civil Defense Specialist with local leaders with a total attendance of 301. There were 676 people attending sixteen public meetings. Thirty-six staff training meetings had an attendance of 696.
2. With the present apparent relaxed international conditions it is difficult to get the general public interested in a civil defense program. Agents have been encouraged to get leaders and instructors trained now in order that there will be sufficient trained personnel available if and when the next crisis arises. Each county should have trained instructors in monitoring, shelter management, medical self-help, communications, organization and other pertinent areas. Many agents are assisting in this type of program. Most notable achievements have been in the areas of medical self-help and monitoring.
3. The Rural Civil Defense Specialist visited twenty-three county USDA Defense Boards in an attempt to encourage the county agent, the civil defense director, members of the USDA Board and others

> interested in Civil Defense, to form an educational committee for their county civil defense educational program. Authority for the USDA Board to operate in this capacity came from Paragraph 30d, USDA County Defense Operations Handbook. This committee has not been asked to do the training in technical subjects, but to assist in planning an educational program and to assist in finding instructors."

County extension agents were trained in what to look for in shelter space on farms and how to improve such space if need be. Newsletters issued monthly kept interested persons up to date. Eight television programs, two radio programs, and various news releases were prepared by the specialist in Civil Defense.

During 1963, the Extension Department of Continuing Education executed a contract with the Department of Defense whereby personnel were employed to do technical training in civil defense. That work is recorded in the Continuing Education section of this history.

21. EXTENSION RADIO AND TELEVISION

Personnel in Extension Radio and Television 787

Status on March 8, 1954 788

Early Development Reviewed in December, 1964

    Printed Program for KSAC 790

KSAC Programs: The Homemakers' Hour 791

    The Farm Hour 791

    Music from the Masters 792

    College of the Air 792

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    Script Service 792

    Tape Network Service 792

    Sports Network 793

Reporting Special Events 793

County Extension Agents' Radio Programs 794

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    Film Clip Service 794

    Film Morgue 796

Motion Picture Production 796

County Agent Television Programs 796

The Wichita Pilot Project 798

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PERSONNEL IN EXTENSION RADIO AND TELEVISION

Kenneth E. Thomas:	In Charge and Director of KSAC; (1952) March 8, 1954 to June 30, 1962 Sabbatical Leave October 1, 1959 to September 30, 1960 LWOP October 1, 1960 to March 1, 1961 Transferred to State Leader and Director, University Information
Bernard P. Holbert:	Chief Radio Engineer; March 7, 1943 to June 30, 1960 Radio Broadcasting Supervisor; July 1, 1960 to Present*
Clyde S. Carlson:	Radio Broadcasting Engineer; August 26, 1953 to Present*
DeVere V. Nelson:	Assistant Radio Director: March 20, 1954 to April 23, 1956
Gustav E. Landen:	Radio-Television Specialist; August 8, 1955 to April 23, 1956 Assistant Director KSAC; April 24, 1956 to August 23, 1958
Francis E. Jones:	Radio Programming Specialist; April 24, 1956 to April 15, 1964 Resigned to be Extension Information Specialist, University of California
Janet M. Kuska:	Radio and Television Home Economics Specialist; November 1, 1957 to December 17, 1961
Jack M. Burke:	Radio and Television Specialist; August 4, 1958 to June 30, 1962 Manager, Radio Station KSAC; July 1, 1962 to Present*
Paul E. Fleenor:	Radio and Television Specialist; July 15, 1959 to January 19, 1962
James A. Temaat:	Radio Broadcasting Engineer; October 20, 1961 to Present*
Ralph S. Titus:	Radio and Television Specialist; December 1, 1961 to Present*
Mrs. Betty L. Norris:	Radio and Television Specialist (Home Economics); December 18, 1961 to Present*
Howard T. Hill Jr.:	Radio and Television Specialist; June 18, 1962 to Present*
Lowell D. Kuehn:	Extension Television Producer (Wichita); August 20, 1962 to Present*
Donald M. Springer:	Extension Television Producer (Wichita); September 22, 1962 to Present*
J. Robert Burull:	Radio and Television Specialist; May 1, 1964 to Present*
Clifford W. Scherer:	Temporary Assistant Instructor, Television (Wichita); June 17, 1963 to August 31, 1963
Ronald L. Kiewiet:	Assistant Television Producer, temporary (Wichita); June 1, 1964 to August 31, 1964

*Present is June 30, 1964

EXTENSION RADIO AND TELEVISION

Status on March 8, 1954

The Department of Extension Radio was created March 8, 1954. Prior to that date, all radio and television work was conducted by the Department of Extension Information, Project No. 2, and is recorded in the "History of the Extension Service" in the section devoted to Extension Information.

The following personnel were transferred from the Department of Extension Information:

Kenneth E. Thomas, Director of Radio Station KSAC
Bernard P. Holbert, Radio Broadcasting Supervisor (Chief Radio Engineer)
Clyde S. Carlson, Radio Broadcasting Engineer

Personnel employed since March 8, 1954, are included in the list of personnel.

From the first annual report prepared by Kenneth E. Thomas, head of the department, the following paragraphs are quoted:

> "Although the advent of television has considerably increased the demands upon the Extension Radio staff, thus far additional personnel have not been added to alleviate this situation. In fact, the television duties have been added to a staff that has been numerically inadequate for several years, according to previous Extension Information annual reports.
>
> "While radio activities, which include daily script and tape recorded service to commercial stations and the operation of KSAC have been given priority it has been necessary to devote much time to the demands made by commercial television interests. It is felt television offers Extension personnel one of the most effective media of mass communication and to date all Kansas television stations have been most cooperative in making excellent television time available to the Extension Service."

In 1954, the following services were performed by the radio staff:

1. Radio Station KSAC has broadcast over 5,000 programs to a potential audience of 5,000,000 persons.
2. A radio script service was distributed to 69 commercial radio and television stations in Kansas and neighboring states, including: daily for agriculture, three times weekly for home economics, and weekly for 4-H Club news.
3. Eighteen commercially-operated radio stations in Kansas and two in Missouri are broadcasting three five-minute "Farm Talks" which are recorded by extension and resident faculty and reproduced and distributed by Extension Radio.
4. Two radio-television seminars were planned and presented by the Extension Radio department personnel. One was with extension personnel and the other with the Kansas Association of Radio Broadcasters.
5. The department started a new service, that of supplying film clips and photographs to television stations in the Kansas area.
6. Members of the department were producing and appearing on a weekly 20-minute program over WIBW-TV, Topeka, as an aid in presenting the All-College picture to the people of Kansas. County agents were also appearing regularly over three Kansas and two Missouri television stations.

7. The K-State Sports Network had its most successful operation in 1954. Two hundred two broadcast "feeds" were sent to commercial radio outlets.

8. Two members of the department were members of the College Radio-Television Policy Committee, appointed by the President and charged with the responsibility of investigating the advisability of establishing a network of educational stations for state-wide coverage.

9. Numerous programs have been prepared and broadcast over networks including the Voice of America, the National Broadcasting Company, and the American Broadcasting Company.

Early Development of Radio Station KSAC

The "Extension Information" section of this historical record gives the details of the early development. A summary in the December, 1964 monthly KSAC program, states:

"40 YEARS - A BROADCAST PIONEER"

"This month marks KSAC's 40th anniversary as the first educational radio station in Kansas and one of the first in the nation. This special anniversary issue is devoted to the history of KSAC and some of the people who have helped sustain it through the years.

"Kansas State University was involved in broadcasting as early as 1912 when the Physics Department began short wave weather broadcasting on 9YV. In 1921 the wireless equipment was converted to a 100 watt radio-telephone station called WTG. On WTG that same year the first spoken word and music were broadcast from the K-State campus.

"During the ensuing two years interest grew in the possibilities of broadcasting, but the equipment was considered too expensive. Instead, experimental teaching programs were broadcast over KFKB in Milford, Kansas, by using long distance telephone lines from the campus. The experiment proved successful and later that year KSAC went on the air.

"Three men were primarily responsible for getting KSAC on the air: Prof. E. R. Lyon of the Physics Department; Samuel Pickard, extension editor; and L. C. Williams, extension horticulture specialist. Seeing the potential of radio in education, these three each chipped in 50 dollars to rent long distance phone lines to KFKB in Milford, giving K-State a radio outlet early in 1924. Those early programs resulted in the financing of KSAC which went on the air December 1, 1924.

"KSAC's first frequency was 880 kc with 500 watts power. It received its first license on January 27, 1925, and has been continuously licensed and operated ever since.

"From the beginning, those who were in charge of KSAC had a twofold purpose in mind for it, 'to bring the college to the people and the people to the college.' Their dream came to mean providing radio service for more than five million people.

"In 1928 the university received permission to change KSAC's frequency from 880 kc to the more desirable 580 kc and increase power to 5,000 watts. Educational radio then reached all of Kansas.

"In 1929 KSAC agreed to share its time and frequency with the new Capper Publications station, WIBW, in Topeka. The basic agreement remains in effect today.

"KSAC's earliest programs consisted mainly of courses in agriculture, engineering, home economics, and general science. Then, as public needs changed, so did KSAC programs toward a well-balanced schedule.

"Today KSAC operates on the air for some 24 hours a week. More than eighty per cent of its programming is produced by the staff, specifically tailored to the Kansas audience.

"The KSAC managers have been the following:

"Sam Pickard was employed as extension editor in 1923, became KSAC's first director when it went on the air a year later. In 1926 he became Chief of the Radio Service of the USDA, was later a member of the Federal Radio Commission, and after that a vice-president of CBS. He has since retired and now lives in Florida.

"George Gemmell - Following Pickard's resignation, KSAC's activities fell to Dr. George Gemmell, head of the Extension Home Study Service. Gemmell stressed radio's teaching powers and experimented with its use. He continued his participation on KSAC and his interest in radio until his death in the 1950's.

"Lisle L. Longsdorf served as director of the station longer than anyone else. He was appointed in 1927 and remained responsible for it until 1953 when the department of radio and TV was established. From that time until retirement he served with the Point Four Program and the USDA.

"Robert Hilgendorf joined the KSAC staff in 1947 and was named program supervisor in '48. He was responsible for KSAC's operation and became head of radio and TV in 1953. He resigned a year later to become manager of KVGB in Great Bend where he is today.

"Kenneth Thomas joined the staff in 1952 as assistant manager and became manager in 1954. Under Thomas the department expanded TV and motion picture work. In 1962 he became Director of University Information (of which KSAC is a part), a position he holds today.

"Jack Burke joined the KSAC staff in 1958, served as acting manager for more than a year and was named manager in 1962. As Head of the Office of Extension Radio and TV he supervises KSAC, the K-State Radio Network, television projects, motion picture production and still photography."

KSAC Programs

1. The Homemakers' Hour, in March of 1954, was on the air from 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. The program pattern varied for each day of the week and included the following topics:

Design Today - by resident faculty in home economics
Market Basket - by Joanne Ezzard and Marjorie Tennant
When You Go Shopping - Joanne Ezzard and Marjorie Tennant
The Home Workshop - by Extension Engineers
Your Clothing Dollar - by Extension Clothing Specialists
Today's Affairs - by Extension Home Economics Supervisors
News,Weather and Opening Markets - by Station Staff
Timely Food Items - by Extension Foods Specialists
Foods and Nutrition - by Resident Home Economics Faculty
The Family Circle - by Ellen Batchelor, Extension Specialist
Moments of Melody
Your Family - by Resident Faculty
Music for the Piano - by Charles Stratton, Department of Music
Recreation Is for You - by Physical Education and Speech Department staff
Home Management - by Home Management Specialists
Your Health - by Resident and Extension Faculty

The Homemakers' Hour, with some variations, continued in the same form until October 1, 1961 at which time a revised time-sharing arrangement went into effect with Radio Station WIBW at Topeka, in which the On-Air schedule was from 12:30 p.m. to 5:15 p.m. Monday through Friday. Within that broadcast period, fifteen-minute periods designed for homemakers included:

1:15	Musical Carousel
1:30	Word to the Wives
1:45	World Affairs and Consumer Questions
2:00	Music from the Masters
3:00	International and Governmental Affairs (30 minutes)
3:30	Listen Ladies (A variety of subject matter material)
3:45	Music from the Piano and Women Today

Miss Janet Kuska was employed November 1, 1957 as the first specialist for developing home economics radio programs, thus providing great variety, for the homemakers program.

2. The Farm Hour, in March of 1954, was on the air from 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. The programs included:

Each day - 15 minutes of news, weather and markets
Monday - Agricultural economics: Outlook, farm management and markets
Tuesday - Agronomy, Timely Topics and ASC Report
Wednesday - Dairy, Poultry, County Agent and Board of Agriculture Reports
Thursday - Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Extension News and County Agent Reports
Friday - Animal Husbandry, Extension News and County Agent Reports
Saturday - 4-H Club programs and News

The above format was continued until October 1, 1961 at which time the time-sharing arrangement with WIBW was revised. At that time the content of the Farm Hour was changed to a 30-minute period beginning at 12:30 p.m. entitled "Agriculture Today". That program consisted of talks, interviews, panel discussions, telephonic reports from the field, and late weather and market reports. That period was followed at 1:00 p.m. by 15 minutes of news.

3. Music From the Masters was a program of high-type recording, 30 minutes in length aired each afternoon at 1:30 p.m. until 1961 and then at 2:00 p.m. That program has been given much praise by KSAC listeners.

4. College of the Air was designed as a program of adult education. Air time was from 4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. until October 1, 1961 at which time the program lost its identity as such. Some of the topics mentioned under "Homemakers' Hour" were originally in the College of the Air program. Use has been made of much material prepared by NAEB (National Association of Educational Broadcasters). A 5:00 p.m. 15-minute news period has continued. Time has also included sports, 4-H Club activities, reports of campus activities and Kansas Afield - a program devoted to wildlife conservation.

Cooperating Radio Stations

The following activities were developed as aids in the dissemination of information to the maximum number of persons in Kansas. At the same time, however, service has been rendered to the cooperating stations. In 1955 the following services were being used:

1. Script Service, a daily agricultural comment to 45 Kansas radio and television station farm and program directors, 35 out-of-state, 49 county agents, and to 20 other persons vitally interested in agricultural, home economics and 4-H Club program development. The script service included:

   A. Farm Flashes - a two-page summary of events and news composed usually of four items, distributed Monday through Friday.
   B. Housekeeper's Chats - a two-page summary of events and home economics news, distributed Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
   C. Along the 4-H Front - a two-page summary of 4-H events and news, usually four items, distributed each Friday.

2. Tape Network Service, offered to all Kansas radio stations on a weekly basis and used by the number of stations indicated:

   A. Farm Talks - three five-minute talks pertaining to pertinent topics prepared by extension and resident faculty members. Used by 22 stations
   B. Farm Forum - a 15-minute program featuring timely topics such as wheat quality, farm prices, farm management, etc. The panel was composed of two or three specialists. Used by nine stations each week.
   C. ASC Reports - a program given each week over KSAC and taped for rebroadcast by three stations. Members of the State ASC office were interviewed by staff members.
   D. Wildcat Warmup - a 15-minute program devoted to sports events. Used by 19 stations. Although not designed to be an educational program in agriculture or home economics, this service has meant

closer relations with the stations using it.

E. Special Features - taped programs and talks given by outstanding persons as they may visit the campus or participate in events in nearby cities. Supplied to stations on request. As many as 15 station have used some of the programs.

3. Sports Network, used by over 20 station in 1955, was developed with the cooperation of the Department of Athletics. Fees paid by the cooperating stations have met most of the overhead costs. This program has resulted in closer relationships between KSAC and the other radio stations and has increased the use of other taped services provided by station KSAC.

From time to time, other taped services have been prepared, such as: BEST BUYS, a program on consumer information; KANSAS AFIELD, a program devoted to Kansas wildlife; etc.

The 1963 annual report stated that 11,581 tapes were duplicated for use by the commercial radio stations of Kansas and bordering territory. The program, "This Week in Agriculture", a five-minute weekly summary was the most popular taped program and was used by 40 of the 58 AM radio stations in Kansas.

Reporting Special Events

Although large audiences usually have attended special events held on the University campus, at the Branch Stations, or at strategic places in the state, thousands of other persons have had opportunity to receive the highlights of such special events through the efforts of the KSAC Radio station staff. The coverage has consisted of taped portions of a program, special interviews with the outstanding speakers, and observations made by the radio staff or extension specialists. The following are some of the special events covered:

1954 - Kansas Grain Advisory Committee
1954 - Conservation Contractors annual meeting
1955 - Hard Red Winter Wheat Conference
1955 - Workshop for Boy Scouts of America
1955 - 4-H Club Round-up Assembly programs
1955 - Farm and Home Week programs
1955 - University Assembly addressed by Fred Seaton,
    Administrative Assistant to President Eisenhower
1955 - The Garden City Farm Congress Program
1956 - Annual Wheat Day at the University
1956 - Irrigation Field Day
1956 - Field Day at Fort Hays Station
1956 - The provisions of the Wheat Referendum
1957 - Livestock Feeders Day
1957 - Formula Feed Conference
1957 - Little American Royal
1958 - Agricultural Economics Day
1958 - Dairy Progress Days
1959 - Farm Safety Week
1959 - FFA Public Speaking Contest
1959 - Annual Food Conference
etc.

Telephonic reports have also been used to report directly from special events such as the State Fair, field days, U. S. Weather Bureau, etc.

County Extension Agents' Radio Programs

County Extension Agents, in 1957, participated in radio programs as indicated on the map on the following page. Some changes have been made each year but always as many or more radio programs by county extension agents have been presented each year since 1957.

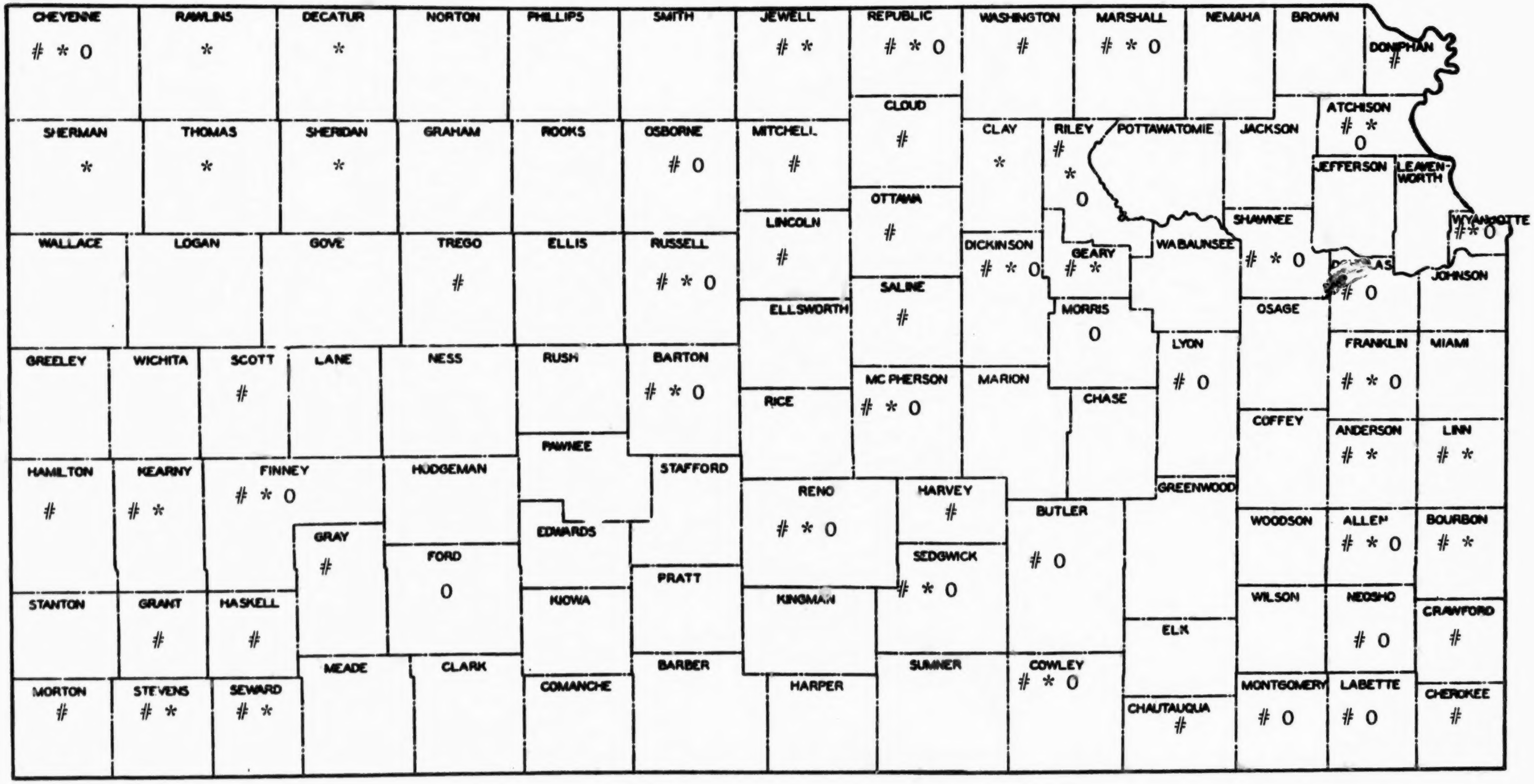
Television Program Developments

On March 8, 1954, when the Radio and Television Department was designated as such, the staff then employed was composed of radio trained persons. On August 8, 1955, Gustav E. Landen was employed as a Radio-Television specialist with one-fourth of his time to be devoted to television programming. Specifically, Mr. Landen was assigned the responsibility of supervising KSAC's film clip service to county workers, including the filing and distribution of films made by the radio-television department; and to help direct and supervise all College TV programs.

In 1955, the WIBW-TV station in Topeka provided a 15-minute spot at 10:15 p.m. for the "K-State Hour", a program supervised and directed by the KSAC staff. The date, subject and faculty member responsible for subject matter for each program were as follows:

November	4	Factory Design - Jack Clifton
	11	Talk About Books - Earle Davis
	18	Faculty String Quartet - Luther Leavengood
	25	Sculpturing - J. Cranston Heintzelman
December	2	Psychology - Arthur Brayfield
	9	Anthropology - Linwood Hodgdon
	16	Television Visuals - Forest Whan
	23	Talk About Books - Earle Davis
January	6	Household Economics - Richard Morse
	13	Clothing and Textiles - Richard Morse
	20	Art Department - Richard Morse
	27	Astronomy - Jack Robinson
February	3	Wildlife in Kansas - George Halazon
	10	Science Fair - Stuart Whitecomb
	17	Band Formations - Jean Hedlund
	24	Atomic Energy - Robert McFarland
March	2	Army ROTC - Colonel Harvey
	9	Air Force ROTC - Colonel Wilkins
	16	Story of the American Indian - Linwood Hodgdon
	23	Kansas Wildlife - George Halazon

By 1956, the film-clip service had developed to the production of at least one film-clip per week with others of special events. During the year more than 3,000 feet of news film was sent to television stations. As many as eleven television stations in the state had used some or all of the film-clips produced.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CHAUTAUQUA #
MONTGOMERY # 0
LABETTE # 0
CHEROKEE #

AGENTS APPEARING ON REGULAR RADIO PROGRAMS - 1957

Agricultural Agent

* Home Economics Agent

0 4-H Club Agent

A film morgue was established in 1957 and during that year over 10,000 feet of film were shot and filed for future use. That footage was for 4-H events, field days, conferences, special college activities, commencement and many other types of coverage. The morgue has been continued with additional footage added each year.

Still Photographs have also been produced as a complement to the film strip service and supplied to television stations for their use.

In 1962, film clips, slides and still photographs were being distributed to all television stations in Kansas and to eight stations in bordering areas.

Motion Picture Production

Motion picture production facilities and equipment were made available in 1961 for production of television programs and for feature length films for group showing. Films were produced, in 1961, on work methods analyses, food store studies, elevator operation studies, animated film for extension council training, agricultural seminars and training films. Assistance was also given the U. S. Information Agency in producing a land-grant college film for overseas and domestic distribution, and a meat-packing film in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Two films were produced for the Athletic Department. During the fall of 1962, a 15-minute sound color motion picture, "Open to All", was produced for the Kansas State University Centennial. In 1963, with the aid of a $2,000 grant from the U. S Department of Agriculture, a feature color film, "Central Meat Packaging - A Marketing Innovation", was produced. That film showed a new concept in distribution of fresh meat to retail meat stores. Twenty-five copies of the film have been purchased by various commercial interests. Loan copies have been shown at 45 major food retailer meetings and in five foreign countries. Other films produced during 1963 included "Basketball Highlights", a 14-minute black and white sound film; and "Vivar - Artificial Rumen Technique", a silent color film on that research method. Numerous news clips and many seven-minute features were produced during 1963 on campus for use in the Wichita television program project.

County Agent Television Programs

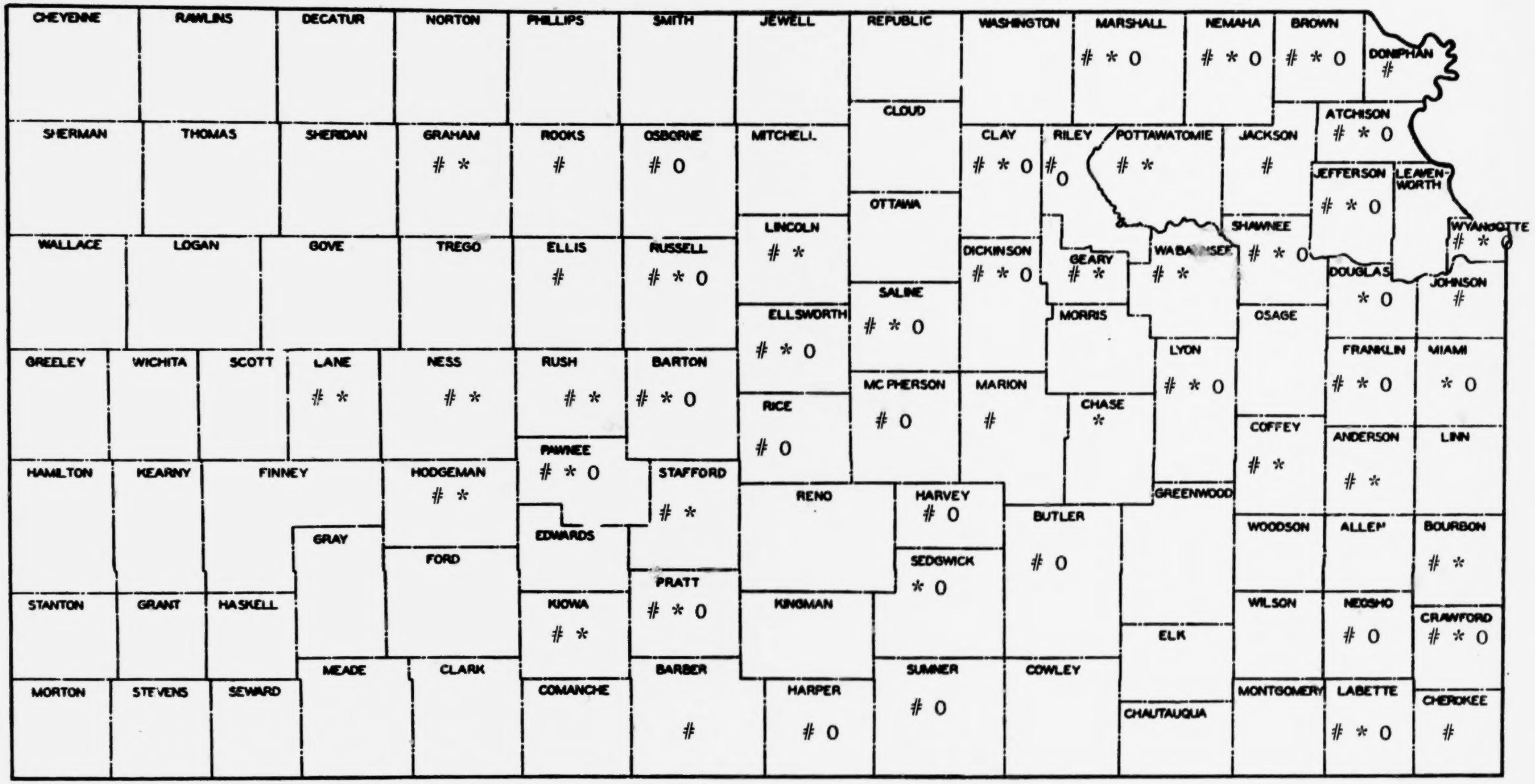
By 1956, county extension agents were presenting regular television programs on these stations:

WIBW-TV	Topeka
KOAM-TV	Pittsburg
KTVH	Hutchinson
KCKT	Great Bend

The following stations were inviting county extension agents to participate on special occasions:

KAKE-TV	Wichita
KARD-TV	Wichita
KEDD-TV	Wichita
KCMO-TV	Kansas City, Mo.
KMBC-TV	Kansas City, Mo.
WDAF-TV	Kansas City, Mo.
KFEQ-TV	St. Joseph, Mo.

The county extension agents participating in the foregoing television programs are indicated on the map on the following page.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GEARY # *
WABAUNSEE # *
SHAWNEE # * 0
DOUGLAS * 0
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JOHNSON #
GREELEY
WICHITA
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LANE # *
NESS # *
RUSH # *
BARTON # * 0
ELLSWORTH # * 0
RICE # 0
MC PHERSON # 0
MARION #
MORRIS
CHASE *
LYON # * 0
OSAGE
FRANKLIN # * 0
MIAMI * 0
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN # *
PAWNEE # * 0
STAFFORD # *
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STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA # *
PRATT # * 0
KINGMAN
ELK
WILSON
NEOSHO # 0
CRAWFORD # * 0
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
MEADE
CLARK
COMANCHE
BARBER #
HARPER # 0
SUMNER # 0
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE # * 0
CHEROKEE #

AGENTS APPEARING ON REGULAR TELEVISION PROGRAMS - 1957

# Agricultural Agent

* Home Economics Agent

0 4-H Club Agent

The television, generally, gave the county extension agents very good time periods for their programs, during the noon hour or between six and seven o'clock in the evening. Since the agents were not fully trained in television program production, the station managers expressed some desire for more professional programs. The situation developed into the Wichita Pilot Project.

The Wichita Pilot Project

The Wichita Pilot Project for television programming of extension educational material was developed on a trial basis to extend from June 15, 1962 to June 30, 1963. The project was financed by a $30,000 special aid grant from the Federal Extension Service. The State was to assume 25 percent of the budget for the 1963-64 year and 50 percent for the 1964-65 year. All Wichita television stations (three) were enthusiastic about the project potential, the support based upon professionally presented programs with timely and pertinent subject matter. Two men were employed to prepare and present the programs: Donald M. Springer, a former county agent and former farm director of the Tri-Circle TV Network, and formerly in charge of the Extension Radio-Television project at the University of Missouri; and Lowell D. Kuehn, formerly farm director of a television station in Minnesota.

Daily programs were planned for the three Wichita television stations: KARD and its satellites at Great Bend, Garden City and Oberlin; KTVH and KAKE. Those stations reached approximately 80 percent of the state's population. The 1963 annual report states that during the year 818 television programs had been prepared and presented, more than 200 hours of program. Approximately 50,000 feet of film were shot and edited for information and to provide a link with field activities. County agents were asked and did supply program suggestions and those were very helpful as a source of new ideas and timely programs. Specialists were scheduled for television programs rather than leaving a TV program as an extra activity to be crowded into a busy day while in Wichita.

22. LAND USE PLANNING

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Neosho Valley Watershed Survey 807

Extension Studies 807

Unified County Programs 808

Planning with the People 808

Public Policy Discussion 810

Program Projection 810

PERSONNEL IN LAND USE PLANNING

C. R. Jaccard:	Extension Economist, Land Use Planning; (1922) July 10, 1936 to May 31, 1957 Cooperative Appointment with Federal Extension Service; June 1, 1956 to May 31, 1957 Transferred to Coordinator of Extension Program Planning; June 1, 1957 to June 30, 1960; Retired
Mott L. Robinson:	Specialist in Agricultural Economics, Land Use Planning; (1923) January 1, 1939 to June 30, 1941 Transferred to District Supervisor, Northwest District
Gerald J. Brown:	Specialist in Agricultural Economics, Land Use Planning; (1936) June 15, 1939 to June 30, 1941 Transferred to Fieldman, Farm Management Association, No. 2
Karl G. Shoemaker:	Specialist in Agricultural Economics, Land Use Planning; (1936) June 5, 1939 to June 30, 1941 Transferred to Specialist in Farm Management

Project discontinued as such May 31, 1956.

LAND USE PLANNING

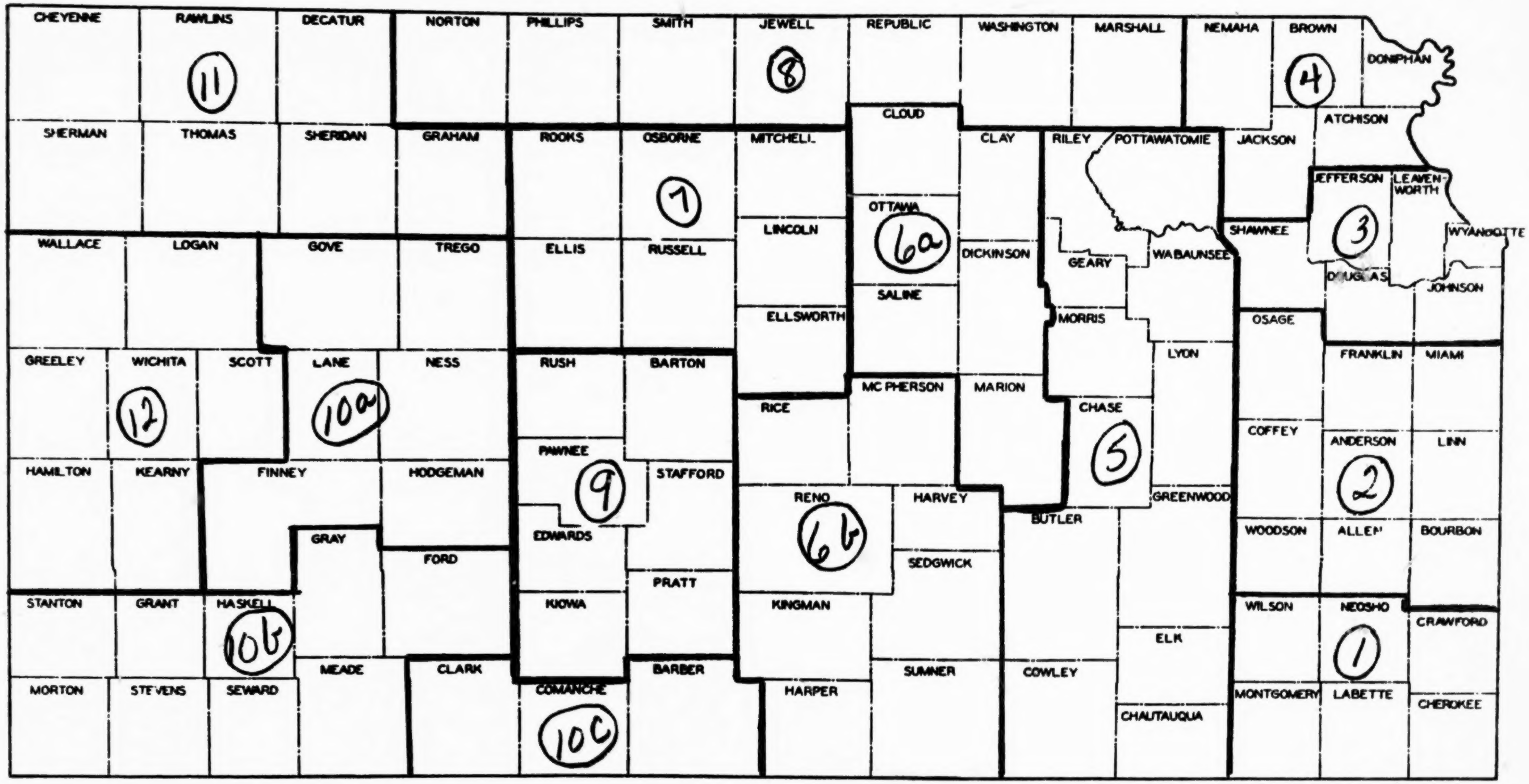
Early Development and Organization

Land Use Planning was brought into being officially when C. R. Jaccard was appointed Extension Economist in charge of Land Use Planning July 9, 1936. Prior to that time, Mr. Jaccard had served as a district agricultural agent during which time he had devoted much effort to assisting agricultural leaders to plan together on a county and area basis, as reported under the heading, "County, Area and State Program Planning", in the section of this history devoted to County Agent Work. Mr. Jaccard's first activity in the county dated back to 1928 at which time he was serving as county agricultural agent in Clay County and a county-wide survey was made for the dual purpose of determining the effectiveness of the Extension Service program and to secure data of value in planning an extension program for Clay County. As district agent, Mr. Jaccard had organized area conferences which were held for leaders in the Dodge City and Hutchinson areas for the purpose of studying the situation, agreeing on existing problems, and developing possible solutions to those problems.

The procedure developed for land use planning included the selection of leaders by type-of-farming areas which had been established in Kansas several years previous to the establishment of the land use planning project. A Kansas map showing the type-of-farming areas follows this page. Each county farm bureau, at its annual meetings, was asked to elect or otherwise designate three leaders to serve on a type-of-farming area land use planning committee. Later, at a type-of-farming area meeting of the leaders from each county in the area, two area leaders were elected to serve on a State Land Use Planning Committee. Meetings of the area committees and the state committee met twice each year. The first area representatives on the state committee were elected for terms varying from one to three years in 1940. As terms expired, members were elected to three-year terms on the state committee.

The Land Use Planning program involved district agents and specialists in an effort to develop an Extension Service program planning procedure. In a letter by Director H. Umberger, August 16, 1939, to department heads and district agents the responsibilities of each person addressed were stated. The content of the letter follows:

> "In the final consideration of the project for area planning, it is necessary for us to take into consideration the enclosed schedule for program development.
>
> "It seems desirable at this time to call your attention to certain realignments or perhaps to define more clearly the individual responsibilities in connection with the area planning project. The development of this project is the responsibility not only of the project specialist but of the administrative officers as well.
>
> "I. The county agents, and consequently the district agents and supervisors, are responsible for:
>
> A. Preparatory:
>   1. The organizing of community and county committees
>   (Election of township officers, etc.)
>   2. County committee training school
>   3. Community planning meeting
>   4. County planning clinic (in cooperation with project leader)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RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
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SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLOUD
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVEN-WORTH
WYANDOTTE
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
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GEARY
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
SALINE
ELLSWORTH
MORRIS
OSAGE
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MC PHERSON
MARION
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
RICE
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
PAWNEE
STAFFORD
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BUTLER
GRAY
FORD
EDWARDS
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
SEDGWICK
PRATT
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA
11
8
4
7
3
6a
12
10a
5
2
9
6b
10b
1
10c

TYPE OF FARMING AREAS
as used in
THE LAND USE PLANNING PROGRAM

5. Reviewing reports of clinic in the county
6. Reconciling report in area meeting

B. Investigational
   1. Physical survey and land classification
   2. Economic Survey

C. Intensive
   1. Community meetings to refine report
   2. Writing county unified program

II. Specialists and district agents are responsible for:

D. Unified
   1. Starting program in action
   2. Checking program accomplishments
   3. Revising programs annually

"In the present stage of the area planning program not all counties are involved in the same degree and consequently it is the immediate responsibility of the area planning project leader, supervisors of specialists, and district supervisors to prepare an operating schedule for each county to be included in the area planning program for 1940. At this time, or in other words in the beginning stages, it will be an intricate administrative problem to orient and relate the area planning responsibilities with the other programs for which Extension is responsible. Eventually, however, area planning if it establishes itself as expected will become as routine as our other administrative activities.

"These various responsibilities must be concluded rather definitely by the time the Extension conference begins. In arranging the Extension conference program adequate time should be allowed for the explanation of this schedule to the county agents and the Extension Service workers as a whole.

"The district supervisors, the schedule committee, and the project leader should realize at this time the necessity of anticipating and providing properly for the scheduling and adequate accomplishment of all of the factors which must be taken into account in next year's area planning program."

The foregoing letter is an example of the clear-cut manner in which Director Umberger gave specific instructions to the persons responsible for the planning and execution of a program and then expected those persons to carry out their responsibility in every detail.

A "Schedule for Program Development" was developed by the specialist. The various activities were calendarized as follows:

December & January	Annual County Farm Bureau meetings Community and county meetings on project work
January	Area Meetings for Land Use Planning Committees
February	Community meetings for Land Use Planning Community and County meetings for project work
March	County Land Use Planning Committee meeting Area Land Use Planning Committee meeting

April-May	State Land Use Planning Committee meeting
June-July	Project field days and tours
August	Community Land Use Planning meetings
September	Extension specialists meet with project leaders
October	County Farm Bureau Boards check progress to date
November	Community Land Use Planning meetings State Land Use Committee meeting

The State Land Use Planning Committee in 1938 was composed of four representatives from each type-of-farming area. The committee members represented (1) county planning committees, (2) Agricultural Conservation Associations, (3) county farm bureaus, and (4) county home economics advisory committees. The committee also had a State Executive Committee composed of state representatives of various agencies with state-wide programs in the State, including:

State Director, Forestry Service
State Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture
Farm Security Administration, Regional Office
General Agent, Farm Credit Administration
State Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service
Director, Experiment Station
Executive Secretary, Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Director, Extension Division
State Director, Farm Security Administration
State Land Use Planning Specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Director, State Planning Board
Water Resources, State Board of Agriculture

The State Land Use Planning Committee was divided into subcommittees according to the work being considered that particular year. For example in 1938 for the November meeting, these subcommittees were designated:

Methods of Procedure and Plan of Work
Water Facilities
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Soil Conservation Service
Southwest Kansas
Southeast Kansas

In 1946, the subcommittees were:

Social and Economic Adjustment
Tenure, Credit, and Land Values
Soil, Range, and Forest Conservation
Production Capacities
Health
Housing and Living Requirements

Land Use Mapping

Land use mapping was given much time in the early stages of the program. Data supplied by the various agencies working in an area were supplied to the county committees. The State Board of Agriculture data included crop yields, livestock numbers, crop acreages, and livestock trends for each county. The Soil Conservation Service supplied soil maps and suggested use for the various soil types. The Farm Security Administration supplied client maps, data on federal emergency expenditures, and loans from 1933 to date. Committee members drew upon their own experiences concerning unsatisfactory situation and corrective measures to be considered.

In 1938, intensive mapping was completed in type-of-farming areas 1 and 2 in southeast Kansas (15 counties). Maps showed the locations of highways, cities, streams, grass land, crop land, and possible waste land. The area maps were used as a basis for recommendations concerning proper land use for the various soil types and present condition of the land.

Individual Farm Plans

Individual farm plans were the crux of the entire land use planning program since any adjustments in the use of the land would be made by the individual farmer. Each County Committee, with the area maps available, started a program of individual farm land use planning which was coupled with assistance available from the various governmental and state agencies with a program in the area of problems found by the individual farmer. For example, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program contained incentive payments for the important practices recommended for the area for improvement of the soil and its productive capacity and/or the shift of land use from soil-depleting to soil-conserving. Individual farm planning has continued through the years with particular assistance from the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Farmers' Home Administration.

All of the foregoing planning work became known as "Unified Program Planning" as the planning involved various agencies directing their efforts toward a unified land use program.

By 1944, the Wartime Extension Activities in Land Use Planning, then referred to as "Agricultural Planning", were directed to adjustments in the future or post-war period. Four phases were given attention in 1944, (1) Planning for Kansas State College, (2) Planning the state agricultural program, (3) a survey of post-war rural purchases, and (4) establishment of veterans agricultural advisory committees. By 1944, as a result of wartime pressures, the Federal support for the Land Use Planning program had been withdrawn; hence the emphasis in Kansas was shifted to the program of Agricultural Planning, an overall planning program involving all State and Federal agencies with a program reaching rural families.

From the 1945 report, these quotations are taken:

> "At the end of the 1945 calendar year there are 51 unified county agricultural programs completed. The State Agricultural Planning Committee outlined needed information which the Experiment Station and Extension Service should provide for farmers.
>
> "In 1944, an agreement was made with the Kansas Industrial Development Commission regarding publishing a post-war survey. The survey of

farmers' intentions to buy during the first two post-war years was made through the Agricultural Planning program. Tabulation and analysis of the survey were finished in the spring of 1945 and the publication called 'Kansas Dollars' was distributed by the Industrial Development Commission.

"Discharged veterans were advised to contact county agents, if interested in farming. The County Veterans Advisory Committees established in 1944 were ready to give assistance to veterans interested in farming."

The Neosho Valley Watershed flood control survey was resumed in 1946 in an effort to plan a program for the Neosho River Valley that would protect the farm incomes by a reduction of crop losses due to floods, and to reduce flooding by the use of soil conserving practices which retarded the runoff of rainfall.

Extension Studies

Extension studies were reactivated during 1946 with the Program Planning specialist as chairman and 15 other members serving on the committee. The committee considered and recommended a continuous program of studies to determine conditions where improvements could be made and to provide scientific criteria for Extension activities. The work of the extension studies committee during the next decade led to the establishment of the position of Coordinator of Extension Program Development. The Land Use Planning specialist became the coordinator in 1957. In the meantime, county extension program planning became a responsibility of the district extension supervisors and became most effective, prior to 1957, in the field of home economics. That work is recorded in this history under the project, "County Agent Work".

In 1946 at the time of the summer planning conferences, a study was made of the agents' conception of the program planning project to date. The specialist reviewed the work completed to date and the procedures recommended in county extension program planning. A questionnaire was then completed by each agent. The analysis of the questionnaires showed very little differences in the responses of agents of different ages or experience. The apparent differences were between agricultural agents and home demonstration agents. The home agents expressed a greater confidence in the local people being able to agree upon solutions to problems that had become apparent in program planning. The agricultural agents' answers to certain questions indicated that they felt local leaders needed much guidance to help them arrive at the problems which the leaders believed to exist in their county. The conclusion of the program planning study was that more attention should be given to procedures and objectives for the planning program.

During 1947, a study was made of the extent to which farm families listened to Radio Station KSAC, the college station. Random geographical areas were used for interviewing. Only rural families were personally interviewed. Two assistant agents assisted the specialist in making the interviews. The analysis of the accumulated data give these results:

1. Eighty percent of the farm families listened to KSAC sometime during the year.
2. Fifty-five percent of the women listeners and 40 percent of the men listeners obtain farm and home broadcasts from no other radio station.
3. Of the families who listened, 26 percent were able to recall improved practices they attributed to station KSAC.
4. Representatives of all income levels and of all educational levels listened to KSAC daily.

A continuation of the radio study in 1948 gave further information of value to extension workers, including:

1. Listeners include all income and educational levels, and families with no children to families with several children of all ages.
2. The most favorable time to reach farm families is before 7:30 a.m.. at noon, or in the evening.
3. People like to listen to dialogue with definite ideas. They dislike reading from bulletins, generalities and monotone talks.

Unified County Programs

A Unified County Program was developed in each county in due time. Objectives were established for farm management and family living. An example of the objectives were those of the Reno County Unified Program completed in 1945. The objectives included:

1. Develop a home building plan for families.
2. Secure a County Health Unit and unified health program.
3. Make adjustments in rural highways to meet changes in school districts.
4. Develop a rural life association.
5. Establish a livestock-feed crop balance.
6. Improve management of dairy herds.
7. Develop a flexible beef cattle wintering program.
8. Establish year around pasture plans.
9. Develop a complete soil and water conservation program.

Substantial progress was made on each of the Reno County objectives in 1946. The annual report of the agricultural planning specialist for 1946 contained a copy of the unified program as developed in Atchison County. (appendix C)

Planning With the People

Planning with the people rather than for the people was the primary objective in the agricultural planning project. In addition to the several county and community organized groups in each county, many State councils, advisory groups, and agencies gave assistance in addition to assistance from many Federal agencies. Those groups and agencies included:

1. Kansas Agricultural Council on Research and Education
2. Kansas Home Demonstration Council

3. Extension Advisory Committee on 4-H Club Work
4. Kansas Committee on 4-H Club Work
5. State Committee on 4-H Camping
6. State Camp Executive Committee
7. The Endowment Association of Kansas State University
8. Kansas Rural Life Association Directors
9. Kansas UNESCO Council
10. Kansas Livestock Association
11. Kansas Crop Improvement Association
12. Kansas Wheat Improvement Association
13. Dairy Breed Associations
14. Inter-Breed Dairy Council
15. Kansas Poultry Improvement Association
16. Kansas Poultry Industrial Council
17. Kansas Turkey Federation
18. Kansas State Horticultural Society
19. Kansas Florists Association
20. Kansas Bankers Association
21. National Livestock Loss Control and Prevention Board
22. Inter-Agency Steering Committee on Irrigation Development In Kansas
23. State School Lunch Committee
24. State Safety Council
25. Kansas Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture
26. State Fire Prevention Committee
27. Frozen Food Locker Association
28. State Health Councils and Associations
29. Blue Cross and Blue Shield Organization
30. Kansas Farm Bureau
31. The Kansas Grange
32. Kansas Farmers' Union
33. The Farmers Equity Union
34. Kansas Cooperative Council
35. The Farmers Commission Company
36. Friends of Extension
37. Kansas State USDA Council
38. County USDA Councils
39. Production and Marketing Administration
40. Soil Conservation Service
41. The Veterans Administration
42. State Bureau of Veterans' Affairs
43. U. S. Bureau of Reclamation
44. Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission
45. Federal Crop Insurance Corporation
46. Farmers Home Administration
47. Farm Credit Administration
48. U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics
49. U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry
50. Rural Electrification Administration
51. Missouri Valley Development Program
52. Federal and State Geological Survey
53. U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
54. State Board for Vocational Education
55. Kansas State Board of Agriculture
56. State Board of Health
57. The Tennessee Valley Authority

Public Policy Discussions

Public Policy Discussions became a part of the program planning project in 1946. One training school in Public Policy Discussions was given to all Extension workers at each summer district conference in July. Material on four topics was prepared for use at winter meetings of local discussion groups of rural people. The cost of township and county roads, school consolidation, and medical facilities and services were included in the topics for discussion.

A Flood Forum was conducted on the campus on November 27 and 28, 1951, as a result of a public demand that the University do something about the control of floods following the disastrous floods of July, 1951. The president of the University appointed a committee to plan an educational program of flood control. The theme of the forum was "Land, Water and People". A series of seven meetings were then held over the state to reach larger numbers of people. Emphasis was placed upon the development of small watersheds as a means of holding more water on the land during periods of excessive rainfall. That effort was quite successful as measured by the large scale watershed development program that grew during the decade following the original forum in 1951.

In 1953, lessons were prepared and leaders trained in Public Policy discussions for home demonstration units. The lessons included these topics: Trade or Aid; Our Community; Inflation; Civil Defense; Citizenship; How to Read the News; and Land, Water, and People. Fifteen counties used the lessons. Two other new approaches to public policy discussions were made in 1953. (1) copies of radio talks on public policy were distributed upon request with a steadily enlarged mailing list; and (2) the county extension agents were given a demonstration in public policy discussions during the program for the fall outlook meetings held on a district basis.

Public Policy Discussion work was continued as a phase of Program Planning until 1956 at which time the specialist was on special assignment with the Federal Extension Service. The program was renewed July 1, 1961 with the appointment of an extension specialist in Public Affairs.

Program Projection

Program Projection was introduced in the extension program in 1956 with a regional conference in Chicago. Program Projection was selected as the terminology for a nation-wide effort in what Kansas had been doing in program planning. A committee composed of supervisors was selected, with Mr. Jaccard as chairman, to develop a procedure for Kansas. The committee decided to use "pilot" counties, four in each supervisory districts. Plans were developed to provide each of the counties with factual data from the various state agencies in addition to data to be collected in surveys conducted in each county.

On June 1, 1957, program projection was transferred to work of the newly designated Coordinator of Extension Program Planning under the supervision of the Assistant Director of Extension. Further work in the program planning field is recorded under the work of the assistant director.

23. EMERGENCY FARM LABOR PROGRAM

1943 to 1947

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PERSONNEL IN THE FARM LABOR PROGRAM

Frank O. Blecha: Farm Labor Supervisor; (1919)
May 1, 1943 to January 31, 1948
Transferred to District Agricultural Agent

Charles H. Belting: Assistant Supervisor, Farm Labor, temporary;
May 10, 1943 to August 31, 1943

Mrs. Ethel Self: Assistant Supervisor, Farm Labor; (1929)
June 20, 1943 to December 31, 1945
Transferred to Home Management Specialist

Roger E. Regnier: Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor, temporary; (1934)
May 1, 1943 to June 30, 1943
Transferred to Assistant State Club Leader

Elbert B. Macy: Assistant Extension Editor, Farm Labor, temporary;
August 1, 1943 to January 31, 1944

Robert S. Knight: Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor;
September 4, 1943 to June 30, 1947
Transferred to Extension Engineering Specialist

Edward H. Leker: Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor; (1918)
May 18, 1944 to July 1, 1946
LWOP August 31, 1945 to December 31, 1945

W. O. Stark: Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor;
March 19, 1945 to November 31, 1945

Richard J. Cech: Assistant Extension Editor, Farm Labor;
November 10, 1945 to June 15, 1947

Harold B. Lewis: Assistant Farm Labor Supervisor;
May 24, 1944 to July 31, 1944

FARM LABOR PROJECT (1943 to 1947)

The Emergency Situation

As the need for farm labor developed during the early years of World War II, the Extension Service was assigned the responsibility of recruitment and training of inexperienced workers who expressed a willingness to help with the war effort by helping the farmers. A Plan of Work for a Farm Labor Project was written and Frank O. Blecha, District Agricultural Agent, was assigned as leader of the project effective May 1, 1943. In his first report, Mr. Blecha gave this background statement:

> "Not so spectacular, perhaps, as its airplane factories, its munitions plants, and its oil wells - but far more important to the war effort - is Kansas food production. Fighting men must have machines and explosives and fuel, but first comes their most basic need, energy-giving, strength-building food. Kansas, first in wheat production among the 48 states and third in cattle, is truly a food arsenal.
>
> "When Congress passed Public Law 45, better known as the Farm Labor Act, and designated the Extension Service as the agency for carrying it out, its importance to Kansas was immediately obvious. Governor Andrew Schoeppel, realizing the strategic position of his state as one of the major food producers of the Union, determined that the State Administration should made its maximum contribution to the Farm Labor Program. This resulted in his appointment of a Farm Labor Commission of representative farmers from nine regions of Kansas to act in an advisory capacity. The commission consisted of:
>
> Bert Culp, Beloit, Chairman
> George Fuhrman, Atchison
> Joseph G. O'Bryan, Hiatsville
> Cal Floyd, Sedan
> John Vanier, Salina
> H. G. Hawk, Newton
> A. G. Schneider, Stockton
> Edward Robbins, Belvidere
> Dave Ferguson, Colby
> L. L. Jones, Garden City
>
> "In the face of a decreasing labor supply, Kansas farmers were asked to increase food production. Authorities stated that it would be necessary for 96 percent of her labor needs to come from within the state. Kansas, always a self-sufficient commonwealth, accepted the challenge and drew on sources of labor never before tapped. The results: Kansas farmers had more labor in 1943 than they had in 1942. Known placements under the Farm Labor Program totaled 39,663. Extension agents accounted for 23,218 of these, the United States employment Service claimed 15,218 and 1,400 soldiers and prisoners of war were supplied by the Army in cooperation with Extension.
>
> "It was evident that farm labor in Kansas must not be 'too late with too little', for in the case of the wheat harvest, if the grain were allowed to stand a single week after it was ripe enough to harvest, there would be a five percent loss from shattering. Labor must be secured, and secured on time. Let the harvest wait three weeks, and the loss would

> be 20 percent. Such a delay in cutting the Kansas wheat crop would mean a loss of 26,000,000 bushels, or enough to feed the entire United States Army for a year. But Kansas did have enough labor in 1943, and the wheat was harvested on time."

A Kansas Farm Labor Survey was conducted late in 1943 to determine the source of the labor supply. Significant finds were:

1. An increase of nearly 10 percent of in-county workers, with a corresponding decrease in out-of-county and out-of-state workers
2. Men in the 17-27 age group of farm workers decreased, while those in the 28-37 age group increased.
3. Hired labor decreased nearly four percent, while exchange labor increased over three percent.

In later years, many farm workers came from the cities. Women also took men's places on some kinds of farm work.

The Women's Land Army

The Women's Land Army, volunteer workers from many sources, sprang up during 1943. The farm labor survey revealed this information:

1. The number of females working on farms increased nearly five percent. Two percent were daughters of farmers, and two percent more wives helped with the farm work.
2. Three percent more housewives did outside work.
3. Nearly ten percent of the female farm workers in 1943 were non-farm reared as compared to 1942.
4. Eighty-five percent of the female farm workers operated farm equipment, ten percent did other farm work, and five percent did farm chores only.

The Extension Service placed approximately 1,000 women in farm homes or on farms. Others were farm women of friends located by farm families. The following paragraph quoted from the 1943 report indicated the significance of women helping with farm work:

> "The accomplishments of the Women's Land Army program will not be measured in 1943 by the number of women enrolled in the organization, but by the general change of attitude in the state toward women and their place in agriculture during the war labor shortage. Further publicity and recruitment will draw out many urban women to join this army. Training in 1943 was almost entirely done on the farm. Home demonstration agents devoted 140 days working with the emergency war program."

The term, "Women's Land Army" did not prove to be popular; therefore in 1945 the activity was referred to as "Women's Division of the Farm Labor Program". No formal enrollments were made among women. Women were encouraged to offer their assistance wherever it could be used effectively. Many friends and relatives of farm families have offered to help. More than 40,000 women made some contribution to the farm labor program during 1945.

Mrs. Ethel Self, who was employed June 20, 1943, organized a training program for women volunteers and also conducted demonstrations on easier ways to do specific jobs which were the responsibility of farm women in the home as well as in the garden.

Home economics specialists assisted women helping with the farm labor program by providing suggestions for safe work clothing, time saving techniques in sewing, home health, safety in the home and on the farm, harvest meals, labor saving methods, and making the best use of garden products.

Mrs. Self was transferred to the regular home management project at the end of 1945; therefore the annual reports for 1946 and 1947 did not contain further discussion of the part women played in providing an adequate supply of labor on Kansas farms, but many women continued to volunteer until the war veterans started to return home and thus add to the total labor supply.

Prisoners of War

Prisoners of war were made available for use on Kansas farms. In 1944, 200 Italian prisoners were made available at Bonner Springs to help farmers with the potato harvest. At a Council Grove side-camp, 200 German prisoners were available for farm work; 100 at Peabody; and 100 at Hays. Two permanent war prisoner camps were located at Camp Phillips near Salina, and at Concordia. A total of 1,000 prisoners worked approximately 40,000 hours for Kansas farmers during 1944. The prisoners were dependable and willing to help with farm work.

During 1945, 14 prisoner of war camps were operated in Kansas. They were in Butler, Cloud, Douglas, Ellis, Franklin, Marion, Mitchell, Morris, Morton, Reno, Riley, Saline, Wabaunsee and Wilson Counties. A total of 2,360 prisoners were located at the camps. In addition to the farmers using the prisoners of war, some food and feed processors used them, including: W. J. Small Company, (alfalfa dehydrators); Elk Valley Mills; Cerophyl Laboratory, Lawrence; Columbus Foods Company; Kaw Valley Potato Growers; and the Branch Experiment Station at Hays. In general, the users of the prisoners estimated that their production was doubled by the use of the prisoner of war labor. The annual reports do not state the date on which the availability of prisoner of war labor program was terminated but apparently they were not available during 1946.

Mexican Nationals and Jamaicans

Mexican Nationals and Jamaicans were available for farm work during 1946 and 1947. Doniphan and Finney Counties used 265 Mexican Nationals. Coffey, Cowley, Dickinson, Pawnee, Saline, Sedgwick, Sumner and Wyandotte Counties used 250 Jamaicans during 1945. During 1946, 307 Mexican Nationals were used by the Garden City Sugar Company; Earl Brookover, Ulysses; Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Missouri; Rollie Clemence, Abilene; W. J. Small Company, Neodesha; George Terwilliger and George Smith, Scott City. During 1947, 432 Mexican Nationals were used by six operators in the same areas as in 1946. A rest camp was established at Garden City where the Mexicans could headquarter between jobs but was soon discontinued as it was not needed enough to justify it.

Victory Farm Volunteers

Victory Farm Volunteers was another source of emergency farm labor. During 1943, agents from 87 counties reported a total of 10,046 boys and girls had helped with farm work. The farm labor survey indicated that more than 20,000 rendered such service. Kansas school administrators cooperated in recruiting and training Victory Farm Volunteers. Boy Scouts recruited and organized a work camp program. Some high schools organized a part-time farm work program wherein boys helped farmers on a part-time basis. Manhattan high school sent out 130 boys, 110 of them town boys, to farmers in the vicinity to help shock sorghums, haul feed, fill silos, harvest sweet potatoes, ship cattle, and snap corn. Vocational agriculture instructors trained town boys for farm work. Implement dealers also helped in a training program.

During 1945, 12,461 youth worked on farms in Kansas. The farm labor survey also indicated that the youth worked 637,710 days and earned $1,113,705.54. Some boys worked the entire summer on the same farm while others joined the wheat harvesters and worked from the south to the far north during the summer. Mr. W. O. Stark was employed March 19, 1945 to give leadership to the Victory Farm Volunteer program and continued until November 30, 1947.

Repair of farm machinery and building labor-saving devices were emphasized during 1946. County agents, superintendents of schools, and vocational agriculture instructors were contacted in regard to the possibility of special training in the school shops for farm machinery repair. Extension engineering specialists prepared a bulletin containing instruction for making more than 40 labor-saving devices. Those bulletins were supplied to the high schools for instructional purposes. Blueprints showing the construction details for each labor-saving device were prepared by Extension Engineering. More than 6,500 copies of the blueprints were furnished the high schools upon request. Each high school cooperating in the program was awarded a "Certificate of National Service" by the Extension Service. A similar program was continued in 1947 although the war had come to an end. Many of 141 high schools participating exhibited their work at county and state fairs. Exhibits of home made equipment has continued through the years by the vocational agricultural departments.

Job Instruction Training

Job Instruction Training, a ten-hour course, was given to 16 state extension staff members in 1944, who in turn, gave the training to county extension agents and leaders. The course consisted of training in teaching how to do a job by carefully organized step by step instruction and demonstration. The course was known as "JIT" and was used for many years in all fields of instruction where work with the hands was involved.

During 1945, the Job Instruction Training was modified and called "Job Method Training" (JMT). The training was given to ten state staff workers who conducted training classes over the state. Rice County was used as a pilot county for training with women. Mrs. Self trained 18 farm women who returned two months later for an "experience meeting". Some of the statements made by the women after the two months of labor saving effort included:

"Placed three garden hoes at advantage points."

"Made a four-row marker and planted two garden rows at a time. Worked out in JMT detail a method of clearing and washing dishes."

"Illustrated the present kitchen arrangement with future plans; now utilizing a service wagon until more complete remodeling."

"Saved ten minutes per meal in dishwashing procedure. That would equal 180 hours per year. Also placed a cleaning kit upstairs."

The principles developed in Job Instruction Training and Job Method Training have been continued by the home management specialists through the years.

Publicity and Information

Publicity and Information service for the farm labor program was provided in cooperation with the Extension Information Department. Mr. Elbert B. Macy was employed as an Assistant Extension Editor, August 1, 1943 and later, November 10, 1945, Richard J. Cech handled the publicity responsibility.

The publicity was promotional in nature in an effort to enlist the interest of persons who could be in a position to help with farm work. Newspaper reporters were taken on field trips in order that they could gain first hand information for use in their newspapers. Feature stories in papers and magazines of state-wide circulation were used occasionally to give the people a report on the manner in which persons from many walks of life were helping on the farms. Metropolitan newspapers were also used to carry the need for farm labor, especially during the summer months.

Radio stations were used extensively during the summer months to direct farm workers to areas in greatest need of additional help. Thirteen commercial radio stations cooperated with spot announcements during the wheat harvest season.

In 1947, the publications prepared and issued illustrate the varied nature and extent of that phase of publicity and information. They included:

3,000	Farm labor report cards
3,000	Each of 25 farm labor-saving equipment plans
2,000	Check lists for home made farm equipment
2,500	Request cards for farm labor
8,000	Labor-saving equipment leaflets on Working Heights
5,000	" " " " Cupboard Shelves
5,000	" " " " Simple Method of Ironing a Shirt
5,000	" " " " Low Ironing Board
5,000	" " " " Household Cleaning Kit
3,000	" " " " Home Repair Kit
5,000	Kansas Custom Combine Guide for Operators
5,000	Farm Labor Bulletins
5,000	USDA bulletin, Great Plains States Combine and Labor Guide

Wheat Harvest Labor

Wheat harvest labor, since the advent of the combine, had not been a problem until the shortage of labor brought about by World War II. During 1944, the need was met largely by volunteers from cities, by men who had sought retirement, and by women and girls from the homes and small towns.

In 1945, however, the situation demanded some more organized program for recruitment and to aid an orderly movement of labor and machines from areas where the harvest was being completed to the areas in most urgent need of men and machines. To meet that need, a State Harvest Labor Office was established in Great Bend, the center of the wheatbelt, and operated from June 11 to July 31, under the supervision of E. H. Leker, Assistant State Farm Labor Supervisor. Each day, Mr. Leker received a report on the harvest progress and labor needs from each county where the wheat harvest had started. In turn, county agents were advised of the areas to which labor and machines no longer needed should be directed. Daily releases to the press and radio included similar information. By that program in 1945, 22,462 labor placements were made; 5,779 custom combine placements made; and 4,790 trucks directed to the areas where needed.

Preparatory for the 1946 wheat harvest, Cooperative plans were made with the following agencies:

1. Six district meetings for county agents and labor assistants in wheat belt
2. State Corporation Commission relative to foreign trucks operating in Kansas
3. State Weed Supervisor relative to weed seed inspection of combines at state line ports of entry
4. State Border Patrol Supervisor relative to movement of combines and trucks through ports of entry
5. State Highway Commission for road maps showing construction and detours
6. Contacted all Ports of Entry through which labor would pass
7. U. S. Weather Bureau office for direct reports
8. Associated Press concerning press releases

The Great Bend Farm Labor Office was operated from June 3 to July 20 under the supervision of W. O. Stark, Assistant State Farm Labor Supervisor.

The 1946 wheat harvest was earlier than usual and somewhat at the same time throughout the wheatbelt of the state. However, advance publicity was sufficiently effective and the supply of labor and machines adequate enough to complete the harvest without delay. Ports of Entry from Arkansas City west to Elkhart reported 6,248 combines crossing the state line from Oklahoma. The county agents in the wheatbelt reported 15,832 farm labor placements, 5,209 combines placed, and 3,256 trucks placed during the wheat harvest.

Cooperation with other states included a farm labor conference with the Oklahoma officials prior to the Kansas wheat harvest, and the Nebraska labor representatives visited the Great Bend office to observe the procedures used. A Great Plains Farm Labor Conference was held in Denver early in the season at which time the programs in all Great Plains states were coordinated.

The placement program for the 1947 harvest season was conducted in a manner similar to previous years. Fourteen radio stations made spot announcements in addition to the information given the press. The Great Bend office was again under the supervision of W. O. Stark, from June 2 to July 30, 1947.

Prior to the harvest, a Great Plains Wheat Tour was conducted under the supervision of E. H. Leker, North Central States Farm Labor Director. Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Canada representatives participated from April 29 to May 2. The Tour started at Wichita and included western Kansas counties and the Branch Experiment Station at Hays and the main Station at Manhattan. During the 1947 season, 8,048 combines cleared the Ports of Entry; 7,756 combines were placed by county agents and others; 18,776 laborers placed; and 4,799 trucks placed during the season.

Following 1947, the State Employment Service handled the wheat harvest labor program with the cooperation of county agents and county farm labor representatives. The service had proved to be of great value to wheat farmers and was continued through the years.

24. EXTENSION PROGRAMS, PERSONNEL TRAINING, EXTENSION STUDIES

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PERSONNEL - for Extension Program Planning, Extension Personnel Training, Extension Studies, Rural Areas Development and Public Affairs

Wilber E. Ringler:	Assistant Director of Extension; October 1, 1957 to Present*

1. Program Planning

C. R. Jaccard:	Specialist in Extension Program Planning; (1922)# June 1, 1957 to November 30, 1957 Coordinator of Extension Program Planning(Change of title) December 1, 1957 to June 30, 1960; Retired
Oscar W. Norby:	Coordinator of Extension Program Planning; (1942) January 1, 1961 to June 30, 1961 Transferred to State Leader of Field Operations, Department of County Extension Operations

2. Personnel Training

Leonard F. Neff:	Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training; (1924) December 1, 1957 to June 30, 1961; Retired
Curtis Trent:	Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training, .8 time; .2 time in Department of Education; September 1, 1961 to Present*

3. Extension Studies

E. H. Teagarden:	Extension Program Analyst; (1929) August 1, 1956 to November 30, 1957 Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis(Change of title) December 1, 1957 to June 30, 1962; Retired
Lawrence J. Cox:	Extension Specialist in Extension Studies, half-time; (1952) September 1, 1958 to August 31, 1959 Transferred to District Agricultural Agent, Northwest
Hugh J. McDonald:	Extension Specialist in Extension Studies, half-time;(1958) September 28, 1959 to August 31, 1960 Transferred to Marketing Information, Agr'l. Economics
Leo L. Cram:	Extension Specialist in Extension Studies, half-time;(1958) August 8, 1960 to April 14, 1961 Transferred to Specialist in Rural Development.
Kenneth J. Hofmeyer:	Extension Specialist in Extension Studies, half-time; June 12, 1961 to August 27, 1962 To Associate Editor of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines, Iowa
Elmer W. Blankenhagen:	Extension Specialist in Extension Studies; (1950) July 1, 1963 to August 31, 1963 Transferred to District Agricultural Agent, Southwest

4. Rural Areas Development

Donald L. Bigge:	Extension Specialist in Rural Development; (1956) September 1, 1960 to April 30, 1961 To Bank Agricultural Representative, Goodland, Kansas
Paul W. Barkley:	Extension Specialist in Rural Development, half-time; September 14, 1960 to June 30, 1962 To Department of Agricultural Economics, KSU
Leo L. Cram:	Extension Specialist in Rural Development; (1958) April 15, 1961 to Present* LWOP Graduate Study, University of Wisconsin October 1, 1962 to December 31, 1964
John W. Knox:	Area Specialist in Rural Areas Development; (1951) October 8, 1961 to Present*
Gary L. Lafferty:	Specialist in Rural Areas Development, half-time; October 23, 1961 to January 31, 1962 To County Club Agent, Lyon County
Eugene Ross:	Specialist in Rural Areas Development; (1955) August 15, 1962 to Present*
Patrick Smythe:	Area Specialist in Agricultural Development; (1956) Stationed at Concordia September 1, 1962 to Present*
Leslie P. Frazier:	Area Specialist in Rural Areas Development; (1943) Stationed at Hutchinson December 1, 1962 to Present*

5. Public Affairs

Robert J. Bevins:	Extension Specialist in Public Affairs, half-time; July 1, 1961 to September 30, 1961 Extension Economist in Public Affairs; October 1, 1961 to Present*

#Year of first Extension Appointment
*Present is June 30, 1964

Departmental Assignments - From Monthly Lists of Extension Personnel:

August 1, 1956	Coordinators listed under Director's Office
March 1, 1958	Department of Programs and Training first listed
September, 1961	Department of Programs and Training was last listed and Coordinators transferred to County Extension Operations
October 1, 1961	Department of Community and Public Affairs first listed with this staff:

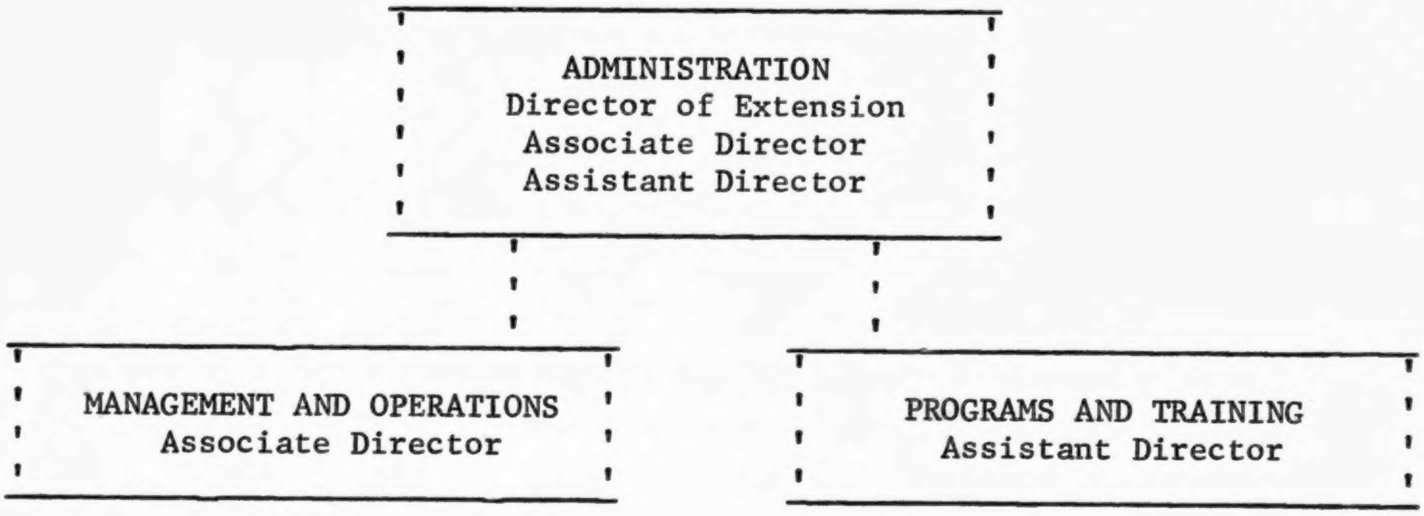
Wilber E. Ringler:	Acting State Leader, Community and Public Affairs
Robert J. Bevins:	Extension Economist in Public Affairs
Paul W. Barkley:	Extension Specialist in Rural Areas Development
Leo L. Cram:	" " " " "
John W. Knox:	" " " " "

June 1, 1963	Department of Community and Public Affairs last listed
July 1, 1963	These personnel listed with the Department of Agr'l. Economics:

John A. Nordin:	Head
Norman V. Whitehair:	Assistant Head, Extension
Robert J. Bevins:	Extension Economist in Public Affairs
Leo L. Cram, LWOP:	Extension Specialist in Rural Areas Development
John W. Knox:	Area Extension Specialist in Rural Areas Development
Eugene Ross:	Extension Specialist in Rural Areas Development
Leslie P. Frazier:	Area Extension Specialist, Rural Development (Hutchinson)
Patrick Smythe:	Area Extension Specialist in Agricultural Development (Concordia)

EXTENSION PROGRAM PLANNING, PERSONNEL TRAINING, EXTENSION STUDIES, PUBLIC AFFAIRS and RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT

This section of the History of Extension Work in Kansas includes those phases of the Extension Service program for which the Assistant Director is responsible. When the Division of Extension was reorganized effective August 1, 1956; the organization chart showed the following division of responsibilities among the director, associate director and the assistant director:



ADMINISTRATION
Director of Extension
Associate Director
Assistant Director

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS
Associate Director

PROGRAMS AND TRAINING
Assistant Director

The job description for the various administrative personnel, in 1956, contained this section:

STATE PROGRAM AND TRAINING LEADER

The state program and training leader shall be responsible to the Director of Extension for:

1. Coordination of all state-wide programs for subject matter and training so that a unified Extension program may be maintained for the state.
2. Coordinating the scheduling of personnel by the various departments.
3. Supervising the preparation of special state-wide programs.
4. Supervising the Extension studies necessary to furnish basic information on which program planning and evaluation may be accomplished on a state, district and county level.
5. Coordination and evaluation of Federal and Regional Extension programs.
6. Advising the director as to policy and public relation matters falling within the scope of his activities.

In his 1959 annual report, after three years of operation of the reorganization plan, the director listed the following duties for the Programs and Training Section under the supervision of the assistant director:

"Programs and Training

Program development, Studies and Personnel Training - Project No. 30.

This project contains the following staff positions:

a. Assistant Director for Programs and Training in charge.
b. Coordinator of Program Planning.
c. Coordinator of Program Analysis.
d. Coordinator of Personnel Training.
e. Specialist in Extension Studies (half-time).

The Program and Training section was established August 1, 1956. It was not fully staffed until November 1957. Except for the Assistant Director, the members of this project have no direct administrative responsibilities. Duties assigned to the section include:

a. The Assistant Director is responsible for all programs, studies, and personnel training work for Extension in the State. He serves also as direct supervisor of the Programs and Training staff.

b. The Assistant Director gives specific assistance to the Director in coordinating the Extension program with the programs of other agencies such as S. C. S., A.S.C.S., F.H.A.

c. The coordinator of Program Planning has the major responsibility for the study and analysis of situations and trends basic to making changes in Extension programs. This includes program suggestions on national, regional, and state levels.

d. In addition, the coordinator of Program Planning has direct responsibility for the coordination of certain of the subject matter projects and teaching methods with both district agents and department heads. In the case of work with the district agents, this coordination deals mainly with the methods for getting the job done. With the department heads, it refers in particular to individual projects where task force groups are assigned from several departments. Specific examples of the work assigned under this heading includes guiding Program Projection and the Great Plains planning programs in the state.

e. The coordinator of Program Planning is also assigned to guide public policy information teaching in the state.

f. The coordinator of Program Analysis is responsible for maintaining the master schedule.

g. The coordinator of Program Analysis is responsible for preparation of state summaries, of county reports, and the analysis of reports on existing projects.

h. The Specialist in Extension Studies is responsible for making such studies as the Director may desire evaluating existing Extension programs.

i. The Coordinator of Personnel Training is responsible for coordinating all training including:

(1) Pre-service training in Extension Education leading to the qualification of applicants for Extension jobs in Kansas.

(2) Induction and in-service training for Extension personnel both in subject matter and in methods.

(3) Graduate requirements for Extension workers including the curriculum for an M. S. in Extension Education at Kansas State University and help to our personnel in securing support for graduate work at other schools."

In 1960, a program in Rural Economic Development was developed in correlation with the Agricultural Experiment Station who has received a state appropriation to establish a pilot project. Later the title of the program was changed to Rural Areas Development and is a part of this history of Extension work in Kansas.

In 1961, a specialist was employed to conduct a program in Public Affairs under the supervision of the Assistant Director.

Thus the activities and responsibilities of the Assistant Director of Extension became quite varied in an effort to meet the changing situations and needs of the people of the state. The various phases of the project are included in this section as follows:

1. Program Planning
2. Personnel Training
3. Extension Studies
4. Rural Areas Development
5. Public Affairs

Extension Program Development

The extension program planning work as conducted by C. R. Jaccard in the Agricultural Planning Project prior to 1956, and which became known as "Program Projection" in 1956, was transferred temporarily to the Program Analyst, August 1, 1956, as Mr. Jaccard was on a special assignment with the Federal Extension Service for one year beginning June 1, 1956. Just before Mr. Jaccard left for Washington, an analytical conference was held with the agents with whom Mr. Jaccard had been working. They brought out these points:

1. A greater appreciation of the function of committees and an increased respect for surveys had been developed by experience.

2. The agents desired assistance in analyzing and interpreting the data obtained from surveys.

3. Time for program development work can best be made available by planning a year ahead to include the making of the survey and its analysis as a part of the county program as the work is an educational process. Certain specialists may be scheduled to work in the county on the planning procedure and work with committees.

4. The members of the extension council must thoroughly understand the objectives of program development.

The foregoing points served as guidelines for supervisors and specialists as plans were made for program development work in additional counties.

A program development procedure was prepared during 1956 and refined and revised in 1957. The procedure included the responsibilities of agents, supervisors, and specialists; surveys and other sources of data; and the steps in planning a long-time extension program. Survey schedules were prepared in each of the projects with the assistance of the specialists. Upon his return from the Federal Extension Service in 1957, Mr. Jaccard developed a procedure for summarizing the survey data with the use of IBM equipment. That procedure saved much time in the analysis and interpretation of the data.

Assistance in program development continued with the pattern established by Mr. Jaccard with at least four counties starting the program each year in order that each district would be completely planned by the end of five years. At this time a review of the county programs, then five years old, would be started systematically. Mr. Jaccard retired June 30, 1960 and Dr. Oscar W. Norby was assigned the responsibilities of program development. On July 1, 1961, program development was transferred to the newly created Department of County Extension Operations.

Personnel Training

The 1956 reorganization plan provided for a Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training. The position was filled on December 1, 1957 with the appointment of Leonard F. Neff, former district supervisor who had been on a two-year assignment with ICA (International Cooperative Administration) in the Philippines. Mr. Neff's experience and teaching ability enabled him to organize a personnel training program with outstanding achievement. More progress was made during 1958 than had been made in all the years since the close of World War II. The situation at the end of 1957 included these factors:

1. Although a course in Extension Organization and Policies had been available to students, only 30 percent of the men employed as assistant agents had taken the course.
2. Only half of the assistant agents employed had opportunity to receive training under an experienced agent.
3. Many assistant agents had only two weeks of experience before assuming the full responsibilities of a county agent.
4. The lack of proper training was considered to be an important factor in the high rate of turnover among newly employed agents.
5. By 1958, all county extension workers had Bachelor's degrees and only one had a Master's degree. Practically all of the central office staff had earned Master's degrees and five had Doctor's degrees.
6. Only 115 of the 290 county extension workers had attended a Regional Extension Summer School from 1950 to 1958. Of that number, 40 had left the Extension Service by 1958.

The reorganization plan provided for an Associate State Leader in club work to aid in programs and training, and a similar position in Extension Home Economics.

Pre-service Training for future extension workers was first provided in 1941 with the inauguration of a course in Extension Organization and Policies and made available to men and women students interested in Extension. The offering was suspended during the years of World War II but again made available in 1947 at which time another course, "Extension Methods in Home Economics", was offered for women only. The first course mentioned was taught by the Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training after that position was established, and the home economics course was taught by the State Leader in Extension Home Economics. Each of the courses was also available for graduate credit.

A curriculum on Extension Education was never offered by Kansas State University. However, an "Option" in home economics extension work was established in the late 1940's. Sixteen electives were listed in the option and the State Home Economics Leader advised with students relative to appropriate courses. A committee studied the desirability for and recommended the establishment of an option in the School of Agriculture but an option was never adopted. In 1957 a questionnaire to all men agents was used to obtain their reaction to the courses they had found they needed to more fully qualify them for county agent work. Based upon those replies, the following three-hour courses were recommended to be included in an Extension Option for agricultural students interested in Extension:

Extension Organization and Policies
Extension Methods
Rural Sociology
General Psychology
Persuasion (Speech Department)
Radio Talk
Economics of the Farm Business
Plant Pathology I
Staple Crop Entomology
Choice of one Agricultural Engineering course

In the absence of an option in agriculture, students who were counseled were advised to take the courses just mentioned.

Junior Assistant positions were used as funds were available. Under the junior assistant program, juniors were employed for two months during the summer between their junior and senior years. Such employment and work with a trainer agent provided the student the opportunity to determine whether or not he desired to be an extension worker. The program also provided supervisors an opportunity to evaluate the junior assistant as to his qualifications for county agent work. Most of the junior assistant positions were for home economics as the funds for the program were limited and the need for new home economics agents was greater than for agricultural or club agents.

In 1961, Dr. Curtis Trent was employed to be Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training vice Leonard F. Neff who retired June 30, 1961. The new coordinator was employed for eight-tenths on Extension funds, and two-tenths time on Department of Education funds, as Federal funds could not be used for classroom teaching of students enrolled at the University. Late in 1961, the two courses being offered under-graduates and graduate students, Extension Organization and Policies and Extension Methods for Home Economics, were revised and plans made for Dr. Trent to teach both of the courses. The Home Economics methods course was changed to "Extension Teaching Methods: and was offered to both men and women. Previously the course was offered to women only. During the 1961-62 academic year, 58 students enrolled in the two courses.

In May, 1962, a proposal for a Department of Agricultural and Extension Education was prepared and presented to the Director of Extension, who submitted it to the Dean of Agriculture. The basic proposal was:

> "To combine the courses of study in Agricultural Education and Extension Education and establish a Department of Agricultural and Extension Education with dual assignments in the School of Education and the School of Agriculture. The plan would offer these advantages over the present arrangement:
>
> 1. Strengthen the teaching program in both fields through coordination and more efficient use of staff.
> 2. Make a closer tie between education and agriculture.
> 3. Give greater recognition for the course of study and more financial and moral support.
> 4. Make wider use of capable people in advisory capacity.
> 5. Develop cooperation between Extension Agents, Vocational Agriculture Teachers and others across the state.
> 6. Provide for personal contact large numbers of students (thereby providing more selectivity in recruiting county Extension Agents and Vocational Agriculture Teachers."

No action was ever taken on the proposal.

The University Extension Club, an organization of students interested in Extension, served as an important aspect of pre-service training. The objectives of the club included:

> "1. To provide opportunity for its members to become better acquainted.
> 2. To provide opportunities for its members to become better acquainted with Extension personnel.
> 3. To promote interest in Extension work.
> 4. To develop leadership ability.
> 5. To acquaint members with Extension methods."

In 1962, the University Extension Club had a membership of 40 students and several staff members as associate members.

Induction Training was developed during 1958; included was an eight-months training program with these provisions:

1. Field experience with a specially trained experienced agent.
2. Classroom teaching by members of the central staff giving instruction in methods and subject matter.
3. Periodic examination to stimulate recall and to evaluate the learner's progress.
4. The Missouri County Agent Inventory to be administered to all men agents by the University (KSU) Counceling Center.

The classroom teaching in Induction Training was divided into five one-week training periods. The first week was designated as "Orientation". An effort was made to make new appointments effective the first of each month and all new appointees were given the Orientation course before reporting to their county for field training. Each of the other four units, known as "Induction Training", included one phase of the newly organized training in communications, (basic communications, oral communications, written communications, and visual aids); a section on Extension Organization, Policies and Operations; and a section on subject matter in agriculture and home economics.

The salary and expenses of assistant agents in training were paid from state funds. Thirty grants of $100 each were made available from Federal funds to county workers who desired to attend the Regional Extension Summer Schools. Assistance was given in helping personnel desiring to do graduate work of six months to one year duration, to obtain scholarships for that purpose.

The training system also provided training for the trainer agents with whom assistant agents were to spend time. The trainer agents were helped in their comprehension of the job of training new personnel rather than using them to do odd jobs in the county. That training proved to be very effective.

In 1962, a plan was inaugurated whereby each assistant agent completing the five-week induction training program would prepare a written professional plan. The purpose was to help new agents to begin to think ahead, explore possibilities and plan for future professional improvement.

In-Service Training for county extension agents was a continuing problem for district supervisors because of the large number of days agents were out of their counties for training schools of various kinds. In 1959 a limit of 15 days was placed as a limit for in-service training for agents employed in a county. Certain training was required by the district agents but the agents had a choice of other training schools. The choices were made prior to the time of scheduling specialists thus the agents were assured of the time needed for the training sessions.

Training in Communications was given all Extension personnel; basic communications in 1958, Oral Communications in 1959; Written Communications in 1960; and Audio-Visual Aids in 1961. Since 1961, all phases of communications training were made a part of Induction Training for all new employees.

Late in 1958, a questionnaire to agents requested the type of training desired. The results indicated the following:

1. New research information.
2. Practical application of principles.
3. Basic principles in subject matter and principles.
4. Planning events, such as meetings, tours, and schools.
5. Analysis of a situation to determine problems, solutions and objectives.
6. Reporting results of the work.
7. Locating and establishing demonstrations.
8. Conducting events, meetings, tours, schools; evaluating project development and understanding how to handle special or unusual cases ranked about equal.

During 1960 and later years, two-day specialized training schools were conducted for agents on a district basis in areas such as farm management, marketing, and mechanical feed handling. One-day schools were conducted for outlook information, 4-H Club work, and others. Specialized schools were conducted each year in various areas of home economics.

Regional Extension Summer Schools were first established in 1937, one in each of the four Federal Extension Service regions. Kansas extension workers most frequently attended the schools at Fort Collins, Colorado, or at Madison, Wisconsin. About 1962, two winter extension schools were established, one at Tucson, Arizona, and one in Georgia. Participation of Kansas extension workers in the regional schools varied over the years. The three-week schools seemed to be a great demand upon the time of many extension workers. After the liberalization of the leave privileges and a provision for 30 grants of $100 each to county personnel, attendance at the regional schools increased materially. In 1958, 10 agents attended; in 1960, 38 attended. The average participation has averaged about 20 through the years. The regional schools have provided opportunity for agents to secure several hours of graduate credit which made it possible for a person to complete the requirements for a Master's degree in one semester and a summer school. Several agents have taken advantage of that opportunity, using their sabbatical leave for the longer period of enrollment. In 1962, for example, five county agents and two specialists earned a Master's degree. In 1963, six county agents, one district agent, and two specialists earned a Master's degree; one specialist earned a Doctor's degree.

Graduate Study received much encouragement from the Director of Extension and the Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training following 1956. The more liberal leave privileges provided opportunity for an extension worker to attend one of the regional summer schools and secure three credit hours of graduate work during a summer without interfering with his regular work or with regular annual leave. Sabbatical leave for county workers gave them a privilege which had not been available previously. Scholarships from various sources also added to the incentive for graduate work. Furthermore, consideration was given to improved salaries to personnel with an advance degree. The program of study toward a Master of Science degree in Extension Education at Kansas State University initiated in 1949 was revised in 1955 and again in 1958 to make the study of maximum benefit to extension personnel. In 1958, two half-time positions as graduate assistants were created and made available to young extension workers.

In the 1963 annual report of the Coordinator of Personnel Training, the purposes of graduate training were stated as:

1. Self-improvement.
2. Possible financial betterment or salary increase.
3. To raise the academic level of the Extension staff and the University.
4. To prepare agents for greater responsibility and/or leadership in Extension.
5. To develop a deeper understanding or an appreciation for research and evaluation.

The Doctor of Philosophy degree was earned and completed in the years given for the following Extension staff members:

1958	Wilber E. Ringler	Assistant Director of Extension
1961	Paul W. Griffith	Associate Director of Extension
1961	Oscar W. Norby	Coordinator of Extension Program Planning
1961	Kenneth E. Thomas	Director of Radio Station KSAC
1963	Vera M. Ellithorpe	Specialist in Home Management
1964	Norman V. Whitehair	Assistant Head, Extension Department of Agricultural Economics

The number of Extension staff members earning a Master's degree, the number on leave for graduate study, and the number attending the Regional summer schools or other short sessions are given in the following table:

	Master's degree earned:				
Year	Co. Ext. Agents	Supervisors	Specialists	On Leave	Summer Sessions
1958		4			10
1959	2	1	1	13	41
1960	8	1		13	17
1961	2		1	12	24
1962	5		2	17	32
1963	6	1	2	17	57
1964	3			??	18

A State Training Committee was authorized by the Director of Extension in October, 1962, composed of these representatives:

1. Three county extension agents selected by their respective associations.
2. A county agricultural agent and a county home economics agent representing trainer agents. (Selected by the assistant director)
3. A man subject matter specialist, a woman subject matter specialist, and a 4-H Club specialist; selected by the assistant director.
4. A district agricultural agent and a district home economics agent; selected by the assistant director.
5. Assistant to State Leader of Home Economics, State Leader of County Operations, and State Leader of 4-H Clubs.
6. Coordinator of Extension Personnel Training.
7. Assistant Director of Extension (Administrative Advisor)
8. A man and a woman member of the communications team; selected by the assistant director.
9. A representative from the Department of Continuing Education.
10. Two agents who have completed induction training recently.

The purposes of the Committee were:

1. To study, review, and evaluate the existing Extension program in relation to the needs of the people and staff and make recommendations for long-time Extension Training programs.
2. To serve in an advisory capacity to Extension Administration by providing counsel and recommendations for integrated and continuing Extension Training program at all levels within the organization.
3. To continue and improve the two-way channel of communications through which suggestions and questions concerning Extension Training (of all staff members) may receive proper consideration by a committee representing all levels and areas within the organization.

In 1963, as a result of the recommendations of the State Training Committee, the following changes strengthened the Induction Training program:

1. KSU graduates in Extension Home Economics were exempt from the Orientation training.
2. A one-day training program for trainer agents was scheduled on a district basis for June 1964.

3. Instructors in the Orientation Training program prepared materials to be used in a booklet for reference by participants and instructors.
4. The Department of County Operations drew up a new set of criteria for use in selecting trainer agents.
5. A guide of learning experiences was developed for trainees.
6. Reading assignments became a part of the Induction Training program in November 1963.
7. Agents participating in the Induction Training schools in 1963 were given an opportunity to evaluate the training given. As a result, several adjustments were made in the training program.
8. An Orientation Program for new Central Staff members was approved.
9. A new bulletin on Oral Communications written by Curtis Trent and Robert Coppersmith will be used in 1964.
10. A new publication, "Lay Leadership in Extension", will be used in the Induction Training schools.

In 1962, 26 agents completed the Induction Training program. Because of fewer appointments during 1963, only five completed the training; however, in 1964, 35 completed.

Extension Studies

Studies to determine the progress of extension programs were made prior to 1956 by district supervisors and specialists who were interested in the results of some particular phase of their program. On August 1, 1956, Earl H. Teagarden, former district agricultural agent, was appointed to the position of Program Analyst. The title was changed to Coordinator of Extension Program Analysis on December 1, 1957.

The program analyst was also assigned special responsibilities including:

1. Preparation of the Master Schedule; chairman of the schedule committee.
2. Chairman of the Reports and Plans of Work Committee.
3. Preparation of copy for the Extension Council Handbook.
4. Substitute for a district agent who was ill; another on study leave.
5. Physical operation of Umberger Hall.
6. While Associate Director was on sabbatical leave:
    a. Interpretation of legislation, regulations and policies of Federal and State on fiscal and personnel matters including such things as insurance, retirement, travel, etc.
    b. Guiding action on Federal Compensation, tort claims, legal actions and similar matters.
    c. Certifications of educational expenses for income tax deductions.
    d. Validation of service for former employees.
    e. Review out-of-state travel, honorariums, and personnel appointment minutes.
    f. Organization and direction of the educational program for the Government-wide Health Benefits Program.
7. Organization of the annual extension conference program.
8. Assist the director with the State Extension Advisory Committee meeting.

Due to the various special assignments, extension studies were not always completed as planned.

Extension Studies completed included the following:

In 1957:

1. The progress of the Balanced Farming and Family Living program.
2. Status of the county extension program development program.
3. The trends in methods used by county extension agents.
4. What Our Annual Reports Tell Us.

In 1958:

1. How county agents spent time out of their counties.
2. A study among all states relative to their policies governing annual leave, sick leave, sabbatical leave and study leave.
3. Further analysis of data in annual reports to determine how the extension methods used could be made more effective.
4. A time-use study with county personnel to determine the correlation between the use of time and program objectives.
5. A time-use study with supervisors and specialists to determine the amount of time devoted to teaching and agent-leader training.
6. A study to determine the attitudes and activities of county extension council members toward their responsibilities in planning programs.

In 1959:

1. The amount of time county agents devote to fairs, shows and achievement days, including planning and judging.
2. The amount of time specialists devote to fairs, shows and achievement events, including planning and judging.
3. The amount of time state staff members devote to Regional and National committee meetings and other meetings.
4. The number of revisions in dates on field schedules, 1957-58 year.
5. The amount of time county extension agents devoted to working with public agencies during the 1957-58 report year.
6. An analysis of the master schedule dates for the year 1958-59.
7. An analysis of the amount of time county extension agents devote to work outside their counties.
8. Tenure of assistant county agricultural agents.
9. Salary and tenure of county extension agents.
10. The response of county extension council members to benefits gained from the extension program, and suggestions for improvement.
11. An attitude survey (Prepared by the Federal Extension Service).
12. County Office Survey (Prepared by the Federal Extension Service).

In 1960:

1. "Extension and You"; a followup of the attitude survey made in 1959.
2. Status of the Farm and Home Development program.
3. Out-of-pocket costs of the summer conferences.
4. Analysis of salaries and tenure of county extension agents.
5. The amount of time county agents devote to work outside their counties.
6. The effect of the loss of a 4-H Club agent in a county.

In 1961:

1. Analysis of salaries and tenure of county extension agents.
2. An evaluation of agent training methods.
3. Training in subject matter desired by county agricultural agents.
4. Training in general areas desired by county extension agents.
5. 4-H Club facts and trends in membership and leadership.

6. Size of farms and trends in size; by counties.
7. Size of farm income by economic classes; by counties.
8. The purpose of field visits as scheduled by specialists.
9. Population trends; by counties, rural and urban.

In 1962:

1. An analysis of salaries and tenure of county extension agents.
2. The distribution of agents' time among adult work, YMW work, and 4-H Club work; and among the projects listed in the federal statistical report form.
3. Status of the Farm and Home Development program in Kansas.
4. The amount and distribution of county agents' time devoted to activities outside of the county.
5. An analysis of the field time scheduled by specialists for the year.
6. A study of preservice training of county extension agents appointed during the past two years; a survey prepared by the Federal Extension Service.
7. A summary of accomplishments in county extension programs and some trends in Extension methods.

Extension Studies Benefits varied according to the nature of the study. Some of the more significant were:

1958-2: The study among the states to determine policies relative to annual leave, study leave and sabbatical leave revealed that Kansas was far behind many states in the leave privileges granted to county agents. Based upon the data in the study, the Director of Extension formulated a leave policy which provided for one month of annual leave, sabbatical leave for county agents, and special study leave. The university administration approved the more liberal leave policies and since that time many county extension agents have used the privileges to do graduate work and earn advanced degrees, thus extending their training for extension work.

1957-1 and 2: The time-use studies revealed the progress, or lack of progress, in the programs studied. Such studies served to call attention of extension workers to the status of programs which has been given passive consideration but which were expected to make steady progress.

1959-1 to 3: The time-use studies brought attention of extension workers to the amount of time devoted to activities outside their jurisdiction, much of which time did not contribute to further progress of extension programs.

1959-9: The study of salaries and tenure of county extension agents provided data for county executive boards when they requested information about salaries being paid as compared to other counties. The available information usually provided the incentive to increase the salaries being considered. Supervisors became aware of the discrepancies existing between the salaries of agents with ten or more years of experience and the manner in which newly employed agents, in a very few years, caught up salary wise with agents who had been employed ten or more years.

1960-6: Eight counties lost club agents in 1960 due to shortage of funds. A study of those eight counties revealed that the remaining two agents shifted from 25 to 30 percent of their time from adult work to 4-H Club work. The club program did not deteriorate because of the loss of a club agent. On the other hand, the adult program activities decreased.

1961-2 to 4: The studies on agent-training revealed that the agents valued most highly subject-matter training at district meetings for agents only. Second in preference was the Regional Summer School of three weeks duration. Next in order were news letters from specialists, state-wide training schools for agents, conferences with district supervisors, and farm or home visits with a specialist. The training methods mentioned were more strongly emphasized with a resulting efficiency in the use of time by the specialist or other trainers.

The studies on the content of the training desired by the county extension agents showed that agricultural agents desired training in these areas in the order given: weed control, general outlook information, farm management, livestock research results, beef cattle feeding and management, and livestock grading. In general areas, all county extension agents preferred, in order: keeping the filing system up-to-date, preparation and presentation of radio programs, how to select and train leaders, photography, how to motivate people, preparation and use of annual reports, preparation and organization of teaching materials, and how to write a county extension program.

1961-6,7 and 9: Pertinent data from the Federal 1960 Census was placed into comparative and usable form for use of extension personnel. Those studies included: trends in size of farms, farm income, and population trends. All data were placed on state maps by counties.

All studies were for the purpose of assisting extension personnel by bringing to their attention certain trends or other information that would otherwise be unnoticed. The objective, constantly in mind, was improvement of the effectiveness of the Extension Service program in Kansas.

Rural Areas Development

The Agricultural Experiment Station established a project designed to study the economic situation in Kansas. The Extension Service was asked to assist in the educational phases of the project. The program was assigned to the Assistant Director of Extension for supervision of the education phases of the study. In his report for 1960, the assistant director made the following statement relative to the Kansas situation:

> "Kansas agriculture has been changing rapidly over the past fifty years. The changes, while making many people wealthy and secure, have also made many farms subsistence or marginal units which cannot provide an acceptable living level for the families which operate them. Increasing farm size has reduced the number of farms. Increased capital requirements have made farming increasingly more inefficient for operators with limited capital. New crops have been tried but they have largely been new yield increasing varieties of the crops traditionally grown in Kansas.
>
> "Kansas farmers are becoming increasingly anxious to make changes and to adapt to a world which is changing more and more rapidly. The rationale is that by preparing for change, the change will come easily. The broad objectives of this project include the preparation for a changing world.
>
> "This study represents a new approach to the problem of agriculture and rural living. Whereas most work is based on a particular farm business, this project examines the agriculture of an area. While many studies confine themselves to adjustments within agriculture, this project examines changes as they affect agriculture, the community and governmental functions at the local levels. One of the major objectives of this project is to carefully examine all resources available to farmers and to communities, then suggest alternative methods of developing those resources so that they may provide increased income, more stable incomes and more satisfactory community services."

The Methods of Approach to the program was geared to studies of various areas within the state. Twelve fairly homogeneous areas were delineated. The plan provided that within each area an intensive study would be made of one county and interpretations made from that county to the entire area. In addition to the agriculture of the area, sociology and government were also studied. A large volume of data was collected by personal interviews with non-farm households, businesses, general farmers, and farmers who were considered outstanding because of the apparent progress they had made. Data were also available from the State Board of Agriculture statistics, the Federal Census, and similar existing data. The interviews were conducted by trained extension staff members and representatives of departments of economics, sociology, political science and industrial engineering. The analysis of the data was completed by experiment station personnel.

The pilot study was made in south central Kansas with Rice County as representative of the area. Two specialists were employed by Extension to work on the project in 1960 and a third in 1961. The Extension specialists and experiment station research workers attended a Regional conference on Rural Development held at Lincoln, Nebraska early in October, 1960.

During 1961, the analysis of the data was discussed with the leaders in Rice County where an Agricultural Development Association had been organized. The leaders of that special organization took the lead in an educational program to made maximum use of the study. Plans were made to make a study in Southeast Kansas with Neosho County as being representative. That area was considered one with the most acute problems related to agriculture and agricultural communities. The farming units were small and inefficient, with many individual farmers unable to make a satisfactory living.

By the end of 1961, certain needs in the program procedure became evident. These included:

1. Interest must be developed strongly at the local level.
2. The research findings of existing situations and an understanding of the suggested alternatives for solving local problems would be the stimulating force for implementing local action.
3. It was necessary to enlist the support of local leaders, groups and agencies in an effort to implement action for the benefit of the individuals, communities, and areas within the state of Kansas.
4. The full cooperation of all extension workers, research workers, and agency personnel became essential for success.

By 1962 certain procedures had become fairly well established. Two specialists were employed to work out of the state office. Two area specialists were employed and stationed in the field. One area specialist was stationed at Hutchinson to serve 12 south-central counties. Another area specialist was stationed at Concordia to work with three organized irrigation districts in north-central Kansas. That specialist was employed with funds granted by the Bureau of Reclamation for a five-year period.

The research work done by Experiment Station economists, sociologists, political scientists, and industrial engineers had these objectives:

1. To learn about the changes that science has brought to the Great Plains agriculture.
2. To learn about the present and future impact of those changes of farm organization and income, on off-farm employment levels and wages, on service agencies and industries, on government units and revenues, on the structure and function of commodity organizations, on population movement, and on area social patterns.

A post card survey was used to determine the boundaries of all the trade areas within a specific region. About one-third of the urban and rural families living within the region were asked to identify the towns where they went for such goods and services as food, clothing, machinery, livestock, feed, fuel, church, school, medical attention, and recreation. Business and civic leaders were very much interested in the trade areas plotted by the procedure mentioned.

The educational responsibilities, by 1962, included:

1. Provide advice and suggestions on patterns of committee organization, representation, and methods of procedure.
2. Help local people identify alternative solutions for their community and area problems.
3. Give factual information to the committees and assist with the local program.
4. Help the local groups inventory resources and determine how to put them to the most productive use through the preparation of a resource development plan.

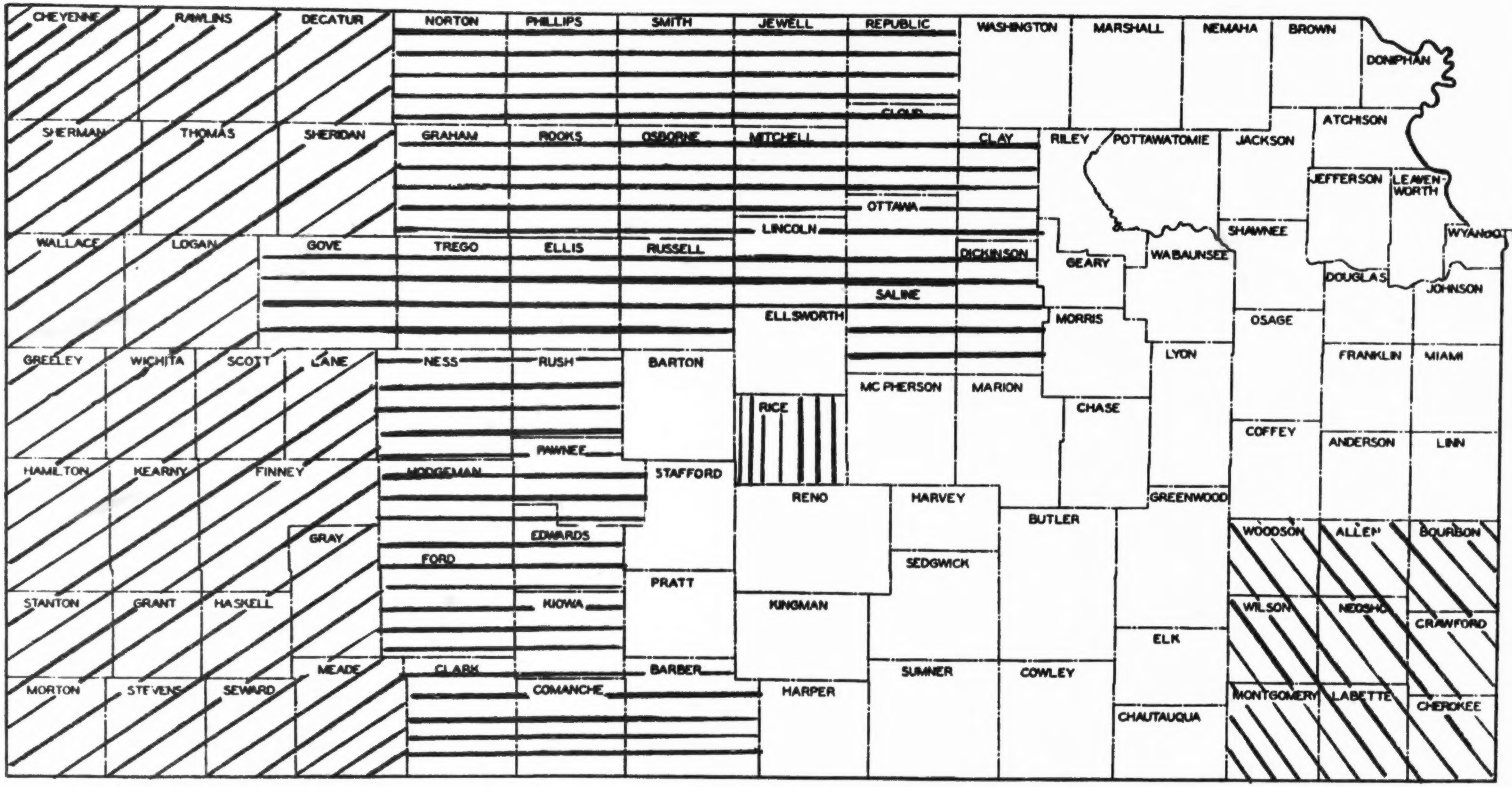
During 1962, a State Rural Areas Development Committee was organized to serve as an advisory group to review the administration and technical aid activities of the local RAD programs, and to receive Resource Development plans and referral to appropriate governmental agencies. Committee membership included wide representation from agriculture, business, industry, labor, religious, educational, and civic groups, state agencies, state officials of federal agencies, and Kansas State University. The Director of Extension was elected chairman of the committee.

The 23 western counties of Kansas were included in the 1962 study and program. (See map on the following page) Three counties: Rice, Cherokee and Crawford, were designated for participation in the Area Redevelopment Administration program. Those counties were made eligible for loans to aid in the development of projects that would improve the economic status of the counties and their population.

Each of the three counties under the ARA program (Area Redevelopment Administration) developed an approved overall economic development plan. Projects planned and/or completed included: study feasibility of county unit road system; organization of Cow Creek and Little Arkansas River Watershed districts; an intensive quality swine producing and marketing program; establish an irrigation demonstration farm; expand production of Christmas trees; expand facilities for soybeans processing; establish a nut processing plant; and establish a nut tree experiment station and tree nursery. Other counties under the RAD program (Rural Area Development) had planned projects which included: a medical clinic; organization of a county-wide cooperative feeder pig program; established a bull-testing station; initiated a request for technical grant to study recreation and tourism potential in waste strip-pit area; and proposed a junior college for Northwest Kansas.

During 1963, the RAD program was initiated in 29 central Kansas counties not included in the area handled by a specialist stationed at Hutchinson. (see the map on the following page). The procedures used were similar to those which proved practical during the previous years; these were (1) delineate trade areas, (2) hold educational meetings, (3) plan action, and (4) schedule follow-up sessions.

The South Central Kansas Rural Areas Development program after December, 1962, was under the supervision of the Area Specialist stationed at Hutchinson. An area development advisory committee of 24 members was organized and met once each month to:


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
CLOUD
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
ROOKS
OSBORNE
MITCHELL
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
ATCHISON
JEFFERSON
LEAVEN-WORTH
OTTAWA
LINCOLN
SHAWNEE
WYANDOTTE
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
ELLIS
RUSSELL
DICKINSON
GEARY
WABAUNSEE
DOUGLAS
JOHNSON
SALINE
MORRIS
OSAGE
ELLSWORTH
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
LYON
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
MC PHERSON
MARION
RICE
CHASE
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
PAWNEE
HAMILTON
KEARNY
FINNEY
HODGEMAN
STAFFORD
RENO
HARVEY
GREENWOOD
BUTLER
WOODSON
ALLEN
BOURBON
GRAY
EDWARDS
FORD
SEDGWICK
PRATT
STANTON
GRANT
HASKELL
KIOWA
KINGMAN
WILSON
NEOSHO
CRAWFORD
ELK
MEADE
CLARK
BARBER
SUMNER
COWLEY
MORTON
STEVENS
SEWARD
COMANCHE
HARPER
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
CHEROKEE
CHAUTAUQUA

INITIATION OF RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN COUNTIES

▨ Completed in 1962

▤ Completed in 1960

▤ Completed in 1963

▧ Completed in 1961

All counties included in 1964

1. Help leaders become acquainted with each other and their work in order that they could be of greater assistance to each other.
2. Inventory resources of the area.
3. Inventory problems of the area.
4. Encourage development of human and physical resources of the area.

Each member served on one of four subcommittees -- recreation, education, motivation and agriculture. County-wide or county development board meetings were held in each county to consider (1) factual information about county resources and the economic and social situation; (2) the advantages and disadvantages of county development programs; (3) conduct small group discussions on county needs; (4) procedure for organizing a development program; and (5) organization of local leaders into committees.

Two area development workshops were conducted for personnel in Extension, Farmers Home Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Service, Chambers of Commerce, and county leaders including representatives of banks, a newspaper, businesses, professions, local government, farmers, homemakers, and others. The two workshops were attended by 160 persons. The group favored holding another workshop toward the end of 1964.

In North Central Kansas after September 1962, the Area Specialist located at Concordia conducted the program in cooperation with three irrigation districts: Bostwick, largely in Republic County; Kirwin in Rooks and Osborne Counties; and Webster in Graham County. In those areas the farmers were converting from dry-land to irrigation farming. Land was to be leveled, irrigation systems planned, and farm organization changed. The achievements included:

1. Inventories of resources.
2. Five beef-feeding demonstrations established.
3. Potato production for potato chips demonstrations.
4. A 40-acre apple production demonstration established.
5. Studies of the impact of irrigation on the economics of the area.
6. Seed corn production seemed to have possibilities.

An area advisory committee was organized in the North Central Counties to provide guidance and prepare an annual plan of work. The program as developed related to the programs of other agencies including the Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, County Soil Conservation Districts, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Local Credit Agencies, and the County Rural Areas Development Committees.

Some of the economic changes in the North Central Area were:

1. Twelve new fertilizer businesses.
2. Seed corn production, $120,000 sales annually.
3. Increased use of electricity - $40,000 annually.
4. Six elevators have installed feed mixing facilities.
5. Six elevators have been constructed or remodeled.
6. Approximately 50 new jobs created by 1964.

Public Affairs

Public Affairs, prior to 1961, had been handled, as time permitted, by C. R. Jaccard, Specialist in Land Use Planning and Coordinator of Extension Program Planning until his retirement in 1960.

On July 1, 1961, Robert J. Bevins was employed as Extension Specialist in Public Affairs and began the difficult task of developing a Public Affairs program that would be acceptable to his co-workers and the people of Kansas with whom he would work. After studying the Kansas situation and the various organizations with whom the program could be coordinated, the following appraisals of progress were made:

1. Train county extension agents to increase their competence in public affairs education.
2. Keep agents up to date on governmental programs.
3. Keep agents and specialists up to date on the developments in agricultural policy by the means of news media and publications.
4. Be prepared to assist with workshops in public affairs when invited by county agents.
5. Be ready to help develop relevant materials for use in the home economics program.
6. Establish contact with farm and farm-related organizations who have an interest in public affairs education and be ready to serve as a consultant in public affairs education.
7. From time to time, as it appears necessary, prepare discussion materials which can be used by agents.
8. Supervise the distribution for the Farm Policy Forum.
9. Develop liaison with other Extension workers, particularly those in marketing, farm management and area development. Also establish contact with economists, sociologists, political scientists, and others who may be able to contribute materials and insights for the development of the Kansas Public Affairs Extension program.

In 1962, the specialist reported an increased understanding of public affairs education on the part of all Extension personnel. County extension agents reported 1,321 days devoted to public affairs education. Timely information on the farm programs was appreciated by the agricultural agents. Information concerning legislation on relevant topics was also made available for discussion groups.

At the invitation of Colorado, the public affairs specialist participated in a conference to consider a regional public affairs program. A proposed program for the Great Plains states was developed and presented to the directors of extension at the Great Plains Council meeting. The proposal was approved and further planning was scheduled with Oklahoma and Kansas collaborating on one section of the program.

By the end of 1963, the Public Affairs program had developed around certain areas as follows:

1. Economic Growth - Many supporting efforts have been made to Community Development. The specialist prepared for distribution a publication, "Wheat, People and the Plains", a series of five fact sheets intended as resource materials for groups interested in depth discussion of wheat and the complex of problems related to it.

2. Education - The educational opportunities in increased economic growth community development, and job opportunities for youth have, incidentally been injected into many discussions involving public affairs.
3. Taxes - No organized meetings for a study of taxes have been held but a publication was planned for use by discussion groups.
4. Relationship between Agriculture and Non-agriculture - This area experienced increased importance. Consideration is a natural result of the discussions dealing with agricultural policy and economic growth.
5. Agricultural Policy - This area received major attention of the Specialist and Agricultural Agents. The means used included news articles, radio and television discussions, speaking engagements, and counseling with agricultural leaders. A major effort was that of keeping farmers up todate on the provisions of the farm program.
6. International Trade - A lesson guide on the European Common market was prepared for home economics study groups and was distributed nationally to selected leaders by the Federal Extension Service.
7. Foreign Policy - "Great Decisions" was a major effort in this area. The program was supervised by the Department of Continuing Education. The University of Missouri promoted the program in the Kansas City area, and the University of Wichita in that area.

All activities have been directed to keeping the extension agents up to date and to be fully competent to lead discussions involving public policy.

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PERSONNEL IN CONTINUING EDUCATION

Edwin L. Holton: New Correspondence Courses and Club Work, part-time;
April ___, 1910 to June 30, 1912
Time shared with Department of Education
Transferred to Department of Education

Harry L. Kent: Instruction by Correspondence;
______, 1911 to June 30, 1912
Director of Correspondence Study;
July 1, 1912 to August 31, 1913
Transferred to Head of School of Agriculture

George E. Bray: Correspondence Study, Industrial Subjects;
September 1, 1912 to September 30, 1913, and
January 1, 1914 to August 31, 1917

John C. Werner: Director of Correspondence Study, Academic & Educational Subjects;
September 25, 1913 to August 31, 1915

E. M. Tiffany: Correspondence Study, Agricultural Subjects;
August ___, 1914 to July 31, 1915
Ass't. Director of Correspondence Study;
August 1, 1915 to February 24, 1917

M. G. Burton: Director of Home Study;
September 1, 1915 to June 30, 1918

M. G. Kirkpatrick: Home Study, Educational Subjects;
January 1, 1916 to August 31, 1917

Mary M. Baird: Home Study, Domestic Science Subjects;
September 1, 1916 to September 7, 1918

D. W. Ziegler: Home Study, Animal Husbandry;
November 1, 1916 to April 30, 1919

W. L. French: Home Study, Agricultural Subjects;
August 1, 1917 to March 15, 1918

Mrs. Julia Baker Alder: Home Study, English and History;
August 1, 1917 to March 31, 1920

V. L. Strickland: Home Study, Education and Sociology;
September 1, 1917 to September 30, 1918
Director of Home Study;
October 1, 1918 to January 31, 1922
Transferred to Department of Education

H. H. Fenton: Home Study, Industrial Subjects;
September 15, 1917 to August 31, 1919

F. S. Hagy: Home Study, Agricultural Subjects;
November 1, 1917 to February 28, 1918

George A. Gemmell: Home Study, Agricultural Subjects;
August 1, 1918 to January 31, 1922
Head, Home Study Department;
February 1, 1922 to June 30, 1948; Retired as Head
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate study, University of Missouri
October 1, 1929 to July 31, 1930
Home Study, Education and Sociology;
July 1, 1948 to June 9, 1952
Head, Home Study Department, temporary (vice Schall deceased);
June 10, 1952 to June 30, 1953; Retired
(Deceased August 12, 1955)

Katherine M. Bower: Home Study, Home Economics;
October 1, 1918 to October 31, 1919

P. P. Brainard: Home Study, Education;
January 1, 1919 to August 31, 1923

F. G. Welch: Home Study, Animal Husbandry, two-thirds time;
September 6, 1919 to May 31, 1920

Floyd Pattison: Home Study, Engineering;
January 1, 1920 to June 30, 1960; Retired
Sabbatical, Study at Boston School of Technology;
October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1929
Acting Head of Department (vice Gemmell on leave)
October 1, 1929 to July 31, 1930

Helen Ford: Home Study, Home Economics;
April 15, 1920 to August 31, 1921

Frank H. Gulick: Home Study, Animal Husbandry;
June 1, 1920 to July 31, 1921

Reta Dielman: Home Study, History and Civics;
July 1, 1920 to August 31, 1921

Charles Nitcher: Home Study, Animal Husbandry;
September 1, 1921 to September 30, 1925

Edith Howarth: Home Study, English;
September 1, 1921 to December 31, 1921

Ada Billings: Home Study, History and Civics;
September 1, 1921 to June 30, 1960; Retired
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate study at University of Texas
September 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929

J. T. Quinn: Home Study, Horticulture;
Half-time, February 1, 1922 to June 30, 1922
Full-time, July 1, 1922 to October 31, 1922

Margaret Dubbs: Home Study, Home Economics;
July 1, 1922 to August 31, 1924

Mrs. Marcia Hall: Home Study, English;
July 1, 1922 to August 31, 1931
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, University of Iowa

J. C. Wingfield: Home Study, Horticulture;
November 1, 1922 to May 31, 1924

B. H. Fleenor: Home Study, Education; (1918)
September 1, 1923 to October 15, 1946
Sabbatical Leave, Graduate Study, University of Missouri;
October 1, 1930 to May 31, 1931
LWOP due to illness;
August 22, 1945 to October 15, 1946; Deceased

Earl Litwiler: Home Study, Horticulture;
June 1, 1924 to June 30, 1932

Ethel Marshall: Home Study, Home Economics;
September 1, 1924 to October 31, 1926
Home Study, History and Civics, temporary (Billings on leave);
September 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929
Home Study, Home Economics, half-time;
July 1, 1929 to June 30, 1932

George Montgomery: Home Study, Animal Husbandry;
October 1, 1925 to June 23, 1928
Transferred to Department of Agricultural Economics

Percy L. DePuy: Home Study, Animal Husbandry, temporary;
July 1, 1928 to July 1, 1932

Glenn Rucker: Home Study, Industrial Subjects, temporary (Pattison on leave);
October 1, 1928 to July 31, 1930

Mrs. Blanche B. Yeaton: Home Study, English, temporary (Marcia Hall on leave);
October 15, 1930 to August 31, 1931

Jesse M. Schall: Home Study, Education, temporary (Fleenor on leave);
October 15, 1930 to May 31, 1931
Home Study, English;
September 1, 1931 to June 30, 1948
Transferred to Head of Home Study Department;
July 1, 1948 to June 10, 1952; Deceased

Chester B. Billings: Home Study, Agriculture;
November 1, 1936 to June 30, 1946
Resigned to be Landscape Architect for campus of University of Nebraska

F. E. Mordy: Home Study, Education;
September 10, 1945 to November 30, 1946; Deceased

Max B. Miller:	Home Study, Agriculture; July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1956 LWOP, Graduate Study at Kansas State University; February 1, 1954 to August 15, 1954 Agriculture, half-time; Extension Classes, half-time; July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957 Agriculture, two-thirds; Conferences & Institutes, one-third; July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958 Agriculture, one-fourth; Conferences & Institutes, three-fourths; July 1, 1958 to August 31, 1962 Supervisor, Conferences and Short Courses; September 1, 1962 to Present*
Lucille E. Mordy:	Home Study, Education; March 10, 1947 to Present*
Giles Merten Sinclair:	Home Study, English; September 1, 1949 to September 7, 1950
Daniel Allen Nimer:	Home Study, Economics and Sociology; September 15, 1949 to April 10, 1951
Hanna Bacon Eldridge:	Home Study, English; February 1, 1951 to January 31, 1952, and August 24, 1953 to August 31, 1954
Bertha S. Wonder:	Home Study, English; February 15, 1952 to July 31, 1952
Carl Tjerandsen:	Director of General Extension and Head, Department of Home Study and Community Services; July 1, 1953 to February 12, 1957 LWOP, Graduate Study, University of Chicago; July 11, 1956 to August 5, 1956
Herbert Maccoby:	Head, Department of Home Study and Community Services; September 1, 1953 to September 19, 1956
Donald T. Downs:	Home Study, Economics and Sociology; August 11, 1952 to August 15, 1954 LWOP, Graduate Study, University of Iowa September 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954
Robert N. Burlingame:	Home Study, English; September 15, 1952 to June 30, 1954 LWOP, Graduate Study, University of Nebraska; September 1, 1953 to June 30, 1954
Edgar V. Meyer:	Home Study, English, temporary; September 16, 1953 to June 30, 1954
Arthur S. Krival:	Home Study, English; June 15, 1954 to June 30, 1957 Coordinator of Home Study Service; July 1, 1957 to September 30, 1960 Resigned to be Assistant Director of Correspondence, University of Wisconsin

Richard C. Franklin: Community Services Consultant;
September 15, 1954 to September 6, 1956

Roman J. Verhaalen: General Extension, Adult Education;
December 1, 1954 to February 28, 1957
Head, Department of Continuing Education;
March 1, 1957 to Present*

Harry Malmedal: Rural Electric Job Training;
January 24, 1955 to June 22, 1956

James E. Roberson: Rural Electric Job Training;
February 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956, and
January 1, 1957 to January 31, 1957

Katherine Lackey: Coordinator of Community Services;
September 10, 1956 to January 31, 1959

Benson B. Poirier: Extension and Evening College Classes;
September 10, 1956 to June 30, 1957
Coordinator of Extension and Evening College Classes;
July 1, 1957 to September 20, 1958

John E. Kitchens: Coordinator of Conferences and Institutes;
November 1, 1956 to Present*
LWOP, Graduate Study, University of New Mexico
October 1, 1960 to August 31, 1961

J. C. Gates: Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor (Electric);
January 1, 1957 to July 1, 1958

Russell Savage: Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor (Electric);
March 1, 1957 to Present*

Claude E. Forsyth: Job Training and Itinerant Instructor (Electric);
July 1, 1958 to December 31, 1960

Bessie B. West: Food Service Training;
February ___, 1958 to June 30, 1960

Carl A. Booton: Conferences and Classes, Instructor in Government;
September 8, 1958 to June 30, 1961
Coordinator of Evening College and Extension Classes;
July 1, 1961 to Present*
LWOP, Graduate Study, University of Chicago
November 7, 1962 to August 24, 1963

Thomas B. Averill: Coordinator of Community Services;
July 1, 1958 to July 31, 1963
To Assistant Director, Division of General Extension,
Informal Instructional Services, University of Wisconsin

John S. Painter: Conferences and Institutes, temporary;
August 17, 1959 to July 31, 1960

Clyde R. Ferguson: Home Study, History and Government;
July 1, 1960 to December 31, 1962
Coordinator of Home Study Services;
January 1, 1963 to Present*

G. Forrest Adams: Conferences and Institutes, half-time;
August 1, 1960 to June 30, 1963

Earl S. Beard: Coordinator of Home Study Service
September 15, 1960 to September 12, 1962
Resigned to be Chairman of the Division of Social Sciences,
Mansfield State College, Mansfield, Pa.

Mrs. Pauline S. Maduros: Conferences and Short Courses, Extension Representative;
September 1, 1960 to Present*

Robert L. Gorton: Home Study, Engineering and Mathematics;
July 1, 1960 to Present*

Wilbur L. Buckner: Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor;
January 1, 1961 to April 4, 1962
To a similar position, Tri-State Electrical Assn., Portland, Ore.

Jack L. McCullick: Evening College and Extension Classes, Economics and Sociology;
August 15, 1961 to Present*

Michael Williamson: Evening College and Extension Classes, Instructor in Art;
August 15, 1962 to Present*

Mrs. Vera E. Pletcher: Home Study, Instructor in History;
October 1, 1962 to Present*

Harold W. Wecke: Research Specialist in Rural Blind Operations;
November 10, 1962 to January 31, 1964

George C. Sheets: Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor;
April 5, 1962 to February 28, 1963
Resigned to accept a similar position with
Oklahoma State University

G. Kathleen Bryson: Evening College and Extension Classes, temporary Instructor;
July 1, 1962 to Present*

Louis Sherman: Community and Special Services, Instructor in Music;
June 1, 1963 to Present*

Emerson W. Larsen: Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor;
June 1, 1963 to Present*

Jarold W. Boettcher: Civil Defense Training, Assistant Instructor, temporary;
July 1, 1963 to Present*

E. Norman Harold: Civil Defense Training, Assistant Professor, temporary;
July 1, 1963 to Present*

Richard L. Davison: Coordinator, Community and Special Services;
August 1, 1963 to Present*

Mildred Lindbloom: Conferences and Short Courses, Extension Representative;
July 1, 1963 to Present*

Lee E. Bowmaker: Civil Defense Training, Instructor;
July 15, 1963 to Present*

'resent is June 30, 1964

CONTINUING EDUCATION IN EXTENSION

Development of the Home Study Program - 1910 to 1956

On January 14, 1910, the Board of Regents authorized the Department of College Extension to give instruction by correspondence in the various subjects relating to farm life. Nineteen courses were listed in the next catalog.

In 1911, Harry L. Kent was employed to give instruction by correspondence and in July 1912 was made director of this work. The number of courses offered in 1912 increased to 29. Mr. Kent became the principal of the newly organized School of Agriculture in 1913.

John C. Werner became head of the department of correspondence study September 25, 1913. M. G. Burton succeeded Mr. Werner September 1, 1915.

In his annual report for 1914, Mr. Werner stated;

> "There are thousands of people who have desired education who have been unable to attend either high school or college. To these people, the Agricultural College has extended the opportunity of studying by correspondence. This method of study, almost scorned a few years ago by college teachers, has grown in the estimation of the educational fraternity as well as in the estimation of the public until now several hundred thousand people throughout the United States are regularly carrying on courses of study in this way. Four years ago the Extension Division began offering a few simple courses in elementary agriculture for farmers who had expressed a desire to study certain books. The success of these men and the evident mastery of the subject matter justified a rather rapid increase in the number of courses offered, until now the College is offering instruction by correspondence in 110 subjects... These courses have been divided and made into three classes; Reading Courses with only five lessons and a fee of $1.00, Extension Courses with from 12 to 15 lessons with a fee of $3.00, and College Credit Courses with from 12 to 16 definitely planned lessons with a fee of $4.00. During the biennium 43 courses were offered in agriculture, 22 courses in home economics, 31 courses in mechanics and industrial subjects, and 24 courses in academic and educational subjects. The total number of enrollments is approximately 1700 although the number of different individuals is only 585."

During the biennium ending June 30, 1914, about 150 men in the State and Federal prisons at Lansing and Leavenworth were enrolled in one or more courses, for which no charge was made.

In 1915, Free Reading Courses were added. Each course was based upon a free bulletin from the College or Department of Agriculture. A course consisted of one assignment applying to a specific problem. A list of questions accompanied each bulletin. A list of 220 different subjects was distributed over the state. The Manhattan Mercury-Chronicle for August 10, 1916 carried this article:

FREE READING AND STUDY COURSES FOR WOMEN CONDUCTED NEXT YEAR

> "Free reading and study courses for Kansas women will be given special attention in the coming year by the Division of Extension in the College. At a recent meeting of the Board of Administration,

Miss Mary A. Baird, an experienced teacher and graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, was made Instructor in the Home Study Service to conduct this work."

During the 1915-1916 year the name of the department was changed to Department of Home Study Service.

By 1917, special courses had been prepared for teachers of agriculture, home economics and manual training. Teaching aids were also made available to teachers. These included blue prints, lantern slides, and sets of animal photographs. A survey was made among the teachers to determine the aids that would be most beneficial to them. The Credit Courses fee was raised from $4.00 to $10.00. All but three of the 105 counties were represented among the persons enrolled in correspondence courses.

During 1918, home study enrollments declined slightly because of the war but 5,017 were enrolled in the reading courses, 571 in extension courses and 334 in credit courses. The staff was called upon to assist with certain war activities in addition to their corresponeence work. The College changed from a term to a semester basis therefore, all credit courses were rewritten to correspond to the College academic program. The Home Study staff was also responsible for the distribution of bulletins and similar materials and to maintain a supply of stationery and other materials for the various offices.

By 1920 certain adjustments had been made. The vocational courses for teachers had been eliminated as had the work at the prisons. A new Information Service was initiated whereby requests for information from farmers were released to the appropriate faculty member for reply. Also timely information supplied by extension specialists was relayed to selected lists of farmers. Spray schedules were an example of such material. A small start had been made on the organization of study centers for persons desiring credit courses. A few courses on school lunch programs were conducted and one class in industrial education was conducted in Kansas City. The bulletin and mimeograph room distributed 150,000 bulletins and from 6,080 stencils, nearly two million impressions were made. The home study staff was given faculty rank. Additional instructors were needed. The director, V. L. Strickland, made an analysis of student grades for the College. This study was helpful to the Home Study staff as a comparison with grades being earned in correspondence courses for credit.

The period 1921 to 1925 witnessed much progress. E. G. Kelly, extension specialist in Entomology, prepared lessons in economic entomology in which vocational agricultural teachers enrolled. A speakers bureau was organized for filling requests for commencement addresses and for many other special meetings held throughout the state. A service for distribution of charts supplied by the International Harvester Company and the Department of Agriculture was established. Because of the trend and activity in rural school consolidation, materials relative to consolidation procedures, playground equipment, mental tests, outlines of study and other teacher aids were prepared and made available. In 1922, 901 college credit hours of work were completed by students enrolled in credit courses. In 1923, 150 homemakers clubs were supplied with a home economics lesson each month. A film service was started in 1923 with films from the Department of Agriculture and commercial organizations. In 1925, four members of the home study staff gave a radio lecture each week. Some of these were in connection with credit courses. In 1925, 1,904 were enrolled in credit courses, 47 in vocational courses, 3,692 in homemakers clubs, 109 in study centers, and 147 in free reading courses. Bulletins issued numbered 180,212; 12,395 stencils were used to make 3,911,131 mimeographed impressions.

The period 1926 to 1930 witnessed three new major activities in the Home Study Department. These are the College of the Air radio programs, work with the Liberal Arts and Junior Colleges committee, and assistance in a state-wide scholarship contest.

The College of the Air radio program was inaugurated in the fall of 1925. The first section of this program was for rural schools, Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 9:25. Ten minutes were devoted to music exercises, five minutes to instructional talks, and ten minutes to calisthenics. The director of Home Study, George Gemmell, organized the program and served as the radio announcer. The second section was a 30-minute program broadcast in the evening. The program material varied from month to month but included subjects such as current events, English, engineering, athletics, music, public speaking, psychology, sociology, community organization, literature, economics, vocational education, bacteriology, Shakespeare, soils, weather studies, taxation, cattle feeding, swine management, history, marketing, entomology, plant diseases, and debates. Some of the programs were for credit with examinations being given at the end of the course. Some lectures were the final lesson in a correspondence course. The total number of lectures given during 1926 was 1050 with 210 hours of broadcasting time. On July 1, 1957, the extension editor assumed the responsibility of the College of the Air programs.

On September 9, 1927, President F. D. Farrell appointed a committee on relations with junior colleges and liberal arts colleges within Kansas. The responsibility of the committee was to see that the junior colleges and liberal arts colleges of the state were kept informed regarding the educational opportunities at K. S. A. C. and to suggest practical changes in curricula or in the advanced credit policies of the college. The director of Home Study, George Gemmell, served as secretary of the committee. Studies were made relative to why students came to KSAC from the junior and liberal arts colleges, why some withdrew, comparisons of the curricula of the various colleges, and other factors affecting relationships. The work of the committee continued several years with George Gemmell visiting each of the junior and arts colleges once each year for the purpose of developing friendly relationships between KSAC and the other colleges.

The state-wide scholarship contests were conducted under the joint effort of Mr. B. H. Fleenor, educational subjects in Home Study, and Professor V. L. Strickland, Department of Education and former head of Home Study. These contests were started in a small way in 1924 and reached the peak in 1928. The Extension Service prepared and furnished the materials used. In 1928, 6659 tests were given to approximately 4000 students from 145 high schools. The tests and the number participating in each were: first year English 631, second year English 618, American History 558, community civics 222, first year algebra 675, plane geometry 487, physics 324, third year English 554, first year Latin 429, second year Latin 196, first year French 21, first year Spanish 95, World History 177, Modern History 131, general agriculture 289, economics 49, sociology 72, commercial arithmetic 91, general science 278, biology 107, physical geography 68, physiology 103, first year domestic science 152, first year domestic art 157, and vocational agriculture 175. The work done in connection with these contests became so tremendous that it was found impossible to continue and the program was dropped in 1930.

In 1930, the program of the Home Study Department consisted of: credit courses, vocational courses (non-credit), study center, information service, lantern slide and film service, bulletin distribution and supply service, speakers bureau, radio programs, debate material, and relationship with junior and arts colleges. During 1930 there were 32,408 credit course lessons sent out, 384 non-credit course lessons, 255 free reading course lessons, 317 sets of debate material, 7,756 scholarship tests prepared, 6,939 personal letters dictated, and 71 slide sets circulated.

During the decade 1931 to 1940, Home Study experienced a slight decline in staff but a strengthening of the program. Due to the depression in the early 1930's, a general decrease in operating budgets was necessary throughout the College. The Home Study budget for 1933 was decreased thirty percent from the previous year. Two instructors and one stenographer were discontinued. The members of the staff and their responsibilities consisted of:

George Gemmell	In Charge
Floyd Pattison	Industrial Subjects
B. H. Fleenor	Education
Jesse M. Schall	English
Ada Billings	History
Ellen Barr	Chief Clerk
Dorothy Custer	Stenographer

The devotion of these persons to the service of the Home Study program is revealed in their record of continuous service until their retirement because of age or illness.

Because of the low incomes of persons participating in the Home Study program, the instructors revised the lesson material to include additional material from various sources in order that the students need not be required to purchase reference books. Furthermore, Mr. Gemmell and Mr. Pattison were asked, in the fall of 1932, to teach classes in algebra and geometry (four class hours per week) for students in college who had not completed these courses in high school. This extra teaching continued for Mr. Gemmell until the end of the 1934-35 school year. Mr. Pattison continued teaching geometry until after World War II.

Another new activity started in 1933, brought about by the depression and the number of high school graduates not able to enroll in college work, was the establishment of Emergency Study Centers. A plan, at the request of Governor Landon, was developed by the five state colleges and approved by the Board of Regents. Some of the guidelines were: (1) only freshman and sophomore courses to be offered, (2) courses to be taught by a local instructor approved by the local school superintendent and paid by the local school board or other local sources, (3) instruction to be under the supervisor of the state college concerned and one personal visit made each semester, (4) no student to enroll in more than nine semester hours in an academic year, (5) examinations given to determine credit, (6) a course fee of $10 and $3.00 for each additional semester hour, each fee to be shared by the class members or otherwise paid, (7) students taking the final examination for credit to pay a fee of $1.00. The Home Study Department of KSAC conducted this program during the academic years of 1933-34 and 1934-35. The high schools participating were: Clay Center, Manhattan, White City, Junction City, Atwood, Council Grove, Randolph, Wamego, Clyde and Solomon. The enrollment was 117 and 76 of these passed the final examination. In the summer of 1935, the National Youth Adminstration (NYA) announced a youth education program similar to the one being conducted; therefore, the state colleges dropped the emergency study center program.

NYA developed agreements with the public and private colleges of the state to conduct the classes in the new program. Dr. Gemmell was designated the representative for Kansas State College. Eight freshman Colleges were organized in the Kansas State area. These were at Junction City, Herington, Chapman, Washington, Hanover, Clifton, Belleville, and Beloit. The total enrollment was 490 with 128 completing. Credit hours averaged 7.2 per student. Twenty-one teachers were employed. This program was discontinued in 1939.

In 1934, the entire College cooperated in the development of a 20-year Plan. The Home Study section included:

1. Continue the department with its faculty devoting their time to extension teaching including credit courses.
2. Provide adequate quarters including conference and examination rooms.
3. Require each member of the department to teach one course in residence.
4. Do further research in effectiveness of credit courses by correspondence.
5. Develop closer relationships between resident faculty and home study instructors.
6. Give special emphasis to courses designed for (a) those who have never attended college, and (b) those who have graduated from college and desire further information in their fields of interest.
7. Develop a community program service including a library of plays, readings, songs, games, etc.
8. Make annual additions to the home study library.
9. Provide for competent readers to assist with overload periods and during annual leaves.
10. Provide direction of graduate courses in problems and research for persons preparing to enter the Extension Service or present personnel.
11. Re-establish courses in home economics which were dropped due to the reduction in home study faculty.
12. Develop a permanent plan to locate and service capable high school graduates who are unable to attend college.
13. Provide at least two additional instructors in Home Study
14. Develop the possibilities of instruction by radio and television.

In 1935, a Community Program Service was developed. Two students, with the aid of federal funds appropriated to the college, were employed under the supervision of Dr. B. H. Fleenor of the department. The programs prepared especially for county farm bureaus, farmers' union groups, parent teachers associations of city and local schools consisted of: business meeting suggestions; mock trials; readings; songs and music; home talent plays; club programs (literary and educational); pageants; tours and picnics; stunts, games and contests; high school service; book reviews; and hobbies. More than 8,000 monthly community programs were distributed upon request and to a special mailing list.

Group Discussions was another added activity during 1935. Dr. Gemmell was selected as the Kansas State College representative to attend a conference relative to forums and general discussion groups. This conference was called by Henry Wallace ,Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, for February 4-7, 1935. Following the conference, Dr. Gemmell observed 65 discussion groups; 14 of these were personally conducted and six closely checked. In general, Dr. Gemmell found that the groups should be limited to 12 to 15 persons, that group members must have a common interest, that youth and maturity did not mix well, trained leaders were most successful, and no matter how large the group the number of active participants was about the same. Supervision of the program continued for four years by which time the idea was generally accepted and used.

An additional staff member, Chester B. Billings, was appointed November 1, 1936, as an instructor of agricultural courses.

In addition to the newer activities of the Home Study staff, the usual responsibilities continued in 1940 with 808 persons enrolled in college credit courses, 232 in high school credit courses, 25 in study center courses taught by Ada Billings and Jesse M. Schall, and 16 enrolled in non-credit courses. Also 18 correspondence courses were written or revised, 21,136 manuscripts were graded, 46 radio talks were given, 20 commencement speakers were scheduled, 16 visits were made to Kansas colleges, 5,036 letters of information were written, 1,057 stencils prepared from which 1,724,119 pages were mimeographed, 214,106 bulletins and other publications were distributed, and 17,001 copies of community program materials were distributed upon requests.

During the decade, 1941 to 1950, enrollment in home study credit courses reached an all-time high of 3760 in 1950. Only 14 persons were enrolled in non-credit courses. Men returning from military service and the general trend toward more higher education brought about this situation. In 1941, the film and slide service, stencil cutting, mimeographing and bulletin distribution was transferred to the Department of Information. During the early war years, 1943 particularly, many servicemen were given training at Kansas State University. In 1943, Miss Ada Billings, Jesse Schall, B. H. Fleenor and George Gemmell taught history to 243 servicemen.

Assistance previously given to the development of the group discussion method was taken over by C. R. Jaccard, Extension Economist, in 1947. The requests for study centers were far greater than the faculty available to teach the courses desired by interested groups. One or more study centers were conducted during the decade except for the year 1943. The locations and number were: seven in Concordia, six in Manhattan, four in Randolph, three in Salina, two in Clay Center, two at Fort Riley, and one each in Riley, Osborne and Junction City.

Dr. George Gemmell retired as head of the Home Study Service in 1948 and at that time discontinued his responsibility with the Junior College committee.

By the end of the decade, 1950, staff members continued to give much information as requested in personal correspondence. An Extension Library housed in the Home Study offices consisted of 500 volumes. The work of the Speakers Bureau had been largely replaced by a University committee. Radio programs by staff members had tapered off to one semester only. One or more classes in geometry were still being taught by Floyd Pattison. The Community Service had continued with 1,470 copies being distributed in 1950. Staff members were using whatever opportunity could be developed to improve professionally by enrollment in course work and in special conferences.

The decade 1951 to 1960 witnessed many developments as an outgrowth of the program of the Department of Home Study. The contacts with Junior Colleges, leadership training, radio programs, speakers bureau and the community service programs developed a need for a college-supported program in certain areas beyond home study or correspondence courses.

On July 1, 1953, the Home Study Department was renamed as the General Extension and Home Study Department with Carl Tjerandsen as Head. At the same time the president of the College appointed an advisory council on General Extension to study the opportunitites to serve the people of the state.

On July 1, 1956, the name of the department was changed to the Department of Continuing Education. On March 1, 1957, Roman J. Verhaalen was named Head and on July 1, 1957, the work of the department was reorganized with the following administrative personnel:

Roman J. Verhaalen	Department Head
Katharine Lackey	Coordinator of Community Services
John E. Kitchens	Coordinator of Conferences and Institutes
Benson Poirier	Coordinator of Extension and Evening College Classes
Arthur S. Krival	Coordinator of Home Study Courses
Roman J. Verhaalen	Technical and Special Services

Each of these sections will be discussed as such in the remaining portion of this document.

Home Study After 1956

During 1951, in cooperation with the home study services of the other four state schools, examination centers were established wherein at any center examinations would be given for students taking correspondence courses at any one of the five state schools.

In 1954, many adjustments were made in the courses being offered to meet the needs of interested persons desiring to enroll and to correlate more closely with resident courses of instruction. Ten new courses were written and 17 revised. The College Senate agreed to accept 30 hours of credit earned in Extension courses or classes. Popular new courses were Library Economics and Cooperative Bookkeeping.

In 1957, the College Senate approved the following courses to be offered by Home Study: Introductory Physical Geography, Written Communications II, Books and Men I, Books and Men IIA, Books and Men IIB, Business Law I, Business Law II, and Small Business Operation. Other college credit courses being offered included: Creative Writing, Farm Crops, History of Education, Personal Hygiene, Introduction to Sociology, Educational Psychology II, American Government, General Psychology, Psychology of Childhood and Adolescence, Community Health, Vegetable Gardening, History of Breeds, Classroom Management, Written Communications I, Commercial Correspondence, Literature for Children, Elements of Horticulture, Rural Sociology, Economics II, Landscape Gardening, Educational Administration, Playground Activities, Methods of Teaching in Secondary Schools, and Literature for Children. Home Study, in 1957, had 2,451 enrollments for credit with 947 of these being of high school grade or level. The high school enrollments were increasing with emphasis in the science courses. A contract with the Veterans Administration permitted veterans to enroll in home study courses under Public Law 550.

The fees for home study courses as of July 1, 1958 were:

For College Credit	Resident	$8.00 per credit hour
	Non-resident	$9.00 per credit hour
For High School Credit	Resident	$12.00 per ½ unit course
	Non-resident	$15.00 per ½ unit course

By 1960, Home Study offered 66 college credit courses, 35 high school credit courses and three non-credit courses. Agreements had been made with the Departments of Education, Mechanical Engineering, Business Administration and Psychology for writing new courses and revision of other courses. This relationship not only brought about the most up to date information in the new courses but also developed an increased interest on the part of the resident faculty members. New courses included subjects such as Latin, American History, Basic Electrical Engineering, Engineering Graphics III, and Accounting and Business Law. The enrollment in college credit courses was 1246, in high school courses 1067 and 65 in non-credit courses.

Evening College and Extension Classes

Evening College and Extension Classes date back to 1933 when the five state colleges initiated the establishment of Emergency Study Centers at the request of the then Governor Alf Landon. The objective was to provide college educational opportunity for high school graduates financially unable to attend college because of low incomes during those depression years. In the early 1950's, the Home Study Department conducted a few study center classes in cities off campus. In 1951, for example, 2 classes were conducted at Concordia, three in Kansas City, one in Clay Center, one in Syracuse, and seven at Fort Riley. The 14 classes had a total enrollment of 241.

On September 10, 1956, Benson B. Poirier was employed as Coordinator of Evening College and Extension Classes. Enrollments reached an all-time high of 1452 in 79 classes during 1956. The classes were conducted in Manhattan and at Fort Riley and eleven other cities. A demand for courses at the graduate level was developing.

In 1958, a study of the characteristics of the persons being attracted to the evening college and extension classes was started. The University Faculty Senate approved offering classes by television. Two National Broadcasting Corporation physics courses known as the Continental Classroom were used as the basis of instruction. Other classes numbering 94 were conducted in 12 communities with 1,636 persons enrolled. The teaching staff was composed of 75.6 percent resident faculty and 24.4 percent of off-campus personnel. Resident faculty did this teaching as an over-load, by permission.

By 1960, there was a leveling off of the number of classes and enrollments. At the same time administrative procedures had been improved, including a new enrollment form giving more information about the enrollee, revised filing system, revision of the instructor manual, and statistical studies that enabled the prediction of successful classes. Higher grade point averages were being made by the students in credit courses.

On July 1, 1961, Carl A. Booton was appointed Coordinator of Evening College and Extension Classes. Mr. Booton had been serving as an instructor in Government and Class Supervisor since September 8, 1958. On May 20, 1961, the first conference for Extension Art students was held with the cooperation of the Department of Architecture and Allied Arts. An art exhibit was composed of one work by each student attending the conference. The art course enrollment for the fall semester, 1961, was 167 in eight classes. Further expansion was dependent upon finding qualified instructors.

During 1963, 2,973 students registered in the evening class program. This number was a 32 percent increase over the participation in 1962. Special and academic non-credit courses accounted for 71 percent of the increase; the extension art program, spread to 24 communities, accounted for 26 percent of the increase; and the remaining three percent was in enrollments at the Fort Riley extension class center.

Conferences and Short Courses

In April of 1957, the office of the Coordinator of Conferences and Institutes became the official conference coordinating office of the University. The staff consisted of John E. Kitchens, Coordinator, and a Clerk-Stenographer II. On September 1, 1957, one-third time of a second person was made available to this program.

A change of procedure was gradually made from the various academic departments of the University being responsible for conferences within their fields to a centralized office. The early efforts of the Coordinator were those of "housekeeping" for a conference to assistance in conference program planning. Assistance has been extended to organizations beyond the limitations of the campus.

By 1961, the staff consisted of two full-time faculty positions, one full-time Extension Representative I, one full-time secretary and one secretary .3 time. Conference planning had been tied closely to the academic department concerned. Revenue was above estimated receipts. The coordinator had devoted one year to graduate study at the University of New Mexico. The physical facilities for conferences were often inadequate. Some planning had been done on additional facilities in connection with the K-State Union. During 1961, 48 conferences were held with 9,577 adults participating.

Community Services

The community service programs established by Home Study in 1934 created an interest in planning community programs with the assistance of College personnel qualified to give such assistance. The community services section of Continuing Education was developed to meet the need. This work has been largely on a consultation basis by helping the people to identify their needs and locate the resources needed to make the community progress desired. By 1960, this program had developed into these categories: (1) Speakers Bureau composed of faculty members who were willing to meet with groups of all kinds in a liberal education program; (2) Community program development by working with specific organizations in their effort for community betterment; (3) Public Affairs program composed of a discussion program designed to help the people more thoroughly to understand the vital issues facing the country; (4) Rural-Urban Art program involving regional exhibits, demonstrations and instruction in painting, and selection of pieces of art to be exhibited at special statewide events.

Each year faculty members were contacted by letter to ask if they were interested in being listed as a member of the Speakers Bureau and to bring their list of topics up to date. The Speakers Bureau list was then prepared and distributed to organizations, schools and other groups in the state who might be interested in obtaining speakers from Kansas State University.

During 1960, community development work was conducted in Barton, Rush and Ellis Counties in a program initiated by local ministers with the cooperation of the National Lutheran Church Council. Participants included county agents, mayors, city managers, bankers, attorneys and the ministers. In 1961, service was given to a variety of community efforts such as: a health education conference, a Council on Human Relations, community forums, evaluation meetings, and the Rural Area Development program.

Public Affairs effort in 1960 and 1961 was devoted largely to the "Great Decisions" program. These world affairs discussion groups were conducted in many communities with approximately seven hundred persons participating.

The Rural-Urban Art program in 1960 was directed toward the Centennial Art Program conducted in 1961 as a part of the Kansas Centennial. Many County exhibits were held, five district exhibits and the final exhibit was displayed in the Kansas State Union November 19 through December 3, 1961. Special effort was directed toward the appreciation of art.

In 1961, the Coordinator of Community Services taught a graduate course, Education 816, Adult Education. He also handled a Home Study course in Rural Sociology and was revising a course in Community Leadership.

Technical and Special Services

Rural Electrical Job Training

In 1955, two instructors in Rural Electrical Job Training were employed under a cooperative arrangement with the State Board of Vocational Education and the Kansas Rural Electric Job Training and Safety Association. This was to be an off-campus instructional program in group development, individual development, and leadership development. The first instructors were Harry Malmedal, appointed January 24, and James E. Roberson, appointed February 1, 1955. By the end of the year the instructors had held 155 group classes with employees of 36 rural electric cooperatives with an attendance of 1297. Instruction included (a) use of rubber gloves, hard hats, and clusters in relation to safety, (b) use of rubber gloves when working on energized lines, (c) heat exhaustion, (d) pole climbing equipment, (e) pole handling (f) oil circuit reclosers and sectionalizers, their maintenance and repair, (g) resuscitation procedure for utility personnel, and (h) hot line tools and their use.

Due to a misunderstanding of the cooperators, the program of Rural Electrical Job Training was discontinued at the end of June 1956 but was reinstated January 1, 1957 with J. C. Gates, Job Training and Safety Itinerant Instructor, appointed January 1, 1957, and Russell Savage, same title, appointed March 1, 1957. During 1957, the instructors conducted an educational program for 319 rural electric utility employees in 175 sessions for 857 class hours. Instruction in the field was also given in all phases of line construction, maintenance and repair of hot lines. Informational leaflets and reports were prepared and distributed by the instructors. A meter school was first held on campus in 1958. A new hot line demonstration area was established on University land in 1959 with examples of all types of line construction.

During 1961, instruction included:

1. Adequate grounding of vehicles and equipment in vicinity of live lines
2. Use and care of hydraulically operated rotating telescope booms
3. Safe practices concerning the use of aerial baskets and platforms
4. Air operated tree trimmers and saws
5. Safe practices when using power brush grinders
6. Safe maintenance of primary circuit control devices
7. Installation and maintenance of 3-phase gang-operated pole top switches
8. Safe switching practices on primary lines
9. Installation and maintenance of primary capacitors
10. Use and care of secondary current transformers in metering heavy loads
11. Parallelling transformers
12. Periodic testing of rubber gloves and rubber goods
13. Good driving practices and vehicle operation

The 1961 Hot Line Training Schools were held in September with 145 men attending the four two-day schools.

Rural-Urban Art Program

The Rural-Urban Art Program was conducted under the heading of Special Services in 1956. Regional art exhibits were held at Winfield, Pratt, Scott City, Norton and Holton with 340 works exhibited by amateur artists. Staff members of the Department of Architecture and Allied Arts presented demonstrations at each regional exhibit with 500 artists participating. From the regional exhibits, 67 works were selected for the 1957 Farm and Home Week exhibit. A Painting-of-the-Month series was shown in the libraries in Plainville, Colby, Hugoton, Dodge City, Kinsley, Great Bend, Stafford, Wellington and Douglas. This program continued on a similar basis until 1960 when Community Services carried the program much as in the past with the emphasis in 1961 on the Centennial Art Program in which 450 pieces of art were entered by amateur artists in five regional exhibits.

Food Service Training Program

This program was initiated in February 1958 with Mrs. Bessie B. West as the food service trainer. Contacts were made with many organizations responsible for serving food to larger than family groups. On the basis of information obtained, a series of food service classes were organized and taught in four locations. Instruction consisted of six two-hour class sessions and individual conferences with the members of the classes. Enrollees included employees of hospitals, nursing homes, school lunch rooms, restaurants and colleges. Instruction included meal planning, food and equipment purchasing, management problems, sanitation, and food preparation and services.

At the end of 1960, this program was discontinued for lack of funds. The original plan was that the fees collected would support the program but, because of the small number of potential participants and their inability to leave their work to participate in class instruction for sufficient time to give the instructor opportunity to do a thorough job of teaching, Mrs. West recommended that state funds be made available for perhaps half of the cost of a food service training program.

Music Extension

In 1962, a Music Extension instructor was employed part-time in cooperation with the Department of Music, Kansas State University. The new program included master recital clinics, a sacred music workshop, and music extension classes. Plans were made for music appreciation education to be added later.

Civil Defense Education

During 1963, two contracts with the Office of Civil Defense were in effect. One contract provided for a grant of $13,590 to develop an instructor's guide, a student text, teaching aids, and art work for a course in "Teaching Methods and Techniques" to be used on a national scale by the Office of Civil Defense to give basic guidance in developing volunteer personnel into better civil defense instructors.

A second contract carried a grant of $59,600 for the 1964 fiscal year to conduct 15 seminars for public officials, 14 classes in Radiological Monitoring for Instructors and 14 classes in Shelter Management for Instructors. The objective was to greatly enhance the program for emergency preparedness by motivating action by public officials through understanding and to provide technological training for lay people who will, in turn, teach others the skills to be performed for Civil Defense in their local areas. A total of 897 persons participated in the program during the first three months of its operation.

State-Wide Reorganization for Administration of Extension Services

In early 1960's, the Board of Regents authorized a commission of educators, from outside the state, to study the system of high educational institutions in Kansas, including Extension work. The commission issued its report, "The Urich Report", named after the commission chairman. A portion of the report dealt with the coordination of academic Extension work as conducted by the various state institutions of high education.

In 1962, as a result of the recommendations in the Urich Report, the Board of Regents established an Extension Commission composed of the president of Kansas State University, chairman; chancellor, University of Kansas; and the president of the Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg as members. The commission made a preliminary report to the Board of Regents in October, 1963, and at the Regents meeting on March 15 and 16, 1964, the Board reviewed and accepted a revised report prepared by the commission. The portions of the report pertaining to Continuing Education at Kansas State University were:

1. "That major responsibility for correspondence study be assigned to the University of Kansas with all basic courses to be offered by the University and the other five institutions under the Board of Regents as provided in the aforementioned report.
4. "As recommended in the aforementioned report, that this state Director of Extension not have responsibility for on-campus adult classes for credit during evening hours and on Saturdays nor for on-campus conferences, seminars, and other programs conducted for the benefit of adult and other non-student groups.
5. "That each of the six institutions under the Regents maintain programs of off-campus academic extension but that these programs be subject to direction and coordination by the state Director."

Implementation of the new coordinating program seemed to move slowly. The Director of Academic Extension as provided in the Commission Report was not employed by June 30, 1964, the termination date for this history. The new proposals seemed to have no immediate effect upon the work of the Department of Continuing Education, Kansas State University.

26. ADDENDA

As the Name Index was prepared for this publication, certain omissions in personnel were discovered. Other significant statements pertaining to extension personnel and program activities became evident and worthy of mention in this document. Such items are included in this chapter.

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ASSOCIATE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

The following supplements the list of county agricultural agents which ends on page 336, Volume I.

Certain counties established permanent positions for associate county agricultural agents. Later some of the titles were changed to Assistant County Agricultural Agent. The men who filled the positions and their periods of employment were:

County and Agent	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation	
Barton			
John W. Knox	Sep 1, 1956	Oct 7, 1961	To State Office
Marcus W. Oliphant	Jun 1, 1962	Jun 30, 1962	
Norman E. Schlessner	Sep 1, 1963	To Present*	
Johnson			
James J. Nighswonger	July 1, 1961	To Present*	
Reno			
Otis R. Griggs	Apr 1, 1954	Dec 31, 1959	Became Co. Agr. Agent
Rae Luginsland	May 1, 1960	To Present*	
Sedgwick			
HoBart Frederick	Jan 28, 1946	May 31, 1948	To Sumner Co. Agent
Dallas Cantwell	Aug 23, 1948	Oct 31, 1950	To Commercial Work
John W. Barton	Nov 1, 1950	Oct 14, 1951	To Cowley Co. Agent
Leon G. Randolph	Nov 19, 1951	Nov 5, 1956	To CCA, Kansas City
Gerald Huntington	Jan 1, 1957	Dec 31, 1961	To Wichita C. of C.
John Carl Pair#	Jun 12, 1961	To Present*	
Kenneth Urban	Mar 12, 1962	To Present*	

#New Position

*Present means June 30, 1964

Permanent positions were also established in certain counties for associate county home demonstration agents and associate county club agents. The personnel employed in those positions are listed with the regularly employed county extension agents beginning on pages 337 and 359 of Chapter 3, Volume I.

EMERGENCY WAR FOOD ASSISTANTS

The following pages supplement World War I programs as given on pages 192 to 194, Volume I.

Federal funds became available during World War II for the employment of Food Production Assistants and Food Preservation Assistants. The persons employed and their places and periods of service follow:

Emergency Food Production Assistants

County	Name	Date of Appointed	Date of Resignation
Brown	Fred Dubach	July 3, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Dickinson	Fred Scripter	Mar 15, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Doniphan	Frank Hegenderfer	Mar 1, 1944	Jun 20, 1944
Finney	John W. Miller	May 29, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Kearny	Harold R. Cooper	May 22, 1944	Jul 31, 1944
Lyon	Dave Van Gundy	Mar 6, 1944	Apr 2, 1944
	Edw. O. Johnson	May 1, 1944	Aug 12, 1944
Marion	Leonard B. Rempel	Apr 24, 1944	Jun 4, 1944
McPherson	J. Kenneth Muse	Mar 13, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Pawnee	Thomas A. Lent	Mar 20, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Sedgwick	Ralph LeRoy Lamp	Apr 3, 1944	Jun 30, 1944
Sherman	Wilson Peters	Apr 24, 1944	Jul 13, 1944
Thomas	Arthur D. Livingston	May 22, 1944	Jul 30, 1944
Wabaunsee	Norman Stuewe	Mar 13, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Wyandotte	Charles Speaker	Mar 7, 1944	Aug 31, 1944

Emergency Food Preservation Assistants

Anderson	Wilma A. Brown	Jun 1, 1944	Aug 12, 1944
Brown & Nemaha	Ethel Stewart Bayse	Apr 5, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Chautauqua	Lita M. Paine	Jul 15, 1944	Aug 16, 1944
Coffey	Mrs. Chas. Mietchen	Jun 1, 1944	Jul 15, 1944
Crawford	Ruth Shideler	Jun 1, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
	Lita M. Paine	Jun 3, 1946	Aug 30, 1946
Douglas	Fay Anderson Frank	Apr 6, 1944	Jul 9, 1944
Edwards	Wilma Staehli	May 26, 1944	Aug 19, 1944
Elk-Jefferson	Helen Bishop	Jun 1, 1944	Jun 30, 1944
Finney	Eula Morris	May 22, 1944	Aug 15, 1944
Geary-Riley	Sue Joiner	May 22, 1944	Jun 3, 1944
Graham	Velma McCall	May 22, 1944	Jul 31, 1944
Grant-Stevens	E. Pauline Davis	Jun 5, 1944	Aug 12, 1944
Gray	Vivian T. Ewy (Graeber)	May 22, 1944	Aug 15, 1944
Greenwood	Lita M. Paine	Jun 1, 1944	Aug 16, 1944
Jackson	Opal Burton	Mar 1, 1944	Jun 30, 1944

Jefferson-Elk	Helen Bishop	Jun 1, 1944	Jun 30, 1944
Jewell-Mitchell	Elvira Jane White	Apr 3, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Kearny	Ida Darlene Brooks	Jun 5, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Kingman	Bertha Jordan	Mar 6, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Lincoln	Grace Jenkins	May 22, 1944	Jul 31, 1944
Linn	Donna O. Hunt	Jun 1, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Meade	Vivian T. Ewy (Graeber)	Jun 1, 1946	Aug 24, 1946
Mitchell-Jewell	Elvira Jane White	Apr 3, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Mitchell	Marian Esther Hockett	May 22, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Nemaha-Brown	Ethel Stewart Bayse	Apr 5, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Nemaha	Helen E. McGuire	Jun 1, 1944	Jul 15, 1944
Neosho	Ruth Shine	May 22, 1944	Aug 26, 1944
Ness-Rush	Joan Scherzinger	May 22, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Phillips	Lois V. Simons	Jun 5, 1944	Jun 30, 1944
Pottawatomie-Riley	Winona Starkey	Jun 5, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Reno	Margaret L. Kagarice	Jun 1, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Republic	Margaret Mauk	May 22, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Riley-Geary	Sue Joiner	May 22, 1944	Jun 3, 1944
Riley-Pottawatomie	Winona Starkey	Jun 5, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Rooks	Mary Betz Reed	May 22, 1944	Aug 19, 1944
Rush-Ness	Joan Scherzinger	May 22, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Seward	Berniece Bratcher	Jun 1, 1944	Jul 31, 1944
Shawnee	Margaret Fink	Apr 3, 1944	Aug 31, 1944
Stevens-Grant	E. Pauline Davis	Jun 5, 1944	Aug 12, 1944
Woodson	Geraldine Gosch	Jun 1, 1944	Jul 31, 1944

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EMERGENCY ASSISTANTS IN AGRICULTURE, HOME ECONOMICS AND CLUB WORK

Federal funds were available during the post-World War II years for the employment of assistants to county extension agents to aid in the program of adjustment being executed at that time. The emergency assistants employed and their places of employment and tenure were:

Emergency Assistant County Agents

Barton	Lowell A. Carson	Jun 8, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Bourbon	Robert Singmaster	Nov 11, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Nov 17, 1948
	Joe Bailey	May 27, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Brown	Charles Armstrong	Jun 15, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Butler	Ralph Rector	Mar 8, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 11, 1948
Cherokee	Sam Claar	Jul 19, 1948	Aug 31, 1948

Cheyenne	Philip Sherlock	Jul 1, 1948	Sep 6, 1948
	Reappointed	Apr 27, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Clark	Ervin B. Buck	Jul 26, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Clay	Paul Carnahan	Feb 2, 1948	Dec 31, 1948
Comanche	Bennie Bird	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 7, 1948
Crawford	Wm. Blessant	Jun 16, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Decatur	Rea Magers	Dec 22, 1947	Apr 20, 1948
Ellis	Dale B. Fisher	Sep 15, 1947	Jan 31, 1948
Ellis	James Comer	Feb 1, 1948	Apr 20, 1948
	Chas. M. Whitney	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Finney	William L. Lewis	Nov 17, 1947	Apr 10, 1948
Ford	Norval A. Lembright	Nov 24, 1947	Feb 26, 1948
Ford	Floyd Ricker	Aug 18, 1947	Dec 22, 1947
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 11, 1948
Graham	Everett Harvey	Feb 9, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
Gray	Raymond Lee Potter	Sep 6, 1948	Oct 30, 1948
Harper	Mack Armstrong	Aug 11, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
Harvey	Harold Voth	May 23, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Jefferson	Wilbur Johnson	May 28, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Kingman	John Schnittker, Jr.	Aug 18, 1947	Nov 24, 1947
Kiowa	Norman Minks	Aug 18, 1947	Sep 22, 1948
	Edw. Duane Bender	Jun 1, 1948	Jul 10, 1948
	Edwin Minks	May 27, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Leavenworth	G. T. Taylor	May 13, 1949	May 27, 1949
	John Gilbert Adams	May 28, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Marion	Ernest Ireland	May 16, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Marshall	Miss Ruth A. Rush	Jan 1, 1948	Jul 31, 1948
McPherson	Paul G. Regier	Dec 29, 1947	Jun 30, 1948
	Joe A. Rich	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
	Reappointed	May 13, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Mitchell	Homer Alden Kennedy	May 2, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Montgomery	Robert Aggas	May 19, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Morris	F. L. Root	Jun 6, 1949	Jun 11, 1949
Ness	Franklin X. Miller	Feb 4, 1948	Apr 5, 1948
Pawnee	Elmer Roth	Jun 7, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Pottawatomie	Robert L. Gentry	Mar 1, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 11, 1948
Rawlins	Emmett L. Scott	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Republic	Melvin Morley	Jul 28, 1947	Aug 31, 1949
Rice	Richard Nichols	Jun 7, 1948	Aug 21, 1948
Riley	Murlin Hodgell	May 28, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Rush	Franklin X. Miller	Oct 27, 1947	Feb 4, 1948
Seward	V. S. Crippen	Nov 3, 1947	Dec 31, 1947
Shawnee	Don Bumgarner	Feb 23, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 11, 1948
	Robert Gentry	May 23, 1949	Jun 30, 1949

Wabaunsee	Clarence Flack	Dec 29, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Jun 30, 1948
	Ray Mannen	Jul 1, 1947	Aug 31, 1949
Wallace	Frederich W. Carey	Mar 17, 1948	Mar 31, 1948
Wyandotte	J. C. Rice	Jan 5, 1948	Sep 11, 1948

Emergency Assistant Home Demonstration Agents

Allen	Mary Susan Carl (Blume)	Sep 29, 1947	Nov 9, 1947
Anderson	Helen K. Ramsour	Jan 15, 1948	Apr 14, 1948
Barton	Edith DeWerff	Jan 19, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Brown	Mary Susan Carl (Blume)	Nov 10, 1947	Nov 29, 1947
Butler	Hazel E. Zimmerman	Aug 1, 1947	Aug 22, 1947
	Betty Jane Cunningham	Jun 1, 1947	Jun 30, 1947
	Reappointed	Jul 28, 1947	Oct 10, 1947
Cheyenne	Serilda Jane Clapp	Jun 14, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Clay	Cora Alice Blackwill	Feb 9, 1948	Mar 15, 1948
Cowley	Elizabeth Woner	Jun 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Crawford	Betty Warren	Jun 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Elk	Margaret M. Schul	Dec 15, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 18, 1948
Ellworth	Lyla Marie Franklin	Feb 2, 1948	Apr 11, 1948
Ford	Faye C. Mullikin	Jan 12, 1948	Jan 19, 1948
	Eileen Mooney	Apr 12, 1948	May 31, 1948
Greenwood	Edith Wallace	Oct 27, 1947	Nov 1, 1947
Harvey	Edna Mae Nebergall	Jun 6, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Haskell	Faye C. Mullikin	Jan 20, 1948	May 2, 1948
Hodgeman	Oralee Moore	Jul 21, 1947	Aug 13, 1947
Jackson	Mildred Jones	Jun 3, 1948	Jul 31, 1948
Jefferson	Donna J. Kempton	Feb 1, 1949	May 31, 1949
	Mrs. Irma Rise	May 23, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Kingman	Marian Sparks	Mar 29, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Lane	Faith C. Stone	Jan 19, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Linn	Margaret D. Boots	Mar 1, 1948	Apr 19, 1948
Lyon	Lorraine C. Lacey	May 28, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Montgomery	Mrs. Farris L. Rogers	Jun 1, 1947	Sept 17,1947
	Reappointed	Jan 19, 1948	Jul 26, 1948
	Mrs. Clayre Ratzlaff	Aug 16, 1948	Sep 15, 1948
Pawnee	Juanita W. Miller	Jan 2, 1948	Apr 4, 1948
Phillips	Ruth M. Zoller	Mar 8, 1948	Apr 15, 1948
	Reappointed	Jul 1, 1948	Sep 25, 1948
Rawlins	Cora Alice Blackwill	Mar 16, 1948	Jun 30, 1948

Republic	Charlotte Elliott	Jun 1, 1948	Aug 22, 1948
Riley	Mable E. Claydon	Nov 10, 1947	Mar 15, 1948
	Mrs. Jerrine Reed	Apr 1, 1948	Dec 23, 1948
Rooks	Elinor Louise Mosier	Jul 1, 1948	Dec 31, 1948
Russell	Georgia Jacobson	Jan 14, 1948	Mar 31, 1948
Saline	Althea Pauls	Mar 22, 1948	Sep 25, 1948
	Reappointed	May 11, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Scott	Dora Lee Dauma	Oct 13, 1947	Mar 5, 1948
Sedgwick	Maud F. Henry	Feb 2, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
	Kate C. Archer	Jun 14, 1948	Sep 6, 1948
Shawnee	Lucy Reardon	Mar 1, 1948	Mar 31, 1948
	Mildred Jones	Aug 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
	Virginia M. Crooks	May 23, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Smith	Dorothy Noffsinger(Detwiler)	7-30-1947	Apr 4, 1948
Sumner	Irene Kolman	Mar 8, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Washington	Ida Shaw	Nov 24, 1947	Apr 15, 1948
	Joan Amstutz	Jul 1, 1948	Dec 31, 1948
Wilson	Esther B. Timmons	Oct 15, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
Woodson	Mary Elizabeth Reid	Jan 5, 1948	Sep 3, 1948
Wyandotte	Eugenia A. Giovagnoli	Dec 29, 1947	Jul 12, 1948

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Emergency Assistant Club Agents

Allen	Beatrice H. Shapel	Jun 14, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Atchison	John C. Keas	Dec 1, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
Barton	Lloyd Leslie Wiseman	Jun 9, 1947	Jun 30, 1947
Chase	Lavonne Theobold	Jun 7, 1949	Jun 30, 1949
Chautauqua	Dorothy Archer	Jul 12, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Cherokee	Doris Marie Christiansen	Nov 24, 1947	Sep 11, 1948
Clark	Ruby Dickey	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948
Clay	Lois M. Tapp	Jul 28, 1947	Nov 10, 1947
Cloud	Norman Edmund Manz	Jan 26, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
Decatur	Patty Lou Mines	Jul 5, 1948	Aug 14, 1948
Dickinson	Kathryn Dow	Jun 21, 1948	Sep 11, 1948
	Glenn Wright	May 28, 1949	Jul 31, 1949
Doniphan	Fred Dubach	Mar 1, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 4, 1948
	Reappointed	May 9, 1949	Jun 13, 1949
Douglas	Kenneth Eugene Hubbard	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 28, 1948
Ellsworth	Donald Allan Smischny	Jan 26, 1948	Apr 30, 1948
Finney	Mrs. Lyle Ashworth	Nov 17, 1947	Apr 30, 1948
Ford	Edw. Dale Watson	Jul 28, 1947	Nov 10, 1947
	Reappointed	Jul 5, 1948	Aug 21, 1948
	Lenora Morlan	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 31, 1948

Geary	Dan Zumbrunn	Nov 24, 1947	Apr 30, 1948	
	Kathryn Dow	May 28, 1949	Jul 31, 1949	
Grant	Max Ellis Brewer	Mar 8, 1948	Aug 21, 1948	
Gray	Raymond Lee Potter	Nov 24, 1947	Sep 5, 1948	
	Miss Joy Salem	Jun 7, 1949	Jul 31, 1949	
Jefferson	Doris Kimmel	Oct 6, 1947	Jan 14, 1948	
	Robert W. Clarke	Feb 23, 1948	Apr 27, 1948	
Labette	William A. Vogel	Aug 25, 1947	Oct 15, 1947	
	Noel Erwin	Jan 5, 1948	Jan 24, 1948	Deceased
Leavenworth	A. Clifford Beckwith	Nov 17, 1947	Nov 7, 1948	
Linn	Harold Eugene Ball	Aug 9, 1948	Sep 4, 1948	
Lyon	Armin O. Samuelson	Aug 4, 1947	Nov 10, 1947	
	Lloyd Keith Douglas	Feb 2, 1948	Jul 31, 1948	
Marion	Clarence Marshall Garten	Jan 26, 1948	Apr 30, 1948	
	Roger K. Colby	Jun 7, 1948	Sep 4, 1948	
Marshall	Irene Fauver	Oct 20, 1947	Jul 8, 1948	
Miami	Marcella White	Feb 16, 1948	Apr 30, 1948	
	Reappointed	Jun 1, 1948	Sep 4, 1948	
Mitchell	Ferma Jean Criswell	Jan 26, 1948	Apr 17, 1948	
	Charlene Lois Lukens	Jun 14, 1948	Sep 18, 1948	
Morris	Eddie Rogers	Dec 29, 1947	Apr 30, 1948	
	Dale Apel	Jun 14, 1948	Sep 25, 1948	
	Carol Sprinkel	May 27, 1949	Jul 31, 1949	
Nemaha	Raymond Allen	Dec 1, 1947	Feb 28, 1948	
Norton	Pansy Price	Dec 1, 1947	Apr 30, 1948	
Osage	Lavonne A. Theobold	Jul 1, 1948	Aug 25, 1948	
Osborne	Wyvern Kugler	Oct 20, 1947	Sep 11, 1948	
Reno	Paul Enders	Jun 6, 1949	Jul 31, 1949	
Rice	Lloyd Leslie Wiseman	Aug 18, 1947	Nov 10, 1947	
	John W. Livingston	Jan 12, 1948	Apr 30, 1948	
	Louis Sidwell	Jun 6, 1949	Jun 30, 1949	
Riley	Arch L. Briggs	Aug 11, 1947	Aug 14, 1948	
Rooks	Mrs. Fauna Hazen	Dec 1, 1947	Apr 30, 1948	
Saline	Richard Moody	Jun 1, 1948	Jun 30, 1948	
Sedgwick	Robert Brush	Feb 2, 1948	Jul 31, 1948	
Sheridan	Hazel Andregg	Jan 2, 1948	Aug 14, 1948	
Smith	Duane Dillon	Dec 1, 1947	Feb 7, 1948	
	Eva Margaret Dillon	Jun 14, 1948	Aug 14, 1948	
Stafford	Dorothy Wheeler	Dec 1, 1947	Aug 31, 1948	
Sumner	William C. Parker	Jun 1, 1948	Aug 21, 1948	
Wyandotte	Ralph Wittmeyer	Sep 15, 1947	Nov 9, 1947	

WORLD WAR I VETERAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM

Post-World War I extension programs included a cooperative program with the Federal Government for vocational training for veterans. The annual reports of the Director of Extension do not give a narrative account of that work but do give the following which properly follows the record of extension programs after 1920 on page 194 of Volume I:

"Instructors for Federal Vocational Trainees:

Walter J. Burtis, Served from April 1, 1924 to January 31, 1926
J. W. Stratton, Served from January 1, 1924 to January 31, 1926
F. A. Dawley, Served from August 16, 1923 to January 31, 1926"

The financial statements in the annual reports gave this record:

"Federal Vocational Trainees:
1925 - $16,131.31 expended by U. S. Veterans Bureau
1926 - 9,586.09 expended by U. S. Veterans Bureau"

* *

COUNTY FARM BUREAU DUES

(The following statement was ommitted from the discussion of the organization of county farm bureaus ending on page 159, Chapter I, Volume I)

Although the amount of dues for the men's membership in a county farm bureau varied from time to time in the early years of organization in the 1920's, the low income years of the early 1930's brought a recommendation by the county farm bureau presidents while meeting in Manhattan with the extension workers in annual conference that the annual dues be $3.00 per year. That amount would permit a county farm bureau which was affiliated with the Kansas Farm Bureau to pay the dues to the state organization which was $1.50 per year and retain an equal amount for the local county budget toward the expenses for the county extension program. The $3.00 level continued until 1946 at which time the Kansas Farm Bureau increased the amount of the dues in that organization to $5.00 per member. At the same time, the delegates at the 1946 annual meeting recommended that the county farm bureau dues be raised to $10.00 per man, one-half for state farm bureau dues and one-half for the county program. A series of special county farm bureau meetings were conducted and the increases in dues made at that time are given in the table following. Some counties delayed changes in dues until 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950. The last year for county farm bureaus to serve as the sponsoring organization for county extension programs was 1951. Until 1952, a county farm bureau had the option of being affiliated with the Kansas Farm Bureau.

From 1919 when the first provision was made in the county farm bureau constitutions for women's membership, the dues for women prevailed at $1.00 with a few exceptions. In 1946, the dues for women in Greenwood County was $1.50; in Hamilton County, $2.00.

In 1946, the counties that did not have a membership dues for men equal to or greater than $2.50, probably did not have affiliated membership with the Kansas Farm Bureau. In 1947 and later, counties that had less than $6.00 dues were not affiliated with the state organization.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU MEN'S DUES - 1946 to 1951

(The dues given for 1946 continued through 1951 if not given otherwise)

County	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Allen	$1.00		3.00		2.00	
Anderson	1.00					
Atchison	3.00			7.50		
Barber	3.00	10.00				
Barton	3.00	10.00				
Bourbon	3.00					
Brown	3.00			8.00		
Butler	3.00			10.00		
Chase	1.50					
Chautauqua	3.00					
Cherokee	1.00					
Cheyenne	3.00	10.00				
Clark	3.00	10.00				
Clay	3.00	10.00				
Cloud	3.00	10.00				
Coffey	3.00	9.00				
Comanche	3.00	10.00				
Cowley	3.00					
Crawford	2.50		7.50			
Decatur	3.00				10.00	
Dickinson	3.00	10.00				
Doniphan	3.00				8.00	
Douglas	2.50	10.00				
Edwards	3.00	10.00				
Elk	3.00					
Ellis	3.00	10.00				
Ellsworth	3.00	7.50				
Finney	3.00	10.00				
Ford	3.00		10.00			
Franklin	3.00				8.00	
Geary	3.00					
Gove	Not organized					
Graham	3.00	7.50				
Grant	3.00	10.00				
Gray	3.00	10.00				
Greeley	3.00			10.00		
Greenwood	3.00	10.00				
Hamilton	5.00	10.00				
Harper	3.00	10.00				
Harvey	3.00	10.00				
Haskell	3.00	10.00				
Hodgeman	2.50	6.00				
Jackson	2.00					
Jefferson	3.00					
Jewell	2.50		3.00			
Johnson	1.00	10.00				

County	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Kearny	3.00	10.00				
Kingman	3.00	7.50				
Kiowa	3.00	10.00				
Labette	3.00	8.00				
Lane	3.00	10.00				
Leavenworth	3.00					
Lincoln	1.00	10.00				
Linn	3.00		7.50			
Logan	3.00		10.00			
Lyon	3.00					
McPherson	3.00	7.50				
Marion	3.00		8.00			
Marshall	3.00	8.00				
Meade	3.00	10.00				
Miami	3.00			10.00		
Mitchell	3.00			8.00		
Montgomery	3.00	7.50				
Morris	3.00					
Morton	3.00	6.00				
Nemaha	3.00			8.00		
Neosho	3.00	7.50				
Ness	3.00	10.00				
Norton	3.00	8.00				
Osage	3.00	7.50				
Osborne	3.00	10.00				
Ottawa	3.00	7.50				
Pawnee	3.00	10.00				
Phillips	3.00			10.00		
Pottawatomie	2.00			3.00		
Pratt	3.00	10.00				
Rawlins	3.00	10.00				
Reno	3.00	10.00				
Republic	2.50		10.00			
Rice	3.00				8.00	
Riley	3.00		2.75		10.00	
Rooks	3.00		10.00			
Rush	3.00	10.00				
Russell	3.00	10.00				
Saline	3.00	6.50				
Scott	3.00	10.00				
Sedgwick	3.00	7.50				
Seward	3.00	10.00				
Shawnee	2.50					
Sheridan	3.00	8.00				
Sherman	3.00	10.00				
Smith	3.00	7.50				
Stafford	3.00	7.50				
Stanton	3.00	10.00				
Stevens	3.00	10.00				
Sumner	3.00	8.00				

County	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Thomas	3.00	10.00				
Trego	Organized in 1951					10.00
Wabaunsee	2.50				3.00	
Wallace	2.50			10.00		
Washington	3.00	10.00				
Wichita	3.00	10.00				
Wilson	1.00	8.00				
Woodson	2.50				7.50	
Wyandotte	2.00				3.00	

Summary as of 1951:

Number of counties with:

$10.00 - 53
9.00 - 1
8.00 - 13
7.50 - 15
6.50 - 1
6.00 - 2
3.00 - 13
2.50 - 1
2.00 - 2
1.50 - 1
1.00 - 2

Total 104

(Gove County not organized)

A Non-Extension Note:

When the County Farm Bureau Associations were organized after the repeal of the county farm bureau law in 1951, the county dues were fixed, generally, at $10.00 on a family membership basis. Five dollars of this amount was used to pay the state dues for each member family.

(The following follows the discussion of the organization of the Kansas State Farm Bureau which ends on page 164, Chapter 1, Volume I)

From the KANSAS STATE FARM BUREAU BULLETIN, Volume 1, Number 1, Manhattan, Kansas, August, 1920, the following notations are made:

"Relation of County, State and Federal Bureaus

"The county farm bureaus, receiving, as they do, a portion of their funds from the state and national government, must confine their efforts to educational work within the county. They cannot legally undertake to promote co-operative enterprises, obtain better transportation rates for farm products, or present the opinion of farmers before the executive and legislative branches of the government, or fill many other needs which the farm bureau is prepared to meet.

The farmer for years had needed some organization to handle such matters for him, and it is to serve this purpose that the state and national organizations have been created. These larger organizations receive all of their funds from individual farmers, and therefore may engage in work of this kind if they choose.

The county farm bureau is a unit of the state bureau, and the state bureau a unit of the national bureau. Therefore, the state and national bureau belong to the members of the local bureaus. The whole system makes one large, compact, nation-wide organization, thoroughly representative, even as the American system of government, divided into its local, state and national branches, is representative. Centralized as is the national organization, and reaching out as it does to individual farmers for its authority, the system is powerful enough to give agriculture a voice in national affairs.

The method of representation allows each county farm bureau to elect one representative as a director to the state organization. These directors hold an annual meeting, and elect the president, vice-president, and treasurer, and the executive committee of the state organization. The representative of each congressional district on the state executive committee is nominated by the members from his own district. The directors of the national organization from the state are also elected by the county representatives at their annual meeting. The national board of directors elects the president, vice-president, and executive committee of the national organization."

Program of the Kansas State Farm Bureau (Not quotations)

Marketing of the 1920 wool clip was one of the first problems met by the Kansas State Farm Bureau when the general office was opened in Manhattan. The wool from 40 counties had been assembled in 33 wool pools and bids asked from wool commission firms. Twelve hours before sales were to start, the commission buyers sent word that they would not bid due to the tightness of the money market and the cancellation of orders placed by eastern woolen mills. Wool prices dropped from 70 cents per pound to 35 cents. Some buyers later attempted to buy wool as low as 20 cents per pound. The wool growers held meetings at Topeka, Wichita, and Parsons to discuss the situation. A committee of three, one from each of the meetings, was appointed to recommend action to be taken. The committee asked the Kansas State Farm Bureau to take charge of marketing the 1920 wool crop and that a state wool growers' association be organized through the bureau and be ready to handle the next year's clip. The wool was shipped to the National Wool Warehouse and Storage Company of Chicago, a cooperative concern owned by more than 700 wool growers. Carl G. Elling, Extension Animal Husbandry Specialist, was sent to Chicago to receive the wool. Later, plans were made through the Federal Reserve Bank for making advance payments on the wool until it could be sold.

Harvest labor recruitment was also a project of the Kansas State Farm Bureau in 1920. In cooperation with other agencies, meetings were attended in Hutchinson to set maximum wages. A rate of 70 cents per hour was agreed upon. Mr. George A. Montgomery, in charge of the news service of the Farm Bureau, was sent to St. Louis to recruit labor. Montgomery was in St. Louis two weeks. C. E. Burnham of St. Francis went to Denver to recruit but the state labor office was unwilling to cooperate because the men were needed in Colorado. He then met men on the streets and succeeded in getting enough men to fill the demand in western Kansas.

The shortage of grain cars was another problem on which cooperation was given. Charles R. Weeks, Secretary of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, worked with J. C. Mohler, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and other interested persons, to make a contact with the Inter-state Commerce Commission at Washington, D. C. The American Railroad Association sent information that the railroads serving Kansas would provide 610 cars each day for the next 30 days. That number was not sufficient but it helped.

A cooperative livestock reporting service in connection with the U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture also received assistance from the Bureau. Plans were made at a conference of twelve central states at Chicago on May 12-13, 1920, to obtain livestock reports from farmers.

Cooperative marketing of grain and livestock was discussed at a meeting of officers of midwest state farm bureaus and directors of cooperative marketing associations in Chicago on July 23-24, 1920. An approved resolution asked J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to appoint a committee of seventeen to develop plans for a cooperative grain marketing association to serve the group of states represented.

Membership (Quotations from the Bulletin)

"Who may become members - While the farm bureau appeals for membership only to bona-fide farmers, it was decided at the meeting at which a permanent organization was effected, that membership was largely a matter to be decided by each county farm bureau through which the member is obtained. While people who are now interested in other occupations may, in some cases, join the bureau by paying their fees, it is not anticipated that the number of such members will ever be large enough to keep the purpose of the organization from remaining purely agricultural. Only bona-fide farmers may be officers of the bureau, or delegates to meetings in which it participates.

"Membership Drives - County farm bureaus, which joined the state farm bureau after its organization, had collected county dues which did not contemplate dues in the Kansas Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau

Federation. In order to become affiliated with the two larger organizations some means had to be worked out to raise the special fund necessary to pay their dues. Accordingly, the county farm bureaus called upon the state farm bureau to conduct membership drives to canvas members of the county farm bureau for the state and national membership. Such campaigns were conducted in 46 counties during the spring months. However, in several instances, on account of bad weather or because of the influenza epidemic, the drives were not completed. The total membership after the drives was 28,171. Many memberships have come in since, however, and the total membership is now over 31,000. There are 12 counties classed as members of the state farm bureau which have not paid membership dues. These counties will be canvassed in October and November, and the total number of members should exceed 40,000 when these campaigns are completed.

"Membership Lists Not Available - The Kansas State Farm Bureau wishes to protect its members from the annoyance that might result if its membership list were given out to mail order houses, subscription agencies, distributors of mailing lists or aspirants for political office, and action has been taken by the executive board to withhold these lists from such persons or concerns.

Miscellaneous

"Referendum Voting - The Kansas State Farm Bureau aims to furnish the farmer the machinery through which to express his views on state and national issues..... In no case will the bureau attempt to influence legislation on vital questions until it has received an expression of the will of its members.

"Attitude Toward Other Farm Organizations - It is not the intention of the Kansas State Farm Bureau to disturb the work of any other farm organization. On the other hand, the bureau wishes to co-operate with such bodies as the Grange, Farmers' Union, the Equity Society, the Kansas Livestock Association and other kindred organizations. The Kansas State Farm Bureau realizes that only by the closest co-operation of all farm organizations, can the agricultural interests of the state be properly advanced.

"Meetings of the Executive Board - Meetings of the executive board of the Kansas State Farm Bureau are held the first Monday of each month. At these meetings the administrative affairs of the bureau are taken up, problems coming before the bureau are discussed, and policies relative to the work of the organization defined.

"Booths at State Fairs and Wheat Shows - A Kansas State Farm Bureau booth will be maintained at the Topeka Free Fair, the Kansas State Fair and the International Wheat Show at Wichita......

"Office Location - The Kansas State Farm Bureau has rented five rooms in the Farmers' Union Building at Third Street and Poyntz Avenue, Manhattan, Kansas, to be used as offices. All members of the bureau and others interested in agriculture are invited to call any time they are in Manhattan."

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The Kansas State Farm Bureau Bulletin also contains a list of the Officers of County Farm Bureaus in Kansas, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, and a map of Kansas showing the member counties.

KANSAS FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

From a mimeographed summary provided by James R. Sheridan, Organization Director, Kansas Farm Bureau, May 5, 1964, under the heading "Memberships Paid to American Farm Bureau Federation" the following numbers are given:

1920 - 12,446
1921 - 2,000
1922 - 3,115
1923 - 1,000
1924 - 596
1925 - 815
1926 - 4,372
1927 - 4,065
1928 - 4,550
1929 - 6,662
1930 - 10,117
1931 - 6,967
1932 - 6,996
1933 - 3,689
1934 - 6,429

1935 - 9,815
1936 - 12,159
1937 - 16,227
1938 - 14,751
1939 - 15,228
1940 - 18,345
1941 - 19,176
1942 - 22,010
1943 - 22,610
1944 - 23,693
1945 - 32,027
1946 - 41,503
1947 - 52,001
1948 - 44,782
1949 - 52,188

1950 - 56,014
1951 - 58,008
1952 - 64,880
1953 - 67,984
1954 - 67,305
1955 - 71,689
1956 - 74,239
1957 - 74,390
1958 - 73,478
1959 - 73,758
1960 - 75,101
1961 - 77,509
1962 - 79,932
1963 - 81,323
1964 - 79,410
to May 5, 1964

The Kansas Farm Bureau paid dues to the American Farm Bureau Federation for all members paid to the state organization. A few observations may be made from the above data:

1. Not all county farm bureaus affiliated with the Kansas Farm Bureau.
2. With the creation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in 1933, county membership grew and many additional county farm bureaus were organized from 1934 to 1937.
3. The organization of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company in 1938, with required membership in the Kansas Farm Bureau, brought in many new and additional members in the following years.
4. The reorganization of County Farm Bureau Associations, and each county affiliating with the Kansas Farm Bureau, reflects the gradual increases from 1952.

SIGNIFICANT DATES IN THE PROGRESS OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

1785	First Agricultural Society organized in the United States
1862	Morrill Act signed by President Lincoln Department of Agriculture established Homestead Act passed by congress
1863	Kansas State Agricultural College established
1868	First Farmers' Institute in United States held at Manhattan
1887	Hatch Act passed by congress - aid to agr'l Experiment Stations
1899	Kansas legislature appropriated $2,000 for Farmers' Institutes
1901	First work in rodent and predator control
1903	Kansas legislature provided for county support of Farmers' Institutes
1904	Open-front poultry laying house advocated for Kansas First egg-laying contest in United States conducted at Manhattan
1905	John H. Miller employed as field secretary for Farmers' Institutes First project clubs for boys and girls in Kansas
1906	Department of Extension established at Kansas State Agr'l. College
1909	First Extension specialists employed: Farm Management - analysis of farm business records Animal Husbandry Dairying Horticulture Highway Engineering - Drainage and bridges Home Economics - included culling chickens Rural Education
1910	Correspondence study courses authorized Meats Program given support by President H. J. Waters
1911	J. H. Miller given title of "Director of Extension"
1912	Board of Regents authorized a "Competent advisor for each county" First county demonstration agent employed - Leavenworth County Division of College Extension created by Board of Regents First Kansas Cow-testing association - Dickinson County
1913	First District Demonstration Agent employed First plant pathology work Better Sires Campaign initiated
1914	Otis E. Hall employed as the first State Club Leader First Specialist in Veterinary Medicine - Dr. C. A. McCall Smith-Lever Act passed by Congress

1915 Kansas Farm Bureau Law passed by the Kansas Legislature
Cloud County - first county farm bureau organized under the new law
First entomology work - "Hessian Fly Special" train on the Santa Fe
First farm account books published - Kansas Bankers Association
Edward C. Johnson appointed Dean of Division of College Extension

1916 Hog Cholera Control Program started - Pottawatomie County

1917 First Home Demonstration Agent - Ellen Batchelor, Wyandotte County

1918 First County Club Agents - employed with war emergency funds
Livestock cost-of-production records started
First work on control of brucelosis

1919 Farm Account Clubs first organized
H. J. C. Umberger appointed Dean and Director of Extension

1920 First Extension Journalist employed - Mabel Caldwell
Extension Farm Architecture Program started - Walter G. Ward, Architect
Kansas Farm Bureau organized

1921 National Poultry Improvement Plan started - Coffey County
State-wide Tuberculosis Control Program started

1922 First boys'camp in Kansas - Washington
First girls' camp in Kansas - Pratt County
First reports on lamb grading and marketing

1923 First 4-H Club Roundup held on the campus
Who's Who Club organized

1924 First marketing work started - E. A. Stokdyk, specialist
Radio Station KSAC inaugurated

1926 Big team hitches demonstrated - J. J. Moxley, Animal Husbandry Specialist

1927 Collegiate 4-H Club organized

1930 First Farm Management Association organized - Clay Center

1935 First Rural Life Association Annual Conference
Farm Forestry Project started with half-time specialist
Community Service Program started by Home Study Service
Bankhead-Jones Act passed by Congress (supporting teaching, research, Extension)

1936 First district lamb and wool schools
First state conference for 4-H Club leaders

1937 Quality Ewe Procurement Program started - Marion County

1945 Balanced Farming and Family Living Program initiated
Kansas Inter-Breed Dairy Council organized

1946	Rock Springs Ranch purchased First State Recreation Workshop
1947	L. C. Williams appointed Dean and Director of Extension
1948	First IFYE - Armin Samuelson to Sweden University Extension Club organized
1949	District Farm and Business Tax Institutes started
1950	Artificial Breeding Program inaugurated
1951	Land Judging schools initiated Irrigation Development Farm Program started
1952	Kansas 4-H Foundation organized Kansas Agricultural Extension Council Law became effective
1953	Smith-Lever and succeeding congressional acts revised
1955	Rural Electric Job Training and Safety Program started
1956	General Extension changed to "Continuing Education" Kansas Swine Improvement Association organized Programs and Training Section added in Extension Service Program Projection started
1957	Expansion of forestry program Sabbatical leave and other privileges for agents
1958	Food Retail Marketing Program started Swine testing station established Agricultural Situation publication revised
1959	Kansas Formula Feed Pilot Project started Soil survey educational work initiated IBM processing of DHIA records inaugurated
1960	Civil Defense Program initiated Kansas Economic Development program started Linear programming of dairy processing plants provided Communications training for marketing firms Farm and Home Management work expanded
1961	Full-time Public Affairs Specialist employed Established Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory with half-time specialist 4-H Program in Personal Development initiated Meats Specialist position established, half-time
1962	Pilot Television Project started in Wichita "Teaching in Depth" approach implemented

REFERENCES TO JOHN H. MILLER

Excerpts from Dr. J. T. Willard's History of Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science

Recognition for the work of John H. Miller, the first extension employee in Kansas, cannot be over-emphasized because the sound foundation laid by him and upon which the Kansas Extension Service has been developed, resulted from the vision for a broad educational program in scientific agriculture and homemaking for the rural people of the State.

The following are quotations from Dr. Willard's history. Page references follow each paragraph.

"John H. Miller began service as Field Secretary and Organizer of Farmers' Institutes, October 10, 1905." (165)

"On July 17, 1906, J. H. Miller was given the title, 'Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes'. That was the beginning of the Division of College Extension." (165)

"The Department of Extension was given the status of a Division on October 30, 1912, with John H. Miller as Dean." (184)

"The reports of Superintendent Miller for the three fiscal years 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12, were made in considerable detail and reflect the enormous increase of extension work during that period." (220)

The College faculty passed upon any proposal to offer a course by correspondence, and that led the Board of Regents to order that the Director of Extension should be a member of the faculty. That action was taken on June 11, 1912. Director Miller should have been a member of the faculty long before, but when first appointed his place in the College was almost secretarial only, and the gradual growth of his responsibilities had not before presented a situation making the desirability of faculty membership so obvious." (223)

"When the Extension Department was given the status of a Division of the College, October 29, 1912, Superintendent J. H. Miller received the title, "Dean of the Division of College Extension". He resigned the position August 31, 1915. His period of service was thus slightly under ten years, but during that time he registered most extraordinary activity and secured support for development of the work from merely superintending and organizing Farmers' Institutes performed by himself, to a Division of the College comprising four departments, viz., Farmers' Institutes and Demonstrations, Highway Engineering and Irrigation, Home Economics, and Correspondence Study. Those departments employed 27 persons, with clerical force in addition. The State of Kansas owes much to the vision, the unceasing industry, and the self-sacrifice of Dean Miller." (225)

"John H. Miller became a member of the Council of Deans October 29, 1912, at which time the Division of College Extension was created by the Board of Regents." (433)

"Mr. Miller was educated for the ministry, had been president of Campbell University, and a newspaper editor. By nature, training, and experience, he was a fluent and effective speaker and a ready and persuasive writer. He was also thoroughly embued with the spirit of altruism. He carried on his work in Extension not merely as a means of earning a salary but with a genuine devotion to promotion of the interests of the agricultural classes. He often spent his own money in meeting expenses that were not otherwise provided for. He had such confidence in the value of the Farmers' Institute meetings that he spared no pains to get out an audience. At least once he went up and down the main street ringing a hand bell to attract the attention of people, and to obtain an opportunity to urge them to come to the meeting in the afternoon." (479)

"Mr. Miller at once began to enlarge the work in extension beyond that of holding Farmers' Institutes, and within a short time inaugurated plans for boys' corn-growing contests for the season of 1906, and for girls' cooking and sewing contests. Within a year he planned a State Farmers' Institute to be held from December 27, 1906, to January 5, 1907. The features of this institute consisted largely in courses in grain judging and livestock judging for the boys." (479)

"In July, 1906, Mr. Miller's title was made "Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes", and on June 22, 1907, the Board of Regents voted that the Department of Farmers' Institutes shall hereafter be known as the "Department of Farmers' Institutes and College Extension". It was given jurisdiction over the following lines of work: first, to conduct Farmers' Institutes; second, to have charge of all efforts on the part of the College to foster the study of agriculture in the public schools; third, to have direction of corn contests and like efforts to arouse popular interest in the general subject of agricultural betterment, and incidentally to direct the attention of young men and young women to the educational facilities of the College." (480)

"Dean J. H. Miller resigned his position August 31, 1915, (to become Director of Extension in Arkansas). Most of the development of extension work in connection with the Smith-Lever Act and farm bureau laws took place under his successors." (482)

(Note: Edward C. Johnson had been superintendent of Farmers' Institutes from September 1, 1912, and was appointed to succeed Dean Miller, September 1, 1915. After more than three years of able administration, he resigned (to become Dean of Agriculture at Washington State College) and was succeeded by H. J. C. Umberger, January 1, 1919.) (482)

SETTLEMENT OF THE CITY OF MANHATTAN

and

ESTABLISHMENT OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Prior to the Civil War, eastern Kansas experienced a conflict between the advocates of slavery and those who favored its abolition. A race ensued by both interests in an effort to gain control of the territory. In some of the eastern states, especially New England, emigrant-aid companies were formed to encourage anti-slavery settlers to migrate to Kansas.

Early in the movement, Isaac T. Goodnow, professor of natural science in Providence Seminary, Providence, Rhode Island, since 1848, became interested to the extent that he resigned his position and gave his efforts to the cause of a free Kansas. Goodnow's brother-in-law, Joseph Denison, was preaching in Boston. The two met in the city of Providence in December of 1854 and heard a thrilling lecture by Eli Thayer, the founder of the New England Emigrant Aid Company. Goodnow devoted three months to writing for the newspapers and lecturing to promote his cause. He organized an emigrant company of some two hundred persons and prepared to leave Boston on March 13, 1855. Goodnow and a few others left a week earlier in order to select a townsite with good farming land surrounding it as an aid for the company in settling. The committee reached the present site of Manhattan on March 24, 1855. From the top of Bluemont Hill they claimed the proposed townsite to be the most beautiful they had ever seen.

As early as June of 1854, Col. George S. Park had taken a claim just east of the mouth of Wildcat Creek, near the point where the Rock Island railroad crosses Fort Riley Boulevard, and had erected a cabin which served as a blacksmith shop. About the same time, a group of five men from Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Rhode Island and Maine had located a town called Canton at the foot of Bluemont Hill. A dugout was their only improvement. Mr. Goodnow and his group decided to consolidate their efforts with the Bluemont Hill settlers. Col. Park was spending the winter in Texas. When Col. Park returned early in April of 1855, the Canton interests invited Mr. Park, who was a man of unusual ability and character, to meet with them and discuss the outlook for an agricultural school. (Col. Park later founded Park College at Parkville, Missouri).

On June 1, 1855, the steamer Hartford bringing the Cincinnati and Kansas Land Company up the Kansas River became stranded on a sand bar near the mouth of the Blue River as they were making their way to a site near the junction of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers. The Cincinnati people were persuaded to join those located at the junction of the Blue and the Kaw Rivers. A concession to the newcomers was to name the new town Manhattan, the name which had been chosen by the Cincinnati Company for their new town.

Many of the early settlers were well educated and realized the importance of educational institutions. Isaac Goodnow, Joseph Denison and Washington Marlatt frequently discussed the establishment of a college. They, with several other leaders, on February 9, 1858, as incorporators, obtained from the territorial legislative assembly a charter for the Bluemont Central College Association. The association was authorized to locate a college at or near Manhattan, to be called Bluemont Central College. In addition to the literary department of arts and sciences, an agricultural department was authorized with separate professors to test soils, experiment in the raising of crops and the cultivation of trees.

Financial support for the erection of a building was obtained largely by solicitation in the East. Local contributions were made by several of the founders, George S. Park, Joseph Denison, Isaac T. Goodnow, S. D. Houston, Washington Marlatt and John Kimball. The cornerstone of the 44 by 66 foot building was laid May 10, 1859.

A primary and preparatory school was opened January 9, 1860 with Washington Marlatt as principal and Miss Julia A. Bailey as assistant. Fifty-three students enrolled when the school opened. The school continued for three years with some adversities. The tuition paid by the students was the only source of revenue to pay all expenses. At no time did Bluemont Central College give instruction of college grade.

An effort was made in 1861 for the legislature to locate the State University at Manhattan. The bill was passed but vetoed by the Governor. After the passage of the Morrill Act by Congress in 1862, the provisions of the Act were accepted by the Kansas legislature in 1863. The State was again offered the college building and 120 acres of adjoining land if a college of agriculture would be permanently located at Manhattan. The offer was accepted by the legislature in an act approved February 16, 1863. The Rev. Joseph Denison had been appointed to the presidency of Bluemont Central College and became president of the Agricultural College on September 1, 1863.

When Kansas State Agricultural College opened in the Bluemont Central College building, in 1863, the faculty consisted of the president who was also professor of mental and moral science and ancient languages; a professor of mathematics and natural science; a teacher in the preparatory department; and a teacher of music on melodeon and piano. Later that year a professor of mathematics and English literature and a professor of vocal music were added to the faculty. The first courses relating to agriculture were taught by Professor B. F. Mudge, beginning December 18, 1865, and included botany, zoology, entomology, geology, agricultural chemistry, and other subjects.

Professor J. S. Hougham, of Franklin College, was elected to the professorship of agricultural science and began service early in April, 1868. Rev. Elbridge Gale, after serving on the Board of Regents from 1865 to 1871, was made instructor in horticulture and superintendent of the nursery. A professor of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry was employed April 5, 1872.

The first engineering work, referred to as mechanical engineering, was listed in the College catalog for 1871-72 which listed a superintendent of the shop and instructor in mechanics. Instruction in wood and iron work was given in a 20 by 40 foot frame building near the boarding house. By 1897, "Engineering" was listed as one of four curricula, the others being Agriculture, Household Economics and General.

Home economics instruction was started, apparently, in 1873 when Mrs. H. C. Cheseldine was employed as Superintendent early in December and classes were organized in sewing, dress-making, and millinery. Sewing machines were made available to the students. Mrs. Mary E. Cripps succeeded Mrs. Chesaldine in 1875; she was succeeded by Mrs. Nellie Sawyer Kedzie in 1882 and served until 1897 during which time the home economics instructional program was developed with a staff of several instructors.

During the 1890's the College was reaching many Kansas citizens off-campus by means of the Farmers' Institute program which is reviewed in Chapter 1.

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